Tamil Nadu State Administration Report

1979-80

TAMIL NADU STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1979-80

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TAMIL NADU
STATE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT

From 1st April 1979 to 31st March 1980

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1982

PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF STATIONERY AND
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1982

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PREFACE

This report presents the salient features of the Administration of Tamil Nadu during the financial year 1979-80. It will be seen that all departments maintained a steady progress. The notes on sericulture, Poompuhar Shipping Corporation, Chief Minister's Cell and Cinematograph are new additions to this year's report.

During the year Coimbatore District was bifurcated with a view to ensure better administration and the new district with headquarters at Erode was named " Periyar District ".

In 1979-80 Tamil Nadu recorded a normal rainfall. The South-west monsoon was satisfactory in the catchment areas of irrigation projects. Water from the Mettur Reservoir was released for irrigation on the due date in June and this contributed to a record to Kuruvai Harvest. The North-east monsoon set in by the last week of October and under its influence rainfall was widespread and caused floods in many of the rivers and resulted in breaches to irrigation tanks. The damage, however, though extensive was not as heavy as in previous years and Government promptly extended relief measures in the affected areas.

The enforcement of law, maintenance of order and prevention and detection of crimes received adequate attention during 1979-80.

To mitigate the customary hardship to fishermen and others living in coastal areas caused by cyclones and floods it was proposed to construct a chain of " Cyclone and flood shelters" at strategic points. During the year 14 cyclone and flood shelters were completed at a cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs each. Sanctions were also accorded for the construction of such shelters at 50 other places at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs each and this work is in progress.

During the year 6 industrial centres were set up in Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, North Arcot and Periyar and Coimbatore districts. They were in all 14 district Industrial centres at the end of 1979-80. In areas covered by these centres 5,632 units had either commenced production or were ready to commence production during 1979-80 and generated employment for about 67,684 persons.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board ranks first in India in the number of agricultural consumers it serves. The installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid, viz., 2,719 M.W. is the highest in the Southern region and third in India next to Maharashtra and Utter Pradesh. The total power generated during the year was 10,414 million units. About 2.59 lakhs of new consumers were given supply taking the total number of consumers to 39.97 lakhs. These include 1.67 lakhs of hut services. All Harijan hamlets in the State have been electrified.

In the field of Education, the Pre-University course was abolished in colleges from the academic year 1979-80

following the introduction of the 10+2+3 pattern in the State. Several new courses of studies were started in the 43 Government Colleges and 88 aided Arts Colleges.

There were 27,662 primary schools, 5,685 middle schools, 2,088 High schools and 1,138 Higher secondary schools in the State during the year. The combined total of school children in all the 36,573 schools was 51,13,241 boys and 37,65,697 girls. The total estimated school-age population in the age group was 65,80,800 of which 62,27,764 pupils were enrolled in schools. This shows a percentage of 95.64 as against 94.25 in the previous year.

There were 5.56 lakhs of handlooms in the State, nearly 1/6th of the total of the whole country. There were 13.34 lakhs of handloom weavers and Government spent Rs. 974.07 lakhs for the implementation of handloom development schemes. There were 12,500 powerlooms for which licence had been issued by the Textile commissioner. 10,000 looms were engaged in the production of Janatha Dhotis, lungis and sarees of which 11.16 million were produced and marketed through cooptex.

There were 79,490 old age pensioners in the State on 31-3-1980. The amount of pension was raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 from 1st April, 1979. 22,500 destitute widows were granted pension. There were 11,980 physically handicapped persons. The Scheme for supplying

handloom dhotis and sarees to all old age pensioners on Independence Day and during the Pongal festival was introduced during the year.

There were about 17,000 retail shops run either by the civil supplies corporation or the co-operatives covering the whole of the State under the public distribution system and 106 lakhs of family ration cards were issued. The opening of a fair price shop in every revenue village under the "Village a Shop" scheme for the supply of essential commodities was one of the striking innovations introduced.

29,838.06 acres of cultivable lands were assigned to 29,928 landless persons and house sites given to 19,651 persons.

The Family Welfare Programme continued to be implemented without any compulsion or coersion. In all 30,488 vasectomy and 1,15,033 tubectomy operations were performed during the year.

A new Department of Sericulture under a Director was created on 1st April 1979. About 1.06 lakhs kgs. of silk valued at Rs. 3 crores was produced. The implementation of various schemes gave full time employment to 50,000 persons in the rural areas.

The objective of the Rural Water Supply Programme is to provide protected potable and perennial drinking water in close proximity to the 25.70 millions of rural population in the State. 10 new water-supply schemes and improvement to 2 existing schemes were completed benefitting a population of 2.60 lakhs.

The work and achievements of the various Departments of Government are outlined in the various chapters of this report. It is hoped that this publication will prove to be useful.

Fort St. George,
Madras-9,
22nd September, 1981.

K. DIRAVIAM,
Chief Secretary to Government.

VISIT OF V. I. P. S. IN 1979-80.

Particulars of Visits of President, Prime Minister and Vice-President of India during 1979-80 to Tamil Nadu.

Date.	*Visits.*
11th April to 13th April 1979	President of India visited Madras and Mahabalipuram, Inaugurated Madras-Vijayawada electrification and laid foundation for new suburban terminal at Madras.
4th July to 5th July 1979	President of India visited Madras and Neyveli. Inaugurated second mine-cut at Neyveli.
5th December to 7th December 1979.	President of India visited Madras, Chidambaram and Pondicherry, Inaugurated Golden Jubilee Celebration of Annamalai University.
15th February 1980	President of India visited Madras.
13th April 1979 to 15th April 1979 ..	Prime Minister of India visited Madras, Tirunelveli—Inaugurated All India Primary Teachers, Federation Conference at Nehru Stadium, Madras. Inaugurated Centenary Celebrations of Madurai Diraviyam, Thayumanavar Hindu College, Tirunelveli. Laid Foundation for Thiruvalluvar statue on minor rock adjacement to Vivekananda Memorial, Kanyakumari. Inaugurated first train to Trivandrum on the new railway line from Kanyakumari.
4th June 1979	Prime Minister of India visited Madras.
24th November 1979	Prime Minister of India visited Madras Tiruchirappalli and Salem. Unveiled the portrait of Thiru Bakthavatchalam at Kalaivanar Arangam.
18th January 1980	Prime Minister of India visited Coimbatore and Madras.
29th February 1980	Prime Minister of India visited Madras.
18th December to 22nd December 1979	Vice-President of India visited Madras and Mahabalipuram. Inaugurated one of the shelters constructed by Indian Red Cross Society for giving protection to the cyclone affected rural people at Muthukadu. Unveiled the portraits of Dr. Rajamannar and Shri Fakruddin Ali Ahmed.Inaugurated the 53rd conference of the Music Academy at Madras.

Particulars of Foreign Dignotaries who visited Tamil Nadu during 1979–80.

Dates.	*Visits.*
(1)	(2)
1st April 1979 to 2nd April 1979	Dr. Zaile Marin Ello Via Din Relma, President of State Committee for Science and Technology, Cuba, Mr. Abdul Sathar, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Maldives and Mr. J. K. Harisson, Speaker, New Zealand visited Madras.
5th April 1979 to 8th April 1979	A team of Viet-Namese Delegation visited Madras, Thanjavur and Madurai.
7th April 1979	Mr. A. C. S. Hameed, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sri Lanka visited Madras.
7th April 1979 to 9th April 1979	Mr. George Lazar, Minister for Forestry and Buildings, Rumenia visited Madras.
15th April 1979	Her Majesty Queen of Greece visited Madras.
24th April 1979 to 26th April 1979 ..	Mr. S. Thondaman, Minister for Rural Industries, Sri Lanka visited Madras.
24th April 1979 to 25th April 1979 ..	His Excellency Dr. Salin Yassin, Minister for Transport, Syria visited Madras.
1st May 1979	Thiru Hugh Small, Minister for Youth and Sports, Jamaica visited Madras.
14th May 1979 ..	Thiru R. Nabiyato, Speaker, National Assembly, Jamaica visited Madras.
4th May 1979 to 5th May 1979	Mr. Fathullah Zamal, Foreign Minister, Maldives visited Madras.
19th May 1979 to 20th May 1979	Mr. Densil Fernanado, Deputy Minister for Industries, Sri Lanka visited Madras.
21st May 1979 to 22nd May 1979 and 25th May 1979 to 26th May 1979	Mr. Guy Morel, Permanent Secretary to the Government of Seychelles (Finance Department) visited Madras.
6th June 1979 to 9th June 1979	Mr. Masao Kanasava, Ambassador of Japan visited Madras and Cochin.
6th June 1979 to 9th June 1979 ..	A Team of thirteen Japanese dignitaries visited Madras.
15th June 1979 to 16th June 1980	Sri Manikkavasagam, Minister for Transport Malaysia visited Madras.

Particulars of Foreign Dignotaries who visited Tamil Nadu during 1979–80

Dates (1)	Visits (2)
2nd August 1979 to 5th August 1979.	Mr. Andreross, Ambassador of France visited Madras, Pondicherry and Mahabalipuram. Met Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Lunch with Governor of Tamil Nadu. Attended meeting of Indo-French Cultural Institution. Dinner with Lt. Governor of Pondicherry.
7th August to 13th August 1979	Mr. Syedu Uyyaman, Executive Directorof India and Bangladesh and Sri Lanka in World Bank visited Madras.
25th August to 12th September 1979.	Mr. Rajadurai. Minister for Regional Development, Sri Lanka visited Madras, Rameswaram, Tiruthani, Tirupathi, Puttaparthi Bangalore and Chidambaram.
26th, 27th to 30th August 1979	Mr. Sultan Ahmed Chowdiy, Deputy Speaker, Bangladesh visited Madras.
28th August to 4th September 1979 ..	Mr. Robert Coheen, Ambassador of U.S.A. in India visited Madras, Coimbatore, Met Governor of Tamil Nadu, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
5th to 8th September 1979	Tr. T.B. Panabokke, High Commissioner of Sri Lanka in India visited Madras and Sulurpet, Met Governor of Tamil Nadu and Selvi P. T. Sararwathi, Met Cyclone repatriates at Sulurpet.
8th to 10th September 1979 ..	Her Majesty Queen Sophia of Spain visited Madras.
14th to 19th September 1979 ..	Her Majesty Queen Sophia of Spain visited Madras
8th to 10th September 1979 and 14th to 19th September 1979.	Her Majesty the Queen Mother of Spain visited Madras.
17th to 22nd September 1979	Mr. Moumoom Abdul Gayoom, President of Republic of Maldives visited Madras.
20th September to 27th October 1979.	Her Majesty Queen of Greece visited Madras.
26th to 28th September 1979 ..	Mr. Leopaul, Ambassador of Netherlands visited Madras and Mahabalipuram visited Netherlands Consulate Office. Visited Port Trust Offier, Madras University, I.C.F., Beautitudo Social Welfar Centre Vyasarpadi.
28th and 29th September 1979	Mr. Fathullah Jameel, Foreign Minister of Maldives visited Madras.

Particulars of Foreign Dignotaries who visited Tamil Nndu during 1979–80

Dates (1)	*Visits* (2)
13th to 15th October 1979	Five member Chinese Press delegation visited Madras and Mahabalipuram. Visited Kapaleeswarar temple,. The Hindu Office, I.I.T. and Valluvar Kottam. Attended lunch hosted by N. Ram of the Hindu.
12th to 15th October 1979	Mr. Getanga, High Commissioner of Republic of Kenya visited Madras and Mahabalipuram. Visited Ashok Leyland, I.C.F., I.I.T., Anna University of Technology, Hindustan Engineering Training Institute, Met Kenya students.
15th and 16th October 1979	Mr. Fathullah Jameel, Foreign Minister, Maldives visited Madras.
2nd to 5th November 1979	A 50 member Russain Ballot troupe led by Mr. Trafimov Chief of Regional Dept. of Culture, Leningrad visited Madras.
6th November 1979	Mr. Risto Ilmari Antero Hyvarimen, Ambassador Designate of Finland to India visited Madras.
5th to 11th November 1979 ..	A 9 member of Foreign Nuclear Scientific delegation from Rumania, Mexico, U.K., U.S.A., Spain, Pakistan, Argentina, Czechoslavakaia and Germany visited Madras (Kalpakkam). Participated in a seminar on "Operations and Maintenance of Nuclear Power Projects in Developing countries."
17th to 20th November 1979 ..	His Excellency Vice Admiral Syansul Bahrli, Ambassador of Indonosia visited Madras. Visited Kamal Engineering Co., Caustic Soda Ash Co., Manali, CLRI, I.C.F.
2nd December 1979	Mr. Andrew Joseph, Assistant Administrator and Regional Director of Asia and Pacific visited Madras.
2nd to 13th December 1979 ..	Mr. Rajadurai, Minister, Sri Lanka visited Madras, Bangalore, Chidambaram, Participated in Golden Jubliee of Annamalai University.
8th December 1979	Mr. Mustaffa Hussian, Minister for Health, Maldives visited Madras.
12th to 14th December 1979 ..	Dr. and Mrs. Ekland, Director General of International Automic Energy, and 2 others visited Madras, Kovalam, Kancheepuram, Kalpakkam and Mahabalipuram, visited Reactor Research Centre, Kalpakkam.

Particulars of Foreign Dignotaries who visited Tamil Nadu during 1979-80.

Dates. (1)	*Visits.* (2)
14th and 15th December 1979 ..	Mr. Mikkil, Demitrievich, Sitenko, Unde Secretary to General Pclitical Affairs,r U.N.O. visited Madras and Mahabalipuram visited Government Museum Merina and Snake Parks.
24th to 28th December 1979 ..	Mr. Ibrahim Sahib, former Maldives Minister and now a Senior Adviser to the President of Maldives visited Madras.
4th to 12th January 1980	Ibrahim Sahib, Senior Adviser to the President of Maldives visited Madras.
5th and 6th January 1980	Mr. Abdul Rasheed Bin Haji Abdul Rehman, Secretary, Election Commission, Malaysia and 4 others visited Madras Visited Polling booths in Madras and discussed with the Commissioner, Madras Corporation.
7th to 17th January 1980	Dr. Hissanka Vijayaratne, Minister for Education, Sri Lanka visited Madras, Uthagamandalam, Kothagiri.
17th and 23rd January 1980 ..	Dato Sri Dr. Mahathu Bin Mohammed, Deputy Prime Minister, Malaysia visited Madras.
20th January 1980	Mr. Lyral Mathow, Minister for Industries, Sri Lanka visited Madras.
25th to 27th January 1980	Mr. Alexandru Margaritesca, Minister, State Secretary for Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation visited Madras.
29th to 30th January 1980	Mr. Eyskens, Minister for Corporation and Development, Belgium visited Madras, Kancheepuram, Mahabalipuram.
1st to 4th February 1980	Mr. Samivelu, Minister for Works, Public Utility. Malaysia visited Madras.
3rd February 1980	E.L.B. Hurulle, Minister for Cultural Affairs Sri Lanka visited Madras.
12th to 14th February 1980 ..	UNIDO Delegation from GDR, Turkey, Norway, U.K., China, Guinea, Australia, Canada including one Minister of Industry from Zazibar visited Coimbatore, Madras(Ennore) visited Hindustan Motors, Trivellore and Southern Alloy Limited, Madhavaram.
10th to 12th February 1980	UNIDO Delegation from Iran, Belgium Chand and Uugoslavia visited Madras. Visited Ennore Foundry, HindustanMotor Company, Trivellore, Lucas TVS., India Pistons and Ashok Leylanus, Ennore.

Particulars of Foreign Dignotaries who visited Tamil Nadu during 1979–80.

Dates. (1)	*Visits.* (2)
16th to 18th February 1980	Karl. St. Ange, Minister for Agriculture Seychilles visited Madras. Visited Horticultural society Teynampet Snake park, and Madras Christian College Farm at Tambaram.
17th February 1980	Thiru T. B. Panbokke, High Commissioner of Sri Lanka visited Madras.
26th to 28th February 1980	Sheik Mohd. Bin Sabial Chief Imam of Holy Mosque of Mecca visited Madras. Attended prayer at Periamet Mosque, laid foundation stone for a new mosque at Omrabad (North Arcot).
6th to 8th March 1980	A 15 member Danish Delegation of Parliament visited Madras, Tirukoilur and Tiruvannamalai Visited Danish Mission Hospital and temple at T. V. Malai.
24th March 1980 and 31st March to 1st April 1980.	Rear Admiral Awtt Perra Commander of Navy Sri Lanka visited Madras, Kovalam
25th to 27th March 1980	Maj. Genl. Winston WI Choo Chief of Army, Singapoore visited Madras, Coimbatore, Wellington. Function at Defence Services Staff College, Willington.
27th March to 16th April 1980	Her Mejesty Queen Frederica of Greece visited Madras.
29th March to 8th April 1980	Mr. Nissanka Vijeyaratne, Minister for Justice, Sri Lanka visited Rameswaram, Mahabalipuram, Tirutani, Madras, Tirupathi, Pondicherry, Kancheepuram.
19th April to 5th May 1980	Thiru S. Thondaman, Ministet for Rural Development ,Sri Lanka visited Rameswaram, Mandapam, M. Pudur (Ramanathapuram East district).
10th to 16th November 1979 ..	Thiru Klaus Wiering, Co-ordinating Officer of the United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation visited Injampakkam, Mahabalipuram, Pondicherry, Cuddalore and Chidambaram to select a site for the disaster relief.
2nd June 1979 ..	Thiru Nguyen Cothack, Minister of State of the Social Republic of Vietnam visited Madras.
2nd June 1979 ..	Thiru Ricardo Alrcom, Deputy Foreign Minister, Cuba visited Madras.
28th February to 2nd March 1980	Dr. Joseph Kenyar, Director of Archives, Hungery visited Madras and Mahabalipuram. Discussed with Director of Archives, Madras. Visited Museum and Theosophical Society.

ADMINISTRATION.

Thiru Prabhudhas B. Patwari continued to be the Governor of Tamil Nadu during the period under report.

The cabinet headed by Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, as Chief Minister and the following Ministers continued in office till 16th February 1980.

(1) Thiru K. Manoharan
(2) Thiru S. Ramachandran
(3) Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy
(4) Thiru S. D. Somasundaram
(5) Thiru G. R. Edmund
(6) Thiru RM. Veerappan
(7) Thiru K. Narayanaswami Mudaliar
(8) Thiru C. Aranganayagam
(9) Thiru K. Kalimuthu
(10) Thiru S. Raghavanandam
(11) Thiru C. Ponnaiyan
(12) Thiru P. Kolandaivelu
(13) Thiru K. Raja Mohammed
(14) Thiru R. Soundararajan
(15) Selvi P. T. Saraswathi
(16) Thirumathi Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan

Thiru P. Soundarapandian was in the Ministry till 2nd February 1980 when he resigned his Ministership.

The President's rule was imposed on 17th February 1980.

GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

Inside the State.

April 1979.—On 7th, the Governor inaugurated the VI District Conference of the Lions and visited 'Anbagam', a Home for mentally retarded children, at Madurai. In the afternoon visited the Nutrition Project at the Erskine Hospital at Madurai and opened a Panchayat Union School in the Harijan Colony of Kambikudi village (Ramanathapuram district).

On 14th, he accompanied the Prime Minister to Kanyakumari. On 15th, he presided over the function in which the Prime Minister inaugurated the Thiruvalluvar Rock.

May 1979.—He inaugurated the Special Conference workshop on Higher Secondary Education at P.S.G. College of Technology in Coimbatore on 7th May 1979.

June 1979.—On 2nd, he inaugurated the Antar Bharathi All India Youth Camp at Gandhigram Rural Institute Campus (Madurai district). On 3rd, he participated in the silver jubilee function of Tamil Nadu Women's Welfare Sangh and later declared open the new show room for the sale of Khadi and Village Industries articles.

July 1979.—On 4th, he accompanied the President of India to Neyveli and presided over the functions marking the commencement of the second mine cut and the second power station. He laid the foundation stone for an Industrial Co-operative Housing Colony at Narendra Nagar (Palani taluk) and inaugurated the mat weaving looms at Allachanpuraiyur (Vedasandur taluk) on 7th. On 21st, he inaugurated the All India Seminar on 'Sri Ramanuja and His social philosophy' at Sriperumbudur. On 24th afternoon, he visited the Rehabilitation centre for the Blind, Mannarpuram (Tiruchirappalli district) and distributed the braille kits to the blind women. On 29th he attended the inaugural function of Annual convention of the Farmers' Forum and declared open Khadi sales emporium of Sarvodaya sangh Gobichettipalayam.

August 1979.—He unveiled the statue of late Thiru K. Kamaraj Sattankulam and Tiruchendur on 11th. In the afternoon he declared open a new building for the new model charkha centre at Aramboly (Kanyakumari district).

September 1979.—He inaugurated a handmade soap factory at Madukkarai on 3rd September 1979 (Coimbatore district) and inaugurated the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore. On 10th, he visited Karuveppilaipalayam, Tirukoilur, Villupuram, Thazhuthali and Mailam—South Arcot district. He inaugurated the State level Grama Swarajya Conference at Tiruchirappalli on 16th September 1979 under the auspices of Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal and the Tamil Nadu Cow Protection Committee. He inaugurated a Seminar on "Self-Employment Endeavour and Small Industries" under the auspices of Kancheepuram Jaycees on 23rd and participated in the Founder's day celebrations of Bhaktavatsalam Polytechnic.

October 1979.—On 1st October he participated in the function of Chennimalai Weavers' Co-operative Society (Coimbatore district). In the same afternoon he visited Sivagiri and Bhavani and participated in the functions organised by the Sarvodaya Sangh and Rotaract club respectively.

November 1979.—He presided over the Annamalai University convocation at Chidambaram on the 16th.

December 1979.- He presided over the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Annamalai University on the 6th. On 9th he attended prohibition conference at Wandavasi. He visited Sevapur village (Tiruchi District and attended functions aranged by the Inba Seva Sangam on the 16th. On 17th December 1979, he declared open a new block in Seethalakshmi Ramaswamy College, Tiruchirapalli. On 22nd afternoon, he inaugurated the Rural Youth Centre at Muthanampuli village (Madurai District) On 27th he inaugurated the Golden Jubilee celebrations of Labour Union of Messrs. E.I.D. Parry Limited, at Ranipet.

January 1980.—He inaugurated the second phase of the Land Development project under the auspices of Mayer Trust in Keeranur village (Madurai District) on 19th and distributed loans of the Bank

of India to weeker sections at Oddanchatram and opened a new building of a Girls High School at Madurai. On 31st he inaugurated the Pongal Sports conducted by the Tamil Nadu State Sports Council at Salem.

February 1980.—On 5th, he inaugurated a National Seminar on Ethical and Social (Spiritual) values in Education at Perianaickenpalayam (Coimbatore District) and distributed Regional Merit Awards under Worker's Education Programme at Coimbatore. He participated in the Pongal Day Celebrations at the Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore and attended the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Auxline college, Katpadi on 9th February 1980. On 10th he laid the foundation stone of Ved Bhavan Vidyalaya, Sringeri Mutt, at Srirangam and inaugurated a Nursing Home at Tiruchirappalli. On 17th he declared open the Child Welfare Centre building of Mooljee Ramjee Trust at Tiruchirappalli.

March 1980.—On 9th March 1980 he presided over the convocation of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University at Coimbatore. On 29th March 1980, he inaugurated the Government Exhibition at Coimbatore. In the same afternoon he proceeded to Madurai and presented awards to Tamil Scholars.

(B) Outside the State.

May 1979.—He was in Gujarat State from 20th to 25th May, and attended functions in various districts.

June 1979.—He attended the Executive committee meeting of the Harijan Sevak Sangh at Delhi on 11th June 1979. On 28th he attended a function at Cochin under the auspices of Shri Cochin Vaishnav Mahajan.

October 1979.—He attended the State funeral of Thiru Jayaprakash Narayan at Patna on the 8th. He was in Gujarat between 14th and 22nd and participated in functions at Ahmedabad, Baroda and Rajkot.

November 1979.—He attended the All India Theosophical Society centenary conference as Chief Guest at Bombay on 2nd November. On 19th he attended the function of release of books on Gandhiji under

the auspices of Kerala Gandhi Samarak Nidhi and inaugurated a Yoga Seminar at Trivandrum. On the 29th he addressed the students and staff of the University of Kerala at Trivandrum. On 25th he inaugurated the birth centenary celebrations of Sadhu Vaswamiji at Puna.

March 1980.—On 15th, he attended the law and order conference at Delhi convened by the Home Ministry.

Governor's important engagement in the City.

April 1979.—On 8th, he inaugurated the Biennial conference of the Indian Association of Leprologists; inaugurated annual conference of the All India Women's Food Council on the 6th. On 10th he attended as Chief guest the party hosted for the mentally retarded children by Indian Navy on board ,,INS Nilgiri." On 30th he inaugurated Gandhi Peace Centre.

May 1979.—On 1st May 1979 he inaugurated an exhibition and a seminar on Office Administration and Management and distributed AIMA awards; presided over the function for distribution of State film awards in the afternoon. On 8th May, he inaugurated the World Red Cross Day. He presided over the prohibition conference under the auspices of Rajaji Birth centenary celebration committee, on 27th May 1979. Gujarat and Tamil Nadu Chief Ministers also participated in this function; in the evening he inaugurated Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition.

June 1979.—On 8th June 1979, he inaugurated the Tamil Writer's Conference. He inaugurated a workshop on Small scale Industries under the auspices of Tamil Nadu Small Industries Association on 21st June 1979. On 26th he inaugurated the Golden Jubilee of Andhra Chamber of Commerce. He presided over the Annual General Body meeting of the Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board, and General Committee meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society, Tamil Nadu Branch on 30th June 1979.

July 1979. On 2nd, he presided over the General Body Meeting of the Willingtom Charitable Trust. He inaugurated the 3rd biennial All India Conference of the Association of Postal Supervisors on 8th July

1979 ; inaugurated; 'information Gallery on courses and careers' under the auspices of university of Madras on 10 ; inaugurated the Annual general body meeting of south India Shipers' Association on 16th attended as Chief guest the anniversary celebration of Madras Press Club on 23rd. On 27th he inaugurated the National Seminar on "Energy Economy and Alternatives."

August 1979. On 4th he presided over the meeting of the Member of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He attended as Chief Guest and inaugurated the Exhition of Korean Photographs and Paintings on the 6th. On 14th he attended as Chief Guest the 32nd anniversary of Indian Independence under the auspices of USSR consulate. On 25th August 1979 he inaugurated the VIII annual conference of Indian Oversees Bank Officers Association; and inaugurated World Union Day on 26th.

September 1979. On 1st September, he inaugurated the Annual conference of All India Manufacturers Organisation ; Inaugurated anniversary celebrations of the Stenographers' Guild on 2nd presided over the meetings of the Willington Charitable Trust and Indian cultural Research Trust on 4th and inaugurated a Seminar on "Dowry system as a social evil and measures to eradicate it" on 8th September. On 14th he inaugurated the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Trust. On 22nd inaugurated a Seminar on "Recent advances in Polymer Engineering and Technology." He inaugurated a Seminar on' "Self-employment" on 27th. On 28th he inaugurated a Seminar on "Religion n Politics; Constructive or Destructive " presided over the inaugural function of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan Institute of Political Philosophy at the University and in the evening presided over the Convocation of the University of Madras. He inaugurated the annual general meeting of the South India Chamber of Commerce on 29th September 1979. :

October 1979. He inaugurated Dr. Annie Besant Centenary celebrations on the 1st. From 2nd to 8th October, Gandhi Jayanthi

celebrations were arranged at Gandhi Mandapam each day being dedicated to a particular cause. He participated in the celebrations on all the days except the last day on account of the demise of Thiru Jayaprakash Narayan. On 3rd he inaugurated the Wild Life week celebrations ; inaugurated a symposium on "Food needs of infant and pre school children" on 4th. On the 31st he inaugurated Agro business management scheme.

November 1979.—On 3rd November 1979 he inaugurated "Resource Persons camp" under the auspices of Khadi and Village Industries Commission. He Swore in the Chief Justice on 6th November 1979. On 8th November 1979 he presented the Presidents' Police medals and Police medals for distinguished and meritorious service to the Police Officers. He inaugurated a Seminar under the auspices of the Indian Institute of National Law and order on 10th and inaugutated a Seminar on "Child" under the auspices of Women Lawyers" Association. On 13th November 1979 he inaugurated Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer centenary celebrations. He presided over the Annual General Meeting of Indian Red Cross Society on 14th November 1979 ; in the evening inaugurated All India Co-operative Week. On 22nd he inaugurated the Annual General meeting of Indian Roads and Transport Development Association.

December 1979.—On 4th he attended the Navy Day Reception as Chief Guest. He flagged off the fitst coach being exported to Vietnam at Integral Coach Factory, Perambur on 13th December 1979. On 15th he presided over a symposium on Rajaji. He inaugurated the 47th South Indian Music conference on 19th December 1979. On 20th December 1979 he swore-in new Sheriff of Madras. He inaugurated the silver jubilee celebrations of Bala Vihar at Guild of Service centre on 23rd ; on 25th he inaugurated International Seminar on Neo Platonic Studies and Inaugurated Rajaji's 101st birthday and 2nd anniversary of Rajaji's Forum. On the 26th he attended the Annual General meeting of St. John's Ambulance, inaugurated the 54th session of the Indian Philosophical congress at Christian College on 27th December 1979.

He inaugurated the Ideal Home Exhibition on 28th ; inaugurated the Southern Zonal conference of Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association and the 39th Annual session of All India English Teachers' Conference on 29th.

January 1980.—On 2nd he inaugurated the Tourist Trade Fair organised by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. He inaugurated International symposium on New Frontiers in Polymar Science and Polymar applications on 7th January 1980. He presided over the meeting of the State Managing Committee of Amalgamated Funds on 10th. On the 16th he released a book on "Thiruvalluvar" on Thiruvalluvar Day. On 20th he inaugurated Soviet Indian film art and cultural festival at Soviet Cultural Centre. On 23rd he inaugurated the Silver Jubilee of Evangelical Church of India. On 26th he presented State awards to artistes under the auspices of Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram.

February 1980.—On 4th he inaugurated a Seminar on "Guidance and Counselling". He inaugurated the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Post-graduate department of Sanskrit. He presided over the Centenary meeting of Christian Education Council of Tamil Nadu on 15th February 1980. On the 19th, he presided over the Tamil Nadu Environmental Board meeting. On 21st he inaugurated a symposium on "Cell proliferation and Differentiation". He inaugurated Golden Jubilee celebration of Tamil Nadu Nurses and Midwives Council on 23rd February 1980. On the 26th he inaugurated the Dental college.

March 1980.—On 8th, he inaugurated the 2nd All India Medical Convention and presided over the State level conference of Commerce Teachers. In the same evening, he attended a British Council function connected with an exhibition on the Age of Shakespeare. He attended as Chief Guest and delivered the convocation address at the Madras School of Social work on 24th March 1980.

Important Guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan during the year.

1. President of India.
2. Prime Minister of India.
3. Smt. Jothi Venkatachallum, Governor of Kerala.

4. Chief Justice of India.
5. Thiru Dinesh Lal, Governor of Sikkim and Party.
6. Thiru Babubhai J. Patel, Chief Minister of Gujarat.
7. Thiru K. S. Hegde, Speaker of Lok Sabha.
8. Thiru Jagjivan Ram, Leader of the Opposition.
9. Thiru K. C. Abraham, Governor of Andhra Pradesh and Party.
10. Thiru Govind Narain, Governor of Karnataka.
11. Thiru Justice P. K. Goswami, Chairman, Press Commission.
12. Thiru B. T. Kulkarni, Lt. Governor of Pondicherry.
13. Thiru T. Sailo, Chief Minister of Mizoram and party.
14. Thiru Ram Niwas Mirdha, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha.
15. Thiru B. B. Lal, Governor of Sikkim.
16. Thiru R. N. Haldipur, Lt. Governor of Arunachal Pradesh.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Session—

The particulars of date of Commencement and prorogation of the Sessions of the Legislative Assembly during the period are as follows.—

1. Sixth Assembly Fifth Session	Met for 13 days from 26th October to 10th November, 1979 i.e. 26-10-1979, 27-10-1979, 29-10-1979, 31-10-1979, 2-11-1979, 3-11-1979 and from 5-11-1979 to 10-11-1979 (Fifth Session prorogued with effect from 30-11-1979).
2. Sixth Assembly Sixth Session	Met for 9 days from 1st Feb. to 13th Feb.1980 i.e. 1-2-1980, 2-2-1980, 4-2-1980 to 7-2-1980 and 11-2-1980 to 13-2-1980. The Sixth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was dissolved by the President of India by a proclamation issued on 17th February 1980 under Article 356 of the constitution and President Rule imposed in Tamil Nadu.

Party position in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly as on 17th February, 1980.

All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	125
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	48
Indian National Congress (I)	27
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	12
Janata	7
Communist Party of India	5
Indian National Forward Bloc ..	2
Tamil Nadu Toilers Progressive Party ..	2
Forward Block	1
Muslim League	1
Independent	1
Nominated	1
Hon. Speaker	1
Vacant	2
Total	235

Governor's Address—

During the period, Thiru Prabhudas B. Patwari, Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed the Members of both the Houses of the Legislature Assembled together in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Fort St George Madras on 30th January 1980.

Obituary References and Condolence Resolutions—

During the period, 14 Obituary References were made on the demise of certain former Members of the Assembly. All Members stood in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect of the deceased after the references were made by the Hon. Speaker.

During the period, 7. Condolence Resolutions were also passed (nem con) on the demise of Lok Nayak Thiru Jayaprakash Narayanan, Dr. P. V. Rajamannar, Lord Mount Batton and four sitting Member of the Legislative Assembly viz., Thiruvalargal S. Subbiah, P. K. Mookiah Thevar, D. Gnanasigamony and N. Subbarayan and the House adjourned for the day as a mark of respect to the deceased.

Financial Business—

The First Supplimentary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1979-80 was presented by the Minister for Finance on 27th October 1979. On 31st October 1979, discussion took place thereon and the House voted the demands in full and the grants were made.

Legislation—

During the period 50 Bills were introduced out of which 41 Bills were considered and passed one Bill viz., the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1979 (L.A. Bill No. 74 of 1979) was referred to the select committee and one Bill viz., the Industrial Disputes (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1979 (L. A. Bill No. 58 of 1979). was not taken up for consideration as the ordinance itself was withdrawn subsequently. The remaining Bills were pending consideration at the time of adjorn- ment of the Sixth Session of the Sixth Assembly

Government Resolutions.—

During the period two Government Resolutions were movrd and adopted in the Legislative Assembly.

Motions Disapproving the Policeis of the Government.—

During the period out of the 22 motions disapproving the Policy of the Government given by various Members, the motion given notice of by Thiru K. Anbazhagan, Deputy Leader of the Opposition was taken

up for consideration as it was couched in General terms. Thiru K. Anbazhagan with the leave of the House moved the following motion expressing disapproval of the policy of the Ministry

"That this house disapproves the Policy of the Minsitry which has resulted deterioration in public peace in Tamil Nadu and discontentment among different sections of the Society and driving them to resort to agitational approach." The discussion on the motion took place on, 27th October 1979, 29th October 1979, 30th October 1979, 3rd November 1979, 5th November 1979, 6th November 1979 and 8thNovember1979. 23 Members took part in the discussion and the Chief Minister replied to the debate On 8th November 1979 the motion after the conclusion of debate was put to vote of the House and the House divided as follows;—

Ayes	56
Noes	144
Neutrals	5

The motion was therefore declared lost.

Statement made by Hon. Ministers under Rule 54 (*old Rule* 41) *of the Assembly Rules.—*

During the period 30 Statements were made by the Hon. Ministers on the floor of the House on their attention being called under Rule 54 of the Assembly Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

Adjournment Motions—

During the period one Adjournment motion was sought to be raised in the Assembly but consent to raise the motion was withheld after hearing the Member and Hon. Minister concerned.

Statements made by the Ministers—

Five statements were made by the Hon. Ministers under Rule 106 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules. Three Statements were made by the Hon. Minister under Rule 107 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assemby Rules.

Questions—

The details regarding the number of starred and Short Notice Questions answered on the floor of the House and the unstarred questions and Answers placed on the Table of the House during the period are as follows,—

Starred Questions answered	292
Short Notice Questions answered	11
Unstarred Questions together with the Answers placed on the Table	1,355

Papers placed on the Table of the House—

Three Hundred and Fifty Five papers were laid on the Table of the House as detailed below.—

A. Statutory Rules and Orders	265
B. Reports, Notifications and other papers	90

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council comprises of 63 Members including the Hon. Chairman. As on 31st March 1980, there were only 47 Members in the Council and 16 seats were vacant. Of these 47 Members 16 belong to All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 12 to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 5 to the Indian National Congress (I), 3 to the Teachers Graduate Progressive Front, 2 to the Indian Union Muslim League, 1 each to the United Party, Communist Party of India, Communist Party of India (Marxist) and 5 are Independents.

Sittings—

During the year there were 2 Sessions. The Legislative Council met for 11 days and 10 days during 56th and 57th Session, respectively.

Governor's Address—

The Governor addressed both the Houses of the Legislature Assembled together on 30th January 1980 at the commencement of the **57th** Session. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks took place for 8 days and the Motion of thanks was adopted without amendments.

Obituary references.—

Obituary references were made on the demise of the following:—

1. Thiru Alexander Gnanamuthu, former Member of the Legislative Council.

2. Thiru R. Govindarajulu, former Member of the Legislative Council.

3. Thiru N. Subbarayan, Member of the Legislative Assembly.

4. Thiru P. K. Mookiah Thevar, Member of the Legislative Assembly.

5. Thiru D. Gnanasigamany, Member of the Legislative Assembly.

6. Thiru T. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, former Member of the Legislative Council.

7. Thiru S. Subbiah, Member of the Legislative Assembly.

8. Thiru K. R. Karanth, former Minister of the composite Madras State.

Condolence Resolutions—

Condolence Resolutions were passed on the death of the following persons:—

1. Thiru Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan.
2. Lord Mountbatten, former Governor-General of India.
3. Dr. P. V. Rajamannar, former Governor of Tamil Nadu.

Financial Business.—

During the period under report, the first supplementary statement of Expenditure for 1979-80 was discussed in the council.

Official Bills—

During the period under report, 41 Bills as passed by the Assembly were received in the Council for its concurrence or recommendation and they were passed by the Council without any amendment or recommendation.

Questions.—

Out of 504 Starred, 27 Unstarred and 2 Short Notice Questions received, 108 Starred, and 2 Unstarred Questions were disallowed. 33 Starred Questions were referred back to the Members. Of the admitted 365 Questions, 212 Starred Questions and 1 Short Notice Question were answered on the floor of the House. Answers to 23 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table of the House.

Statements made by Ministers—

During the period under report, 21 Statements were made by the Ministers on their attention being called under rule 42 (1) of the Council Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

Under Rule 82 of the Council rules, 2 Statements were made by the Ministers.

Adjournment Motions—

Twenty-three Adjournment Motions were sought to be raised in the Council and consent for all the adjournment motions were withheld by the Hon. Chairman.

Matter of Privileges—

Five Matters of privileges were raised by the Members during the period under report.

Felicitation to the Hon. Chairman—

On 27th October 1979, Members felicitated the Hon. Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam, Chairman, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council on the conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Literature by the University of Madras, on 28th September 1979.

CHAPTER I.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE.

General.—The Agriculture Department continued to be under the Director of Agriculture. The Director was assisted by two Additional Directors one for Research and the other for six extension. There were also six Joint Directors each in-charge of a technical department and one Joint Director in-charge of Personal at the Head quarters. The Districts were under the control of Deputy Directors of Agriculture and there were District Agricultural Officers for each Revenue Divisions to direct, supervise and coordinate the activities of the department. The Agricultural Engineering branch of the department was under the control of the Chief Engineer (A.E.).

Seasonal Conditions.—The onset of south west monsoon was satisfactory in the catchment areas of irrigation projects during the year, 1979-80. The Mettur Reservoir was thrown open for irrigation on due date in June, taking fully the advantage of the satisfactory storage position and thus contributed to a record Kuruvai harvest. The seasonal conditions were however, unfavourable to raise crops due to the delayed receipt of rainfall in many districts. This ill-distributed preciptation has caused substantial reduction in area and production of crops like rainfed millets, groundnut, cotton etc., in most of the districts. The area thus lost under millet were subsequently covered. The north-east monsoon set in the last week of October and under its influence wide-spread rainfall was received, causing floods in many of the rivers and breaches to irrigation tanks. Damage though extensive was not as heavy as in previous years

Relief Measures.—The Government promptly extended the following relief measures in the affected areas.

156.85 tonnes of paddy, millet seeds worth of Rs. 3.10 lakhs were distributed free of cost to the small Farmers and tenants. Besides 494 coconut seedlings worth of Rs. 0.013 lakhs were distributed at free

of cost to the Small farmers and tenants. For reviving Betelvine, Banana and Sugarcane Crops, cash grants to the tune of Rs. 5.747 lakhs, Rs. 0.356 lakhs and Rs. 0.014 lakhs respectively were disbursed to the Small Famers and tenants. Reclamation of 801.68 Hectares of Sand cast lands and removal of sand from 57 wells were undertaken at free of cost to Small Farmers and tenants while with a subsidy of 50 per cent to other farmers.

State Seed Farms.

There were 48 State Seed Farms in the State which included two large size Farms one at Anna Pannai at Kudumiamalai in Pudukottai districts and the other at Navlock in North Arcot district. The total extent of all the State Seed Farms was 3,317 Acres.

Agricultural Inputs.

Procurement and Distribution of seeds.—During 1970-80, 11,435 tonnes of paddy, 196 tonnes of variety Millets and 642 tonnes of Hybrid millets were procured. 7970 tonnes of paddy 224 tonnes of variety Milets and 674 tonnes of Hybrid millet seeds were distributed during this year.

Fertiliser Consumption.—Chemical fertilisers with the Nutrient content of 3.35 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen, 0.97 lakh tonnes of phosphorous and 1.06 lakh tonnes of Potash was distributed through 4,105 Co-operatives and 9,559 Private retail points during 1979-80.

Quality Controls.

Achievements during 1979-80—

1. Number of fertiliser samples analysed	7,648
2. Samples found sub-standard ..	619
3. Certificate of Registration suspended ..	175

4. Certificate of Registration cancelled	49
5. Warnings issued	1,341
6. Cases Booked	5

Plant Protection Scheme.—

The Department implemented the six programmes under Plant Protection Scheme during 1979-80.

Purchase and distribution of Plant Protection chemical.—An amount of Rs. 351·060 lakhs was spent during 1979-80 towards purchase of Plant Protection chemicals. During the year a quantity of 7,430 M. Tons of dust formulations and 1,86,056 litres of liquid formulations were distributed through the Agricultural Depots.

Coverage of Area under Plant Protection Schemes during 1979-80.—The following were the progress of Plant Protection schemes during the year.

Item of Work.	*Area covered* (IN LAKH HECTARES).
Area treated under :	
(*a*) Food crops	51·113
(*b*) Non-food crops	26·444
(*c*) Weed control	0·397
(*d*) Rodent control	5·970
(*e*) Seed treetment	21·085

Pilot Demonstration Project on Pulses.—Under this scheme compact Block Demonstration were laid in 1,300 ha giving a subsidy of Rs. 150 per ha towards the cost of inputs to pulse farmers.

Plant Protection Chemicals were distributed at 25 per cent subsidy by covering an area of 23·681 hactare.(subject to a minimum subsidy of Rs. 150 per hectare). 291 hand operated plant protection equipments were distributed at subsidised rates (Subject to a minimum subsidy of Rs. 50 per unit).

Pakage scheme on oilseeds.—The Scheme was in operation in the Districts of Chengalpattu, Thanjavur, Trichirappalli, Pudukkottai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Periyar, Salem and Dharmapuri. This was a State Sector Scheme. The achievements under the scheme during 1979-80 were as follows :—

1. *Distribution of Improved seeds through Department (tonnes).*

(*a*) Groundnut	2,077
(*b*) Gingelly	34
(*c*) Castor	24

2. *Procurement of Improved Seeds by the Department (tonnes).*

(*a*) Groundnut	2,275
(*b*) Gingelly	31
(*c*) Castor	12

Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme—

This was a centrally sponsored scheme operated in the districts of North Arcot and South Arcot with the object of increasing the production of oilseeds.

During 1979-80 the programme was extended to the districts of Coimbatore, Periyar, Salem and Madurai. 3,610 lakh hectares under groundnut, 0·326 lakh hectare under gingelly and 38,234 ha under Mass ground spraying were covered during the year.

Sunflour Development Programme.—This was a centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme was in operation in the entire State except in Madras. Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris districts. An area of 0.31 lakh hectares was covered and 380 tonnes of seeds were distributed.

Comprehensive Coconut Nursery Scheme.—Twenty-three coconut nurseries were functioning throughout the State to produce and distribute good quality coconut seedlings. 17·99 lakh nuts were procured and 14.42 lakh nuts were distributed during the year.

Scheme fer the Establishment of Elite Seednut farm.—Elite seednut farm was established at Navlock60 hectares were planted with Tall and Dwarf seedling and 24 hectares of Belt Plantation were done with tall seedlings. 1.425 lakh nuts were procured during the year.

Sugarcane Development Programme.—Sugarcan e Development Programme was implemented in the State since 1949 with steady progress of increased area and production to support the sugar industry and gurindustry in the State. During 1979-80 in 1.65 lakh hectares with productivity of 20.16 lakh tonnes of Gur was achieved.

Cotton Development Scheme.—Six schemes were being implemented in Tamil Nadu. 50 per cent of irrigated and 30 per cent of rainfed area were covered by the Departmental seeds. A quantity of 3,701.34 quintals of seeds were issued through the Department. An extent of 26,524 hectares were covered in cotton by foliar spraying. Integrated Plant Protection Measures were implemented in an extent of 5,125 hectares 470 numbers of sprayers were distributed to the farmers at a subsidy of Rs. 200 per sprayer.

High yileldlng variety Programme.—The scheme was in operation from 1966-67 onwards in all districts of Tamil Nadu except the Nilgiris The achievements under this scheme were—

Serial number and Crop.		*Achievement.* (IN LAKHS HA.)
1. *Paddy*—		
(a) IR Derivatives		21.48
(b) Other High Yielding varieties		2.11
	Total ..	23.59
2. *Millets*—		
(a) Cholam		2.07
(b) Cumbu		2.30

Serial number and crop	Achievement
(1)	(2)
	(IN LAKHS HA.)
(c) Ragi ..	1.74
(d) Maize	0.39
Total	6.50

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme.

The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was implemented throughout the State of Tamil Nadu except in Thanjavur and The Nilgiris districts. During the year 1979-80, 1,218 compact Block Demonstrations were laid out which served as good propaganda medium. The following were the achievements recorded under IAAP during the year:

(IN LAKH HA.)

Serial number and Crop.	
1. Paddy	18.38
2 Cholam	1.13
3. Cumbu	1.18
4. Ragi	1.35
5. Groundnut ..	1.58
6. Cotton	0.59
Total	24.21

Intensive Agricultural District Programme, Thanjavur. —

The entire Thanjavur district came under Intensive Agricultural District Programme which was in operation since 1960. 4.12 lakh acres of Kuruvai, 7.32 lakh acres of Samba and 3.42 lakh acres of Thaladi Paddy, 2.53 lakh Acres of Pulses and 2.70 lakh acres under Cholam,

Ragi, Cotton, etc., were covered during the year. 1241 tonnes of paddy seeds 959.093 tonnes of pulses seeds and 196.068 tonnes of millets seeds, oil seeds, Green manure seeds were distributed during the year.

Agricultural Research.—

There were 16 experiment Stations and Sub-Stations under the Department of Agriculture. Intensive studies on Crop improvement, crop Management, Plant Protection and Soil Science relating to the major crops in the State were taken up at these stations.

Soil Testing Service.-13 Soil Testing Laboratories and three Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories were functioning in the State for analysing soil and water samples received from farmers, co-operative and private institutions. In addition, 12 mobile Soil Testing Laboratories were sanctioned during 1979-80. During this year 7.04 lakh Nos. of Soil samples were analysed by these laboratories.

Pesticide testing Laboratories.—To ensure adequate control of the several plant protection chemicals distributed to the farmers both by the Department and private Agencies, seven pesticides Testing Laboratories were functioning. During this year 15,829 pesticide samples were analysed.

Fertiliser Control Laboratories.—To ensure quality control on the chemical fertilisers, fertilisers samples were drawn from various distribution points and analysed in 4 Fertiliser Testing Laboratories. During this year 7,648 samples were analysed.

Agricultural Schools.

There were 13 Agricultural schools working under this department at the rate of one Agricultural School to serve every district except Trichirappalli district which was served by the Agricultiral School. at Annapanna Pudukkottai District. Every School trained 30 boys in a year with a stipendary benefit of Rs. 70 p.m. in the plains and Rs. 75 p.m in the hills. The training period was from 1st September to 31st August.

Farmers Training Centres.

There were 14 Farmers Training Centres at Ranipet, Tindivanam, Aduthurai, Lalgudi, Tirunelveli, Kancheepuram, Kudumianmalai, Dharmapuri, Uthagamandalam, Nagercoil, Salem, Tirupathisaram, Coimbatore and Madurai. The centres at Madurai and Coimbatore were under the control of Tamilnadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. 268 Institutional training, 139 Demonstration for women, 99 Institutional training for convenors, 1055 peripatetic training, and 217 special training programme including functional literacy programme, etc., were conducted during the year.

Production of Agricultural Documentary Film.

During this year, the Production of film on "Poochi Dharbar" (colour) by this department through the Tamilnadu Films Division was completed and copies of prints were distributed to all the Regional offices and exhibited for the benefit of farmers.

Agricultural Engineering Scheme.

During 1979-80, 4921 Nos. of private tube wells were sunk. These wells provided irrigation facilities to an extent of nearly 39368 hectare (Gross).

Boring in Well Scheme.—2668 bore wells were sunk in the open wells to augment water supply. These wells, in addition to stabilising the area already under irrigation, provided irrigation facilities to an additional area of 2134 hectares (Gross). 2753 Nos. of Filter Point Tube Wells were sunk. These wells provided irrigation facilities to an extent of 10932 hectares (Gross). The loan assistance was met by Land Development Banks and Commercial Banks.

Drought Prone Area Programme.

Under Drought Prone Area Programme, Soil and Water Conservation schemes were covered in an extent of 7941 ha.

Land Development.

There were 176 tractors and 150 bulldozers in this Department during the year for hiring out to the farmers at reasonable rates under the scheme.

Under the Tractor Hiring Scheme, the Tractors worked for a total of 83,667 hours and bulldozers 1,86,402 hours during 1979-80. The total amount realised by way of hire charges was Rs. 1,89,13,380.

THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The Department of Animal Husbandry continued to function on a regional basis and all the activities of the department were co-ordinated at the Directorate under the guidance of the Director. There were 8 regions and 59 Animal Husbandry Divisions in the State.

Veterinary Health Services.—There were 44 Veterinary Hospitals, 6 Veterinary Hospital cum Key village Centres. 522 Veterinary Dispensaries, 77 Veterinary Dispensary Key village centres, and 10 clinical centres engaged in rendering Veterinary aid to ailing animals. Besides this 6 animal Disease intelligent units, 3 mobile units and 13 clinical laboratories were functioning. 65,09,861 cases were treated and 48,71,632 vaccinations were done during the year. 3,24,060 castrations were performed.

Cattle Development.—The 7 Livestock Farms and one Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm continued to function during the year. The Central Cattle and Government Dairy Farm Madhavaram was transferred to the department from the Milk Commissioner since 1st July 1979. The cattle strength was 4,681 as on 1st April 1979. 294 Bulls were sold for breeding and 139 bulls were transferred to departmental institutions 1,470 calves were born during the year. The cattle strength at the end of the year was 4,551. The quantity of milk produced and sold was 20,79,894 and 16,47,906 litres respectively.

Two Key village blocks were sanctioned during the year. There were 57 blocks with 570 sub centres functioning at the end of the year.

Two Projects under the intensive cattle Development were established at Usliampatti and Vadipatti of Madurai district during the year. 7 projects with 400 sub-centres were functioning at the end of the year.

There were 59 Bull stations with 280 Bulls, 280 white cattle and 265 Black cattle.

4,33,977 artificial inseminations and 14,86,601 Vaccinations were done during the year.

3. Exhibitions, 42 Livestock and Poultry shows and 26 calf ralliet were conducted during the year. The Sindhi animals of the department were exhibited in the Regional show held at Hubli and they won prizes.

Sheep Development.—The two Sheep Farms and the 4 sheep units Continued to function during the year. 123 sheep service societies were registered during the year. 39 Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies 228 societies under special schemes and 83 societies in non-scheme areas were functioning during the year. The strength of the sheep in the Farms at the end of the year was 5,967. 2,639 lamps were born during the year.

Poultry Development.—The 2 Hatcheries and 29 Poultry extension centres continued to function during the year. In addition, there were 5 Poultry Breeding Co-operative Societies in the State. There were 59,462 birds at the end of the year in the Hatcheries and Poultry Extension centres. 49,75,658 eggs were collected and 37,69,310 eggs were sold for hatching and table. 2,79,455 birds were sold for breeding and table.

Piggery Development.—The Piggery Development unit at Sattur was closed during the year. 6 Piggery units were functioning. The strength in the units was 279 as on 31st March 1980. 766 piglets were born and 44o pigs were sold.

Fodder Development.—The 4 Fodder seed production units continued to function during the year. 28709 Mt. of fodder and 30·07 lakhs of grass slips were produced during the year

Veterinary Biological products.—The institute of Veterinary preventive Medicine, Ranipet continued to function under the purview of the State Drugs controller. The Institute produced vaccine 3,35,278 Doses Antigen 17,610 ml and solution 12,505·7 lts and sold 1,12,89,032 doses, 13,435 ml and 631·7 lts respectively and realised Rs. 6,78,877·44 through the sales.

Rinderpest Eradication Scheme —14 district squads, 13 Check posts and 10 Vigilance units were engaged in the eradication of the disease. Rinderpest 62,28,856 vaccinations were done by the Rinderpest staff There were 9 outbreaks of the disease in the State involving 108 attacks and 63 deaths.

Special programmes.—The Calf Rearing scheme was implemented with a physical achievement of 5418 calves. An expenditure of Rs. 51·30 lakhs was incurred under the scheme.

The sheep production scheme was implemented with a physical achievement of 2822 units. An expenditure of Rs 23·38 lakhs was incurred.

The Poultry Development programme was implemented a physical achievement of 2022 units was made and an amount of Rs. 30·00 lakhs was spent under the scheme.

The Western Ghats Development programme was implemented by payment of subsidy for 1000 calves selected under the scheme in Kodaikanal area.

Two more Key village blocks and two more clinician centres were started during the year under the Drought prone Area Programme.

26 additional blocks were selected during the year under the Integrated Rural Development programme implemented under the direct supervision of District Collectors. The number of blocks under the scheme at the end of the year was 161.

399 sheep units and 4 sheep Breeding co-operative societies were functioning in the Nilgiris district under the Hill Area Development Programme. 16 numbers of high pedigreed Friesian animals were purchased during the year for the District Livestock Farm, Uthagamandalam.

Receipts and expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 92,00,379·22 and Rs. 12,09,51,568·72 respectively.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

The Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited continued to function as a public limited company wholly owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Chief Secretary to the Government

of Tamil Nadu was the Chairman of the Corporation. The Corporation had a full time Managing Director and 4 official Directors. The authorised share capital of the Corporation was Rs. 5 crores and the issued subscribed and paid up share capital was Rs. 1,77,09,000. The corporation's main activities were procurement, production and distribution of milk and milk products to urban consumers at Madras and Madurai at resonable prices.

Activities—Madras.—There were 451 milk depots in Madras city and suburb and 97 Milk parlours in Madras city. 704·52 lakhs litres of milk were procured and 918·45 lakhs litres of milk and 4·78 lakhs kgs. of milk products were produced.

Madurai.—There were 174 milk depots and 35 Milk parlours. In Madurai, 276·99 lakhs litres of Milk were procured and 238·60 lakhs litres of milk and 15·85 lakhs kgs. of milk products and 8·76 lakhs kgs. of milk powder were produced.

Sales—The sales in Madras and Madurai were 1157·05 lakh litres of milk, 15·61 lakhs kgs. of milk products and 2·57 lakhs kgs. of milk powder.

Turnover.—The turnover was Rs. 2,945·44 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 2,543·09 lakhs during the previous year.

Producers Co-operative Societies.—2,049 producers Co-operative societies at the village level were supplying milk to the Corporation during the year. There were 20 chilling plants.

Special schemes.—The Corporation continued to implement the following schemes sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(*a*) Hill Area Development Programme in Nilgiris district. 87 Milk Producers Co-operative Societies have heen formed and a quantity of 30,000 litres of milk was being collected a day. 83 villages were covered under the technical input programme benefitting about 15,000 farmers.

(b) *Special Animal Husbandry Programme.*—Under the programme 15,395 high quality cross bred calves have been covered as against the target of 25,000 and a sum of Rs. 157·95 lakhs has been utilised as assistance.

(c) *Drought Prone area Programme.*—The programme is implemented in Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram districts.

Dharmapuri district.—276 Milk producers societies were newly formed and an additional quantity of 28,000 litres of milk were collected per day from Dharmapuri district. Fodder subsidy was given to cover 141·25 acres for fodder cultivation. The financial outlay for the programme was Rs. 23·20 lakhs for 1979-80.

Ramanathapuram District.—A sum of Rs. 16·508 lakhs was released during 1979-80 for purchase of testing equipments, cans, transporte subsidy and for setting up a chilling plant at Paramakudi and expansion of the existing chilling centres.

Cattle Feed Plant.—The Cattle feed plant at Madhavaram Milk colony continued to function during the year. The quantity of cattle feed sold during the year was 18,700 tonnes (Estimate) as against 16,175 tonnes during the previous year.

TAMIL NADU POULTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation started in the year 1973 with the objectives of implementing Poultry Development Schemes in the State and to stabilise the prices of the Poultry products with assured income to the farmers, has given a new image to the Poultry industry in the State. Middlemen in the industry are being eliminated, thus enabling the producer to get a reasonable price for his products.

The Commercial and Extension wings of the Corporation are engaged in providing necessary assistance to the farmers such as provision of quality chicks, balanced feed, technical assistance, etc., by implementing special Animal Husbandry Programme.

The activities of the Corporation are broadly classified as (A) Commercial and (b) Extension.

Feed Mixing Units, Marketing Centres and Hybrid Chick Hatchery at Arasur (Coimbatore district) and Kappalur (Madurai district) comprise the commercial wing. Extension wing comprises TAPCO Grower Farms and Extension Centres only.

The activities are brought out below function-wise :—

A. Poultry Feed Mixing Units :

1. Nandanam (Madras).
2. Kottapattu (Tiruchirappalli).
3. Kappalaur (Madurai).
4. Tiruppur (Coimbatore).

These four Poultry Feed Mixing Units are engaged in the production of balanced Poultry feed using industrial and agricultural by-products while the quality of Poultry Feeds mixed at TAPCO Units is maintained the Feed Analytical Laboratory at Nandanam (Madras) continues to exercise rigid quality control in the purchase of quality feed ingredients and mixed feed. The giant feed mixing plan installed at Feed Mixing Unit, Nandanam (Madras) continues to function satisfactorily. A Uniform price policy as already evolved is followed continuously. The Feed produced and sold by TAPCO during the year 1979-80 is as follows :

	Feed produced M.T.	*Feed sold M.T.*
1979-1980	7.683	7.590

ISI unit certificate has been accorded for the feed mix of the TAPCO.

Marketing Centres :—Tapco has marketing centres at Madras-Chengalpattu, Vellore, Salem, Madurai, Trichy, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore.

These Marketing Centres provide necessary inputs to the farmers such as quality chicks, balanced feed, technical expertise and collect the products such as eggs and spent birds for marketing. Flat. Pro-

curement rate is adopted which enables TAPCO to quote flat selling rate for several bulk buyers including Government Institutions as also the Central Government Institutions like Railways and Defence Units. Priority for procurement in Tamil Nadu is given as usual to remove middlemen and the products are procured from the farmers direct.

Sales Promotional Activities :

Under the Special Animal Husbandry Programme Scheme eggs are procured at 33 paise per egg. This ensures a ready market for the eggs produced by the Special Animal Husbandry Programme Farmers and enable TAPCO to maintain uninterrupted distribution of eggs. The turn over in eggs will be increased to 97.66 lakhs numbers in a full year in Madras city alone. A beginning has been made for the supply of eggs to other States by supplying eggs to Car Nicobar Islands in the Union Territory of Andhaman and Nicobar Islands. So far 3 Shipments of eggs (1,000 Nos. each) have been despatched.

Selling of Pork/Pork Products :

Besides selling poultry products, TAPCO is selling pork and pork products also. Pork is procured from Animal Husbandry Department of the State Government. The following pork products are sold in the retail outlets of TAPCO :

(*a*) Salami, (*b*) Cocktail sausages, (*c*) Hot drops, (*d*) Frank Furter, (*e*) Becon, (*f*) Hem, (*g*) Chicken-n-Ham.

Tapco Grower Farms and Extension Centres are situated at the following places :

1. Chengalpattu.
2. Kattapattu (Trichy district).
3. Perundurai (Periyar District).
4. Sashanchavadi (Salem District).
5. T. Kallupatti (Madurai District).

These five centres rear day old chicks and supply to the poultry farmers, Government institutions, Farmers under Special Animal Husbandry Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Applied Nutrition Programme and other schemes, etc. The centres also provide technical know-how and health cover to the birds reared in and around these centres.

Special Animal Husbandry Programme Poultry Development :

This scheme sponsored by the Government of India is implemented by TAPCO in the Districts of North Arcot, Chengalpattu, Salem and Madurai. The scheme which was sanctioned in 1976-77 envisages the establishment of 6,000 poultry units at the rate of 1500 poultry units in the above mentioned Districts. The scheme has been sanctioned initially for a period of 3 years from 1976-77 onwards. It is continued by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the funding pattern of sharing the expenditure by Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India at 50—50 basis. Upto 31st March 1980, 3,611 farmers have been benefitted under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was released towards subsidy during 1979-80.

Concessions for the Poultry Development in Tamil Nadu :

(i) Government of Tamil Nadu with effect from April 1979 have exempted levy of Sales Tax-Surcharge on the live birds sales as a measure of reducing additional burden on the farmers and to encourage poultry farming in Tamil Nadu.

(ii) Lower power Tariff for the electricity used in Poultry Farms continues to be in force.

(iii) The Insurance coverage scheme for Special Animal Husbandry Programme Scheme is also in vogue.

Financial :

Subject to provision for taxation and other provision and reserves it is expected that the profit (Tentative) during 1979-80 is estimated at Rs. 6.72 lakhs as against the profit of Rs. 4.43 lakhs for the year 1978-79.

CHAPTER II.

COMMERCIAL TAXES AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT.

REGISTRATION.

The Registration Department is incharge of the administration of the Registration Act, 1908 (Central Act XVI of 1908) and registration of documents. During the year one new registration district (viz.) Karur registration district was formed. Four Sub-Registry Offices as detailed below were opened during the year for the convenience of the rural residents; —

(1) Thukkanayakkanpalayam (Erode Registration district).

(2) Ananthapuram (Villupuram Registration district).

(3) Kaniyur (Tirupur Registration district).

(4) Sirupakkam (Kallakurichi Registration district).

STAMP REVENUE AND CHECK AGAINST UNDER VALUATION OF DOCUMENT.

The Stamp duty paid on documents including transfer duty payable to Local Bodies during the year is Rs. 28.70 crores. During the year 16,481, cases of under valuation were detected and action taken by the Department. A sum of Rs. 23.24 lakhs was collected by way of stamp duty and compounding fees. During the year the Registering Officer collected a sum of Rs. 3.32 crores on 64,897 documents under Section 41 of the Stamp Act. A sum of Rs. 13,14,04,617.25 was collected as Transfer Duty during the year. Out of which a sum of Rs. 39,42,137.40 was credited to the Department as collection charges.

Registration..

The number of registration during the year is 10,64,209. The number of documents requiring compulsory registration is 10,17,622.

Wills and authorities to adopt:

The number of wills registered during the year is 19,067.

The number of authorities to adopt registered during the year is 11.

101 covers containing wills were deposited during the year.

Value of transaction:

The aggregate value of registered documents during the year is 641.88 crores.

Searches and copies:

The number of applications for encumbrance certificate during the year is 2,39,850. The number of applications for single searches received during the year is 1,66,428. The number of applications for Miscellaneous searches received during the year is 16,463. The number of applications for certified copies received during the year is 72,730. The number of applications for Miscellaneous copies received during the year is 24,292.

Income:

(*a*) The income from fees for registration of documents during the year is Rs. 492.62 lakhs.

(*b*) The search fees collected during the year is Rs. 46.98 lakhs.

(*c*) Other item of income under Registration Act during the year is Rs. 31.72 lakhs.

(*d*) The gross income during the year is Rs. 5.79 crores.

The Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975.—The Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 come into force on 22nd April 1978. 31,258 societies were functioning in the State at the commencement of the year. During the year 2,945 new societies were registered, 18 defunct societies were restored and 384 societies were transferred from other States. 139 societies were dissolved. 3,679 societies were declared not functioning and 291 societies were transferred to other States. At the end of 1979-80, 28,334 societies were functioning in the State. The total receipts under the Act during the year was Rs. 2,15,586.00.

Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act.—9,123 chits were registered during 1979-80 as against 9,198 chits in the year 1978-79. The number of chits functioning at the close of the year 1979-80 is 16,668 under Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act as against 16,214 chits during the year 1978-79. No chit under the Travancore Chitties Act functioned during the year 1979-80.

Total chit amount of chits functioning at the close of 1979-80 was Rs. 14,29,31,568 under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act as against Rs. 10,06,98,760, at the close of the year 1978-79. Total chit amount of chits functioning at the close of 1979-80 under the Travancore Chitties Act was Rs. Nil as there are no chits under the Travancore Chitties Act.

The total receipts under TamilNadu Chit Funds Act during the year 1979-80 was Rs. 7,99,308.50 while the expenditure was Rs. 9,14,452.45. The revised fee under the Act came into force from 1st November 1979.

The Indian Partnership Act, 1932.—The Inspector-General of Registration, Madras continued to be the Registrar under the Indian Partnership Act 1932. During the year 8,507 Firms were registered. 468 firms filed notices of dissolution during the year. The total receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 1,15,339.34 and Rs. 26,784.85 respectively.

STAMPS (Non-Postal).

The particulars of receipts under each category of stamps during the year are furnished below :—

C. *Non-Judicial*—

Head of Account.	RS.
1. Bill of Exchange and Hundies	13,15,518·00
2. Adhesive Revenue stamps	2,04,09,348·55
3. Other Non-Judicial stamps	33,61,41,952·85

Head of Account.	RS.
4. Receipts on other stamps	1,034.50
5. Unstamped duty or insufficiently stamped documents	1,83,90,778.22
6. Other item Special Adhesive stamps	1,47,64,433.70
7. Fines and Penalties	18,00,814.36
8. Miscellaneous Receipts	2,21,210.29
Total	39,30,45,090.47

B. Judicial—

Court Fees realised in stamps	6,26,90,708.98
Sale of Copy stamps	12,61,256.50
Other Receipts—	
Fines and Penalties	28,425.88
Miscellaneous Receipts	49,611.24
Total	6,40,30,002.60

2. A comparison of the figures of last year reveals that there is overall increase to the tune of Rs. 4,78,69,648.78 as a whole in the sale of stamps due to normal increase in the transaction of all instruments under Indian Stamp Act.

SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES.

The Settlement Department was engaged during the year in the implementation of the following Acts and special work:

Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1848:—Implementation work was already completed and there was actually no area left for introduction of Settlement. Post introduction work like determination of Final Compensation, revision of Final Compensation etc. were attended to during the year under report. As a result of determination of Final Compensation and revision of Basic Annual Sum due to disposal of held over items, the following sums were determined for payment towards compensation and Interim Payment Upto the end of 31st March 1980.

	RS.
Compensation Deposited ..	4,864·86
Interim Payment Deposited	1,896·47

The Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963.—During the year, ryotwari settlement was introduced in eight Inam Estates involving 672·85 sq. miles including the three Jagirs of Kallakurichi taluk in the Kalrayan Hills. As a result of determination of Final Compensation and revision of Basic Annual Sum due to disposal of held over items, the following sums were determined for payment towards compensation and interim payment.

	RS.
Compensation Deposited	2,56,274·46
Interim Payment Deposited	50,825·26

The Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act, 1963.—During the year, ryotwari Settlement under the provisions of the Abolition Act was introduced in Minor Inams in five villages involving 0·62 sq. mile,

The Tamil Nadu Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 24 *of* 1969.—During the year, ryotwari Settlement under the provisions of the Abolition Act was introduced in respect of 10 villages, covering 125·14 sq. miles. Since major portion of the rest of the area in those villages are covered by stay orders of the Supreme Court, Settlement work will be taken up and completed as and when the stay orders are vacated and the areas become free from impediments.

The Tamil Nadu Levy of Ryotwari Assessment in Free Holds Land Act 31 *of* 1973.—The Government have appointed the date 16-10-1979 for implementation. Action is on way to draft the Section 8 Notification :

Revenue Follow up work.—This item of work relates to the follow up work in the areas were resurvey has been undertaken in South Arcot, Salem, Madurai and Coimbatore districts. The purpose of this work is to bring the Revenue Registry up-to-date. Upto the year 1979-80, Revenue Follow Up work was completed in 881 villages involving 2,209.07 sq. miles in South Arcot district and Coimbatore District.

Commercial Taxes.

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to function under the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes who was also a Member of the Board of Revenue. The Commissioner was assisted by the Secretary and Additional Secretary, Board of Revenue (CT). There were four Commercial Taxes Divisions in the State upto 15-4-1979. Three of the divisions were bifurcated and as from 16-4-1979 there were 7 divisions each in charge of a Deputy Commissioner. The Intelligence wing, Inspection wing Check posts, Entertainments Tax Flying squads and other special squards including Roving squads were integrated and a new wing called the "Enforcesment wing" with two Deputy Commissioners of senior scale I. A. S. Officers, one at Madras and the other at Madurai functioned with effect from 2-5-1979. There were 26 Commercial Taxes Districts headed by Assistant Commissioners of Commercial Tax Officers in-charge of districts. The posts were Upgraded to that of Assistsnt Commissioner of Commercial Taxes with effec from 16—4—1979. The posts of Joint Commercial Taxes Officers were merged with that of Commercial Tax Officers with effect from 16-4-1979

Enactments Administered:

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the following Acts during the year.—

(1) Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959

(2) Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970

(3) Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971

(4) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956

(5) Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939

(6) Tamil Nadu E. T. Act, 1939

(7) Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961

(8) Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935

Registration of dealers:

The minimum turnover limit for registration of dealers continued to be Rs. 50,000. The number of registered dealers under Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act 1939 for 1979-80 was 2,30,668 as against 2,04,976 for 1978-79.

Assessees and Assessment officers (Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1939).—

The Assessment work was attended to by 85 C. T. Os. 236 D. C. T. Os, and 341 A. C. T. Os. The number of assessees for 1979-80 was 1,04,378 as against 1,02,795 for 1978-79.

Collection of Tax:

The total revenue realised under the T. N. G. S. T. Act 1939 for 1979-80 was Rs. 235·13 crores as against Rs. 218·62 crores during 1978-79.

Central Sales Tax Act, 1956:

The number of assessees under the C. S. T. Act for the year, 1979-80 was 21,946 as against 21,874 in 1978-79. The number of assessments completed during, 1979-80 was 19,717 as against 20,323 in 1978-79. The total revenue realised for 1979-80 was Rs. 62·48 crores as against Rs. 49,95 crores for the year 1978-79.

Checkposts :

There were 75 checkposts during the year. 56,88,498 vehicles passed through the checkposts during the year. The number of offences booked in the checkposts during the year was 38,647 as against 30,300 in 1978-79 A sum of Rs. 84·81 lakhs was collected as Taxes and Penalties in the checkposts as against Rs. 39·66 lakhs collected in 1978-79.

Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939.

There were 1,779 theatres in the State during the year of which 864 were permanent, 83 semi permanent and 832 Touring talkies. The total revenue realised under the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act during the year was Rs. 28.51 crores as against 23·77 crores during the last year showing an increase of Rs. 4·74 crores. The Entertainments Tax Flying Squads detected 563 cases during the year in which a revenue of Rs. 2·66 lakhs was realised as against Rs. 1·98 lakhs during the previous year.

Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935.

The Act applied to Races conducted at Madras and Ootacamund. The tax realised during the year was Rs. 2·06 crores as against Rs. 1·99 crores during 1978-79.

Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.

Sales Tax on Motor Spirit is a single point levy on their first sale within the State. The rate of tax was based on the quantity sold. The bulk of the tax was realised from the oil companies including Madras Refineries. The revenue realised for 1979-80 was Rs. 28·21 crores as against Rs. 26·32 crores during the year 1978-79.

TAMIL NADU SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal is functioning under provisions of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. This is the second Appellage from administrating the

above acts. There were no changes in the jurisdiction of the functioning of the Tribunal during the year under report. There are four Tribunals functioning in the State of Tamil Nadu. The Main Bench of the Tribunal is functioning at Madras with an additional bench. In addition to the above two tribunals, there are two additional Tribunals, one at Madurai and another at Coimbatore.

As on 1st April 1979, there were 2,554 appeals and 34, applications for review pending disposal before all the four Tribunals. During the financial year 3,350 appeals and 37 applications for review were registered before these Tribunal making the total as 5,904 appeals and 71 applications for review. Of these 3,818 appeals and 54 applications for review were disposed of.

The Appellate Assistant Commissioners are the first appellate authority under the Act, 4 Appellate Assistant Commissioners in Madras and 12 Appellate Assistant Commissioners in the districts are functioning. Under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) and Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Acts there were 4,697 appeals pending disposal as on 1st April 1979. During the financial year 10,157 appeals were registered making the total number of appeals for disposal as 14,854. Of these 11,084 appeals were disposed of as on 31st March 1980.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal.

At the beginning of the year 1979-80 there were 202 appeals pending disposal by this Tribunal. During the year 300 appeals were registered. The total number of appeals to be disposed of was 502. Of these 345 appeals were disposed of.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department exercises control and general superintendence over the administration of the following religious institutions :

1. Temples 23,258
2. Math Temples .. 68

3. Maths	64
4. Specific Endowments ..	1,287
5. Charitable Endowments	193
6. Jain temples	16
7. Jain Endowments	
8. Jain Charitable Institutions	
	24,886

Besides the above, there are 8,161 Institutions whose annual income is below Rs. 200 per annum and they are referred to as Minor Institutions and are not assessed for the purpose of levy of contribution.

Funds of the Department (Receipts and payments).—The Revenue of the Department is raised by means of contribution payable by Religious Institutions whose annual income exceeds Rs. 200 and by means of audit fees collected from the Religious Institutions getting an annual income of Rs. 1,000 and above. The receipt for the Department under all items such as contribution, audit fees, reimbursement of salary of the Executive Officers, Centage charges and Court cases during the year under review was Rs. 84,65,793·00 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,38,82,357·13.

Enquiry by Commissioners.—332 cases were pending at the beginning of the year 1979-80. 153 were initiated during the period under report making a total of 485 cases, out of which 289 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 196 cases.

Finance.—Receipts towards arrear and current demand under contribution during the period from 1st April 1979 to 31st March 1980 amounted to Rs. 45,14,859·12. Besides, a sum of Rs. 12,177·16 was realised by way of collection under section 93 of the Act. The Collection towards arrear and current under audit fees amounted to Rs. 11,79,207·89.

The drive launched towards improvement of Religious atmosphere in temples so as to make them serve as living centres of Religious Culture was continued. Poojans and Festivals in the temples continued to be performed in a fitting manner and to the satisfaction of worshipping public. Special steps have been taken during the year to see that poojas are performed properly in poor and needy temples. During the period under report, Kumbabishegam was performed in Religious Institutions with the assistance of public donation and temple funds.

Special and large Sclae Repairs and Renovation done to Religious Institutions.—The drive launched for the renovation and repairs of temples inviting public support, wherever possible and by sanctioning diversion of funds of surplus institutions to the poor and needy institutions was continued. During the year under report 12 institutions were taken up for renovation on large scale.

Social Welfare Services.—The orphanages, Child Welfare Centres, schools for Deaf and Dumb, Dispensaries (Both the Sidha and Allopathy) and homes for Destitute are continuing to function. There are now 36 Anbu Illams functioning satisfactorily.

Educations.—Six colleges, twenty high schools, three middle schools and three elementary schools are run by the various temples. 202 temples have libraries. The journal "Thirukoil" continued to be published during the year.

WAKFS.

The present Wakf Board assumed Office on 7th July 1978 with an non-official Chairman and ten members an continued to function during the year. The Board was assisted by a full time paid Secretary appointed by the State Government in regard to administration. About 6,000 Wakfs are under the control of the Wakf Board.

Activities.—The Board has distributed during the year 85 sewing machine to poor Muslim widows of Melpalayam, Salam, Periyakulam and Ramanathapuram. The Board had paid during the year Rs. 3,965

as donations in deserving cases for education, pettyshop, renovation of hut, etc. The Board had also distributed clothes to poor and needy muslims. In the Central prison, Madras a Moulvi had been appointed to enable prisoners to conduct prayers. A mosque had been started in the Wakf Office at Madras for the benefit of the employers and a Pesh Imam had been appointed.

CHAPTER III.

CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT.

CO-OPERATION.

Set up of the Co-operative Department :

Upto 1955, all types of Co-operative Societies in the State were under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. From 1956-57 control on certain types of societies was transferred to other departments or to Statutory Boards from time to time conferring the powers of the Registrar under the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act on the Heads of these Departments or Boards, as the case may be. There are now ten such Functional Registrars, besides the Registrar of the Co-operative Department.

The Registrar is the Head of the Co-operative Department. The main activities covered by the co-operatives under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies relate to agricultural production and development credit, urban credit, marketing and processing of agricultural produce and distribution of agricultural inputs and consumer goods.

Agricultural credit :

The Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies have covered about three fourths of the agricultural families in the State. The societies have advanced short term credit to the tune of Rs. 37·16 crores, during the year 1979-80, to meet the cost of cultivation, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and labour. During the year under report Medium term loans to the extent of Rs. 5·54 crores were advanced for the purchase of plough bullocks, milch animals, poultry and power sprayers. The primary Land Development Banks provided long term credit to the extent of Rs. 8·85 crores for sinking and deepening of wells, installation of pumpsets purchase of tractors, cane crush, etc., and development of plantations.

Co-operative marketing and processings :

4,392 Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies and 104 retail depots of co-operative marketing societies were distributing chemical fertilisers. During 1979-80 the co-operative distributed 1·85 lakhs tonnes of fertilisers to the value of Rs. 25.82 crores. Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 1·55 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation towards the reimbursement of expenses incurred in the distribution of pool fertilisers.

Tribal Co-operatives :

There are nine LAMP Co-operative Societies in the tribal areas of Salem, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot districts and 3 Multi purpose Co-operative Societies for the tribals in Kalrayan Hills in South Arcot district. During 1979-80 they issued loans to the tune of Rs. 38·31 lakhs distributed consumer goods valued at Rs. 21·64 lakhs procured minor forest produce valued at Rs. 8·66 lakhs and distributed agricultural requisites worth Rs. 5·74 lakhs.

Progress of the Co-operative Movement :

There were 10,370 Co-operative Societies of various types under the administrative control of the Department. They had 1,17,86,789 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 162·34 lakhs. During the year 6,087 tribal people were admitted as members increasing the total number of members to 19,214 during the year under report.

The following are the functions of the Special types of Societies:—

Washerman Co-operatives.—During the year under report there were 18 washermen Co-operative Societies in the State having 9,038 members on their rolls with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1·55 lakhs. Government financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 0.33 lakhs were given.

Barbers Co-operatives.—There were 14 Barbers Co-operatives Societies in the State as on 31st March 1980 with 2,033 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 0.76 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0·21 lakhs was given as financial assistance by the Government during the year under report.

Cycle Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Society.—There were two cycle Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Societies in the State one at Madras and the other at Dindigul. There were 152 members on their rolls with a paid up share capital of Rs. 0·06 lakhs. The Madras Cycle-Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Society has so far distributed 98 cycle rickshaws and the Dindigul Society had distributed 30 cycle rickshaws. A sum of Rs. 0·79 lakhs was sanctioned as financial assistance by the Government during the year under report.

Physically Handicapped Welfare Co-operative Society.—The object of the society is to secure profitable employment for its members. Government directed the Government offices in the city to entrust the work of recanning of chairs without calling for tenders. The society also enjoys the free services of one Junior Inspector to work as the Secretary. A sum of Rs. 0.08 lakhs was given as financial assistance by the Government to this society.

Health Co-operative Society.—There were two health co-operative societies with 377 members and paid up share capital of Rs. 0.03 lakhs. The object of these societies is to provide medical facilities, particularly to the villagers and weakers section of the community. These societies provide cheap, adequate and timely medical aid.

The Tamil Nadu Writers Co-operative Society.—There were 359 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 0·12 lakhs. Government have provided financial assistance in the shape of loan to the extent of Rs. 20,000 repayable in five years.

The Poonamallee Cattle Feed Production and Sale Society.—There were 163 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 0·49 lakhs.

Co-operative Printing Presses.—There were 15 co-operative printing presses in the State. They had 5,323 members on their rolls with a paid up share capital of Rs. 13·00 lakhs. The business done by these societies was to the ture of Rs. 171·00 lakhs.

Salt Workers Co-operative Production and Sale Society.—There were 12 Salt workers co-operatives with a membership of 1,865 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 1·74 lakhs. Of the 12 Societies 6 were

meant for Harijans workers. During the year Government have sanctioned financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs to two of the salt workers co-operative societies for the purchase of one lorry each.

Arbitration. There were 84,206 cases pending at the beginning of the year and during the year 5,11,660 arbitration references were received. Arbitration cases to the extent of 5,48,403 were disposed off leaving only 47,463 claims pending as on 31—3—1980.

Execution.—At the beginning of the year, 2,72,825 execution petitions were pending and during the year 1,32,768 Execution petitions were received and 44,579 Executive petitions were disposed of, leaving 3,61,014 petitions pending execution.

Liquidation.—There were 2,151 societies under liquidation at the beginning and the affairs of 116 societies alone wound up during the period under report and out of the total of 2267 liquidated societies, final closure orders were issued in the case of 356 societies. Thus there were 1,911 liquidated societies pending final closure as on 31 March 1980.

Audit of Co-operative Societies—

Audit Fees.—For the audit conducted audit, fees are levied and collected from the co-operative institutions. The fee is levied on the basis of actual time spent by the audit staff. However, certain categories of societies are exempted from the payment of audit fees by Government. The cost incurred by the Government on the audit wing and the amount recovered as audit fees are given below :

Gross cost.	*Cost recovered.* *(Rs. in lakhs).*	*Percentage of recovery.*
205·00	99·90	48·73

Village shop programme—

Under this scheme the co-operatives have so for opened 6,660 new shops in 11 districts, besides converting the 4,441 old fair price shops into full fledged ones, selling all essential commodities under one roof. There

are thus 11,101 village shops in the co-operative sector. The most significant achievement in this field is that there is no village in the 11 districts, in which a shop is yet to be opened. 4,053 village shops are run by the Civil Supplies Corporation in the 4 districts allotted to it.

The Government have directed that the village shops should necessarily distribute the following commodities.

Rice, wheat, wheat products, Sugar, Chillies, tamarind, coriander and Groundnut oil.

In Addition to the above commodities which have to be necessarily sold by the village shops, other essential commodities according to the local demands are also being sold in the shops. The village shops have sold goods worth Rs. 18·07 Crores during the year.

Consumers Co-operatives.—

The Consumer Movement made its advent in Tamil Nadu with the establishment of T.U.C.S. in Madras in 1904. Since then, it has been steadily growing and as on now, it has made very significant strides in meeting the needs of consumers both rural and urban. The structure of consumer co-operative in Tamil Nadu is essentially a three tier one with the primary co-operative stores at the bottom, the consumer co-operative wholesale stores and District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies in the middle and the Tamil Nadu Consumers Co-operatives Federation forming the top layer as the Apex Body.

The Tamil Nadu Consumers Co-operative Federation.—The Federation was started in the year 1967 with a view to serve the needs of consumer co-operatives in Tamil Nadu. The Federation mainly deals in textiles, baby foods, groceries, cosmetics and controlled commodities. It is acting as agent for the distribution of controlled cloth, text books and concessional paper note books. The total sales effected by the Federation during the year under report was Rs. 1551 lakhs as against Rs. 1328 lakhs in the previous year. The value of textiles sold by the Federation during the year under report was 218.11 lakhs. Tamil Nadu's monthly quota of controlled cloth per year is 1669 bales of 1500 sq. meters each. In Tamil Nadu controlled cloth is distributed only through co-operative

and for the year under report the sale of controlled cloth was to the tune of Rs. 24,478 bales, which values at Rs. 611·95 lakhs. During the year 368·30 lakhs text books worth Rs. 583 lakhs have been moved by co-operatives. About 89 lakhs of students studying in 36,589 schools have been benefited by Co-operatives in this way. In 1979-80 concessional paper worth Rs. 16·38 lakhs was allotted to the Federation which sold it to its affiliated bodies. Groceries to the value of Rs. 21·15 lakhs were sold during the year.

Co-operative wholesale stores.— The Co-operative wholesale stores deal in all essential Commodities like groceries cosmetics etc. During the year under report they have sold goods worth Rs. 10639·99 lakhs.

Co-operative Super Markets— The Co-operative Super Markets have been given a new dimension to the consumer co-operative movement by offering a wide range of goods and services under one roof. The entry of co-operative super markets has revolutionised consumer movement in Tamil Nadu. During the year under report total sales turn over by super markets was Rs. 3478·38 lakhs. The Mini super markets sold goods worth Rs. 1610.44 lakhs in 1979–80. In Tamil Nadu 1085 societies functioned as licensed dealers of cement and distributed 1,38,092 MTS. of cement valued at Rs. 1979·80 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation.—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation (TANFED) started in the year 1958 is the Apex Body in the two tier co-operative marketing structure. It had 120 members on its rolls with a paid up share capital of Rs. 196.81 lakhs at the end of the year. During the year under report TANFED continued its joint venture business with NAFED in plantation crop and spices. During 1979-80 it has exported commodities like turmeric, cashew nut, etc., through NAFED to countries like Singapore, Penang and Colombo to the value of Rs. 28.85 lakhs.

The TANFED blazed new trail in the field of processing by setting up a project at a cost of Rs. 62.06 lakhs for crushing 50 tonnes of groundnut and sunflower seeds with a adjunct solvent extraction plant with a capacity to handle 50 tonnes of oil cake a day. During this year this has crushed 2016.136 M.T.S. of groundnut kernels and produced 862.992 MTS of groundnut oil.

Distribution of essential commodities.— The TANFED is also playing a vital role in distribution of essential commodities. It is acting as one of the sub-wholesale of Indian Oil Corporation for distributing kerosene in Madras City. Though this business showed a downward trend in the previous year due to stiff competition from private dealers who offer credit facilities to vendor a special drive was launched in 1979-80 in this fiel as a result of which the TANFED has sold 1485 kilo litres of kerosene valued at Rs. 22.10 lakhs.

CHAPTER IV.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The Director of School Education was the Chief Administrative authority for planning, moniteering and executing development schemes relating to the School Education and the State Council for Educational Research and Training. The Director of School Education was assisted by three Joint Directors one Administrative Officer and six Deputy Directors ; on the administrative side. On the financial side the Director is assisted by the Financial Controller and a Senior Accounts Officer.

District set up.—The Chief Educational Officers in the grade of Deputy Directors at the Revenue District level, the District Educational Officers at the Educational District level, the Inspectresses of Girls Schools at the Circle level and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools at range level plan and watch the progress of education in their jurisdictions. There were 14 Chief Educational Officers in the State including the newly sanctioned two intended to the Dharmapuri and Periyar districts. There were 50 Educational districts including the newly formed Madras East and Tiruppur east under the control of a District Educational Officer. There were 411 Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the State, with the 15 posts sanctioned during the year each holding jurisdiction over 60-70 Primary and Middle schools.

Schools and Pupil strength.—There were 27,662 Primary Schools, 5,685 Middle Schools, 2,088 High Schools and 1,138 Higher Secondary Schools in the State during the year. The strength of pupils in all the 36,573 schools was 51,13,241 boys and 37,65,697 girls. The total estimated school age population in the age group of 6-11 was 65,80,800 of which 62,27,764 was enrolled and the percentage was 95.64 as against 94·25 during the last year. The total number of teachers employed during the year was 2,58,462.

Midday meals.—The programme is functioning in 32,000 primary schools throughout Tamil Nadu. The target for additional coverage during 1979-80 was 35,000 pupils. Approximately about 20.25 lakhs of schools children were fed (including 1.65 lakhs of pupils of Harijan Welfare Schools).

Care Programme.—The number of feeding days was 200 days in a year. Care organisation supplied nutritional content of School Meals by supplying Bulgur Wheat, CSM and Salad Oil. CARE, Tamil Nadu supplied 4 crores lbs. of food commodities of the value of Rs. 6 crores. The input of the State Government was of the order of Rs. 4.80 crores. The number of pupils fed during 1979-80 was 20.25 lakhs and the amount spent on the scheme was Rs. 480 lakhs.

Central kitchens.—The 97 Central kitchens continued to function during the year. There were 224 vehicles for carrying cooked food daily to the School children. The Central Kitchen workshop established at Vikravandi for the proper upkeep and maintenance of the vehicles, continued to function during the year.

Regional Godowns.—There were 10 godowns of the department in Tamil Nadu constructed with the 1/3 contribution of CARE besides Government Godowns, Nandanam, Madras were the CARE commodities were also stored.

UNICEF assisted Science Education Programme.—22 Primary School teachers, one Deputy Inspector of Schools and Method Masters of Teachers Training Institute attended the course during the year.

(i) A workshop was also conducted at St. Pauls' Higher Secondary School, Vepery, Madras for developing a Hand Book for teachers of Science at the Primary stage. The participants were from Primary Schools, Teacher training Institutes and Deputy Inspectors.

Teachers Training Institutes.—The 20 Teacher Training Institutes in the State have been upgraded during the year. The UNICEF assisted and supplied valuable equipment. The Government of Tamil Nadu also sanctioned 30 posts of laboratory-cum-workshop Assistants to the upgraded Teacher Training Institutes during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Supply of Primary Science Kits (UNICEF)—150 Primary Science Kits were supplied by the UNICEF to Schools in Nagapattinam, Ramanathapuram and Dindigul Educational districts.

Supply of Science articles at State cost to Middle School.—The Government sanctioned Rs. 2,00,000 this year for the purchase of Science articles for Middle Schools in the State. Under this scheme 200 Middle Schools under all management were selected and granted Rs. 1,000 per school for purchase of science articles needed for the effective teaching of Science and an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs was incurred.

Homes for Children.—There were 385 Homes for children in the State including one newly aided during 1979-80 and excluding the one closed during the year. The income limit of parents of children for purpose of eligibility for admission was raised from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,200 per mensum during the year.

Secondary Education.

English medium Sections.—In 1979-80, 509 High Schools had English Medium Sections in them as was during 1978-79.

Science Education.— The scheme of improvement of the existing facilities for teaching science was continued during 1979-80 and 25 needy schools were selected under the scheme. The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 12 lakhs. Each School was supplied with Science equipment worth Rs. 18,000 besides, being provided with a Science Laboratory at a cost of Rs. 55,000.

Mobile Science Laboratory vans.—The fleet of the Mobile Science Laboratory Vans was 42 during 1979-80 as was in 1978-79. These vans continued to touch almost every School that has inadequate Science equipment.

Educational Technology.—Ten audio visual Education Training Courses were conducted at Coonoor, Thiruvallur, Thirupatthur, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Ariyalur, Sankaridrug, Erode, Usilampatti and Thirunelveli. The duration of the Course was for three days each. 250 teachers were trained under this programme. 13 selected primary schools which sent the maximum number of listening report were

awarded 13 cups graciously donated by the Tamil Nadu Parent-Teachers Association. In collaboration with the Doordharshan Kentra, Madras and the Technical Teacher's Training Institute, Adyar a television Script writers course was conducted for 12 days from 28th February 1980 to 10th March 1980 at a cost of Rs. 11,510 and 35 teachers were trained in script writing.

A Radio script writers course for 50 teachers was conducted in Thiruchi from 10th March 1980 to 15th March 1980. Sixteen Television sets were installed in selected schools at a cost of Rs. 71,514 the cost being me. by the Specical fee fund of the respective schools. Educational films were purchased to the extent of Rs. 21,000 .

Anglo-Indian Education.—The 45 Anglo-Indian Schools including one training school for Women continued to function during the year. The medium of instruction in these schools was English and an integrated course of schooling similar to the S.S.L.C. scheme was available in these schools. There were 9 Government, 33 aided and 3 unaided institutions with a pupil strength of 18,665 boys and 18,445 girls during the year.

Matriculation Schools.—The Matrculation schools in the Stata imparted instructions through the medium of English. These Schools continued to be fee leaving. There were 24 Higher Secondary schools and 9 High Sohools with a pupil strength of 11,008 boys and 18,356 girls. There were 167 men and 686 women teachers in the schools.

Special Education.—There were 49 schools for the blind, blind and deaf, deaf and dumb, etc., and 2,933 physically handicapped boys and 1595 physically handicapped girls were studying in the schools. The administrative control of the schools were transferred from the Department of School Education to Social Welfare Department with effect from December, 1979.

Improvement of Building and Equipment. —During the year 274 schools were sanctioned construction of one class room and laboratory at an average cost of Rs. 1.57 lakhs each at a total cost of Rs. 6·40 crores.

During 1979-80 1,344 vocational courses in Agriculture, Health, etc. in 911 Higher Secondary Schools as against 1,153 in 709 Higher Secondary Schools in 1978-79, were conducted. There were 26,942 students in I Year and 25,013 students in second year.

National Foundation for Teacher's Welfare.—The National Foundation for Teachers Welfare set up in 1962 has heen extending support to teachers who are in indigent circumstances and to their indpendents. During the period under report a sum of Rs. 5·3 lakhs was realised by way of Voluntary Collections through sale of Teachers' Day Flags, donations, etc. 37 teachers were offered lumpsum aid at a toal cost of Rs. 8,900 during 1979-80. The scheme of award of scholarships was extended to Diploma Courses also from 1979-80. In 1979-80, 162 students were benefited under the scheme and Rs. 80,320 was spent on this scheme.

Incentives towards learning.—During 1979-80 the number of pupils benefited under the scheme was 3,569 and the cost involved thereto amounted to Rs. 20,19,535.

Other concessions.—General educational concessions and scholarships were continued, to be sanctioned to the children of Ex-servicemen, Defence, service personnel, Political sufferers, etc., and a total amount of Rs. 3,34,600 was spent under the scheme.

Appointment of additional Teachers.—During the year 1979-80 under Elementary Education, 1,000 posts of secondary Grade Teachers, 200 posts of Physical Education teachers, and 200 posts of B.T. teachers for appointment of Middle Schools were sanctioned. 200 posts of part-time Craft Instructors were converted into full-time posts. Under Secondary Education, 200 posts, of B.T. Teachers, and 200 posts of B.T. Teachers/Tamil Pandits were sanctioned. Under Higher Secondary Education, 2,490 posts of Higher Secondary Post Graduate Assistants, and 400 posts of Physical Directors for Higher Secondary Schools were sanctioned.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The Department of "Collegiate Education" continued to be under the control of Director of Collegiate Education. The Director was assisted by Joint Director and a Deputy Director. The number of

institutions in the State was 170 for men and 63 for women. The strength of the students in the institutions was 73,907 boys and 48,293 girls. 12732 teachers worked in the various institutions in the State during the year. The total number of seats available during the year was 61,881. 50,731 students were admitted. 11,150 seats remained vacant.

During 1979-80, the total number of Universities in Tamil Nadu was five. They are University of Madras, Madurai Kamaraj University, Annamalai University at Annamalainagar, Agricultural University at Coimbatore and Peraignar Anna University of Technology, Madras. The Gandhigram Rural Institute of Higher Eddcation has the status of a Deemed University from 1976-77. Out of two Government Arts Colleges for Men at Salem, one College (i.e.) Government Arts College, Salem-8 has been converted into a Women's College from 1979-80. Several new courses of studies were started in 43 Government Colleges and 88 Aided Arts Colleges during 1979-80. The P.U.C. has been abolished in Colleges from the academic year 1979-80 due to introduction of 10+2+3 pattern of education in Tamil Nadu.

National Service Scheme.—The number of students who participated in the scheme has increased from 20,000 in 1976-77 to 40,000 in 1979-80. One half of the strength of National Service Scheme students undertake special camps of 10 days' duration each during the summer vacation, when they strive for rural upliftment by participating in Adult Education and other activities.

National Cadet Corps.—The total number of Colleges in which National Cadet Corps is available is 200 and there are 19,450 cadets enrolled.

Academic Programme for Students—Special coaching for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students in Colleges.—The Scheme of Special Coaching to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in all Colleges sanctioned by the Government is implemented in 23 Colleges.

Book Bank Scheme.—The scheme is aided by the U.G.C. under the Plan scheme. The amount of aid to each College being fixed on the

basis of the strength of the College. So far 210 Colleges have established Book Banks.

Tamil Medium Stipend.—During the year a sum of Rs. 27,23,220 was sanctioned towards the Tamil Medium Stipend to the students in Degree courses only since there is no P.U.C. in Colleges from 1979-80.

Scholarships—National Scholarship Scheme.—During the year 1979-80, 4,058 renewals of scholarships and 142 fresh awards were sanctioned and the total expenditure involved is Rs. 36·4 lakhs.

National Scholarships for the Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers.—Under the National Scholarships Scheme, 192 renewals of scholarships were sanctioned during 1979-80 and a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was incurred for the purpose.

National Loan Scholarships.—During the year 1979-80, 5,822 renewals and 897 fresh awards have been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 33·85 lakhs has been incurred for the purpose.

State Collegiate Scholarships.—During the year 1979-80, 279 scholarships have heen awarded and a sum of Rs. 51,475 has heen incurred for the purpose.

Educational Concessions.—Under the scheme of educational concessions granted to children of Government servants dying in harness, a sum of Rs. 50,577 has been incurred for 94 cases during the year 1979-80 towards the sanction of re-imbursement of fees and hostel charges paid by the children of Government servants dying in harness.

Formation of Regional Offices.—5 Regional Offices have been created during the year one in each in Madras, Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai and Tirunelveli under the charge of a Deputy Director in each Office to effectively supervise and co-ordinate the working of the Colleges in the region.

Budget.—As against an expenditure of Rs. 21·83 crores on College Education in 1978-79, the expenditure in 1979-80 rose to 23·15 crores (as per R.E. 1979-80).

Legal Education

The Department of legal studies was created in the year 1953 for the purpose of improving the standard of Legal education in Tamil Nadu. The Department is making all efforts to upgrade the quality of legal education in the State.

Madurai Law College was started during the year 1974-75. Up to 1979-80; three batches of students have appeared for the B.L. examination During the year 1979-80 two more Law Colleges one each at Trichy and Coimbatore were started with an intake capacity of 120 students in the I year. Special lectures are delivered by eminent lawyers and Jurists for the benefit of the students. A research publication in Law is published by this Department and the members of the teaching staff are given an opportunity to publish their research articles. Research classes are also conducted in Tamil in the Madras Law College. The total strength in all the Colleges under the control of the department during the year under report is 2260.

Technical Education.

There are 13 Engineering Colleges, 45 Polytechnics and 14 Higher Secondary schools (Vocational) in the State. Of these, 6 Engineering Colleges, 40 Polytechnics and 14 Higher Secondary schools(Vocational) are under the control of the Department of Technical Education. The number of students admitted in different institutions is given below:—

Engineering Colleges	1,418
Polytechnics	6,237
Higher Secondary School (Vocational)	785

A Degree course on Electronics and Communication Engineering was started during the year at Thiagarajar College of Engineering Madurai, a degree course on Production Engineering was started at Government College of Technology, Coimbatore B.Sc., degree course in Industrial Design with branches in Textile Design and Ceramic Design and B.Sc., degree course in Visual communication Design was started at Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras. A Post Diploma course in Quantity Surveying was started at the Central Polytechnic,

Madras. A Diploma course in Electronics (Sandwhich) was started in M.C.M. Polytecnic, Madras and a Diploma course in Design and Drafting Technology was started in P. S. G., Polytechnic, Coimbatore. A new Elective in Neval Architechture was offered in the Central Polytechnic, Madras.

Planetarium :

A Planetarium was established at the Government College of Engineering, Salem at a cost of Rs. 2·00 lakhs. This was declared open for Public on 6th February 1979 by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Direct Central Assistance :

Under the scheme of Direct Central Assistance to the Technical Institutions, the Government of India provided a total assistance of Rs. 81·75 lakhs during the year. The State's matching share comes to Rs. 25·30 lakhs.

Community polytechnics :

On the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education, the Government of India have selected certain Polytechnics to act as focal points to promote transfer of technology to rural community. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Polytechnic, Coimbatore, Annamalai Polytechnic, Chettinad and Bakthavatchalam Polytechnic, Kancheepuram have been selected under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 10·50 lakhs has been provided for the scheme by the Government of India.

Autonomy has been granted to three Polytechnics at Institutional level and in two Institutions at the department level and to the Post Diploma courses offered in three Polytechnics. During the year the Government have sanctioned the establishment of and Institute of Textile Technology at Kumarapalayam in Salem District by S.S. Mari Chettiar Trust.

Book Banks :

Book Banks have been established in all the technical Institutions to help poor and needy students. The Government of India have sanctioned grants for a scheme of Book Banks for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students.

Text-Books :

Work on preparation of 31 titles has been started by the Department, 7 titles have so far been published and others are in progress. A standard text book on Iconometry entitled "Sirpa Chennool" has also been published.

Opening of Women's wing :

The Government have sanctioned the opening of a Women's wing at the Valliyalam Desiker Polytechnic at Nagapattinam by the A.D.J. Dharmambal Trust, Vallipalayam, Nagapattinam and the Government Polytechnic, Tuticorin by the Arumugaswamy Memorial Educational Trust during the year with an intake of 30 students.

Award of Prizes for Project works :

The scheme sanctioned Rs. 8,400 every year for the award of prizes to the final year students of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics who produce the best Project works. During the year the Government have enhanced the value of prizes to Rs. 16,800.

Faculty Development :

The teachers of Engineering Colleges are sent to Institutes of higher learning like I.I.T. and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, to acquire Doctorate Degree, 5 were deputed during the year. Teachers in Polytechnics are deputed to Technical Teachers Training Institute, Madras. 30 were deputed during the year.

Promotion of Research :

To promote research activities in private Engineering Colleges, the Government sanctioned a Recurring expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh from 1978-79.

Designating Central Polytechnic, Madras as an Associate Technical Institution of the Staff Training College at Singapore.

The Government of India have recommended the Central Polytechnic, Madras to the Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education, Singapore for designating it as an "Associate Technical Institution", of the Staff Training College.

Commerce Examinations :

There are 1,500 approved Commercial Institutes in the State and 1,50,000 candidates appeared at the technical / commercial examinations conducted by the Department.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

The Directorate of Government Examinations is in-charge of the conduct of examinations for Higher Secondary Examination (X + 2) S.S.L.C. Public Examination, Basic T.S.L.C., senior grade, Sanskrit entrance, Diploma for deaf, Agriculture lower and Higher, Handloom Weaving Lower and Higher. etc. All the examinations were conducted as per the schedule and results published. The important among them is S.S.L.C. The details of number of students appeared and passed in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination are given below. The first Higher Secondary examination (X + 2) was held in April, May 1980, and hence figures are not furnished.

Name of Examination.	Session.	Number of Centres.	Appeared.			Passed			Percentage.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
S.S.L.C. Examination, April 1979.	X Pupil ..		1,56,280	79,723	2,36,003	82,519	53,618	1,36,137	57·6
	X Private ..		18,801	5,541	24,342	138	66	204	
	XI Private ..	1,254	8,412	2,996	11,408	40	44	84	
	Elongated 1969 Scheme.		16,540	3,801	20,341	86	55	141	
S.S.L.C. Public Examinations October (Private).	X Standard		43,118	11,611	54,729	74	28	102	
	XI Standard	423	5,006	1,651	6,657	5	2	7	
	Elongated 1969 scheme.		23,981	4,930	28,911	163	33	196	
S.S.L.C. Public Examination March 1980.	X Pupil ..		54,531	82,075	2,36,606	82,545	53,731	1,36,276	57·6
	X Private	1,186	26,463	6,748	33,211	138	105	243	
	XI Standard Elongated		12,187	2,553	14,740	25	4	29	

Note.—(1) As the Private candidates appeared under compartmental system, percentage of results have not been worked out.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE.

The number of Service Units at the end of the year is as follows :—

Government—	
State Central Library (Connemera Public Library), Madras.	1
Kavimani Nilayam Library, Nagercoil ..	1
Local Library Authorities.—	
District Central Libraries ..	13
Branch Libraries	1,443
Total number of Service units ..	1,458

Apart from these units of Government and Local Library Authorities, 85 Private units including Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Maraimalai Adigal Library Dr. U.V. Swaminatha Iyer Library got grants from the Government of Tamil Nadu to the tune of Rs.1 80 lakhs which is included in the total grant paid by the Government.

Basic Data on Public Library Service are given below :—

(1) Expenditure on Library Service	Rs. 2,03,99,000
(2) Total Stock of books	79,48,151
(3) Total Number of visits of readers	2,94,63,344
(4) Average of readers per day for the whole system	1,02,660
(5) Total Number of times books consulted	64,76,052
(6) Total Number of Members	8,76,191
(7) Total Number of times books lent	71,11,153
(8) Total Number of books used	1,35,87,205

THE CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Connemara Public Library named after Lord Connemara the then Governor of Madras between 1886 and 1891 was formally declared open on 5th December 1896 under the auspices of Government of Madras.

From April 1950, it became the State Central Library under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948. In 1955, this was declared as one of the three public Libraries in India to which all materials published in India after 10th May 1954 should be sent. It serves as UNESCO information centre from 1965. It is also a depositing centre for the publication of the United Nations Organisation and its specialised agencies and organs.

There is shelving space of 29,000 Sq. Ft. and floor space of 71,700 feet in the Library. It can accommodate 340 readers at a time. It receives 7,925 books, 2,625 periodicals and 268 newspapers a year. The working hours of the Library has been increased from 9½ hours to 12 hours from this year. It is open to the public from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. on all days except the three National Holidays viz., Republic Day, Independence day and Mahatma Gandhiji's birth day. The Library has a membership of 13,714 who borrowed 1,32,836 books during the year. 1,91,522 readers visited the library during the year and referred 7,07,402 books. The total expenditure on the library was Rs. 8,87,275·98 which works out to Rs. 1·25 per book used and Rs. 4.63 per reader who used the library. There is a stock of 3,20,385 books and boundvolume periodicals at the end of the year.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS.

During the year the Museum at Salem was taken over by the Department. The existing museums at Madras and Pudukkottai and the museum at Salem taken over have played vital role in educating the peoples. The collection of admission fees which was being let out on contract was taken over by the Department with effect from 4th July 1980. The Department participated in the Tansi Fair 1980 and the theme " Nature in Art " and " Art in Nature " were displayed.

The prize winning and selected paintings of the child Art Competitions were in the Centenary exhibition Hall from 1st April 1979 to 10th April 1979. In addition to special film shows regular film shows were conducted in the Museum Theatre, Madras on every Saturday and Sunday between 3 P.M. and 4 P.M. The Geology, Anthropoly and Botany, galleries of the Pudukkottai Museum were reorganised during the year.

Archaeology Section:

One Brozne Buddha (Inscribed) from Prataparamapuram Village, Nagapattinam taluk, Thanjavur district, one Crawling Krishna from Govindapuram village, Kumbakonam taluk, Thanjavur district, one metal image of Skanda from Rayanpalayam, Kallakurichi taluk, South Arcot disrct, one metal Crawling Krishna from Peria Krishnapuram Udayarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district; one metal image of Devi from Pazhavartankattalai, Kumbakonam taluk, Thanjavur district, one metal image of Ganes from Tandoni, Karur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district and thirteen metal images from Kunnathur Agraharam, Namakkal taluk, Salem district were acquired. Three portrait paintings (oils) of Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyangar, Maharajapuram Viswanatha Iyer and Mysore Vasudevacharya and one painting in water colour of Torso all by late Thiru H. V. Ramgopal, artist, were purchased from his wife Thirumathi H. Santha. One Tapestory work was purchased from Thiru V. Saranathan, Madras. Thanjavur paintings on wood, one album of Thanjavur paintings, one album of Tiruvilaiyadalpuranam illustrations, two paintings in Ivory one set of ivory chess board with stand, four numbers of Japanese paintings on silk, two mirors in metal, one porcelain casket with lid, and one textile specimen were purchased from Thirumathi Rajalakshmi Venkatakrishnan.

Numismatic Section:

The following items were added to the section:

Eight gold single Swamy Pagodas from Sarkarvalavandi, Namakkal taluk, Salem district; one thousand four hundred and twenty copper coins of Raja Raja Chola period from Portonovo, Chidambaram, South Arcot district, Thirty seven gold coins of Vijayanagar period and one gold

Conin of Kongu Chera were received as treasure trove. Four documents were rebound and redisplayed in the gallery. Two thousand four hundred and twenty treasure trove coins were examined. Two papers were sent to Numismatic Society of India, One research article on Vijayanagar Coins was sent to Numismatic Digest. One short paper on decorated treasure trove containers was sent to Lalit Kalam. A Special Exhibition on Decorated Treasure trove containers was arranged. A radio talk on the Revolution of Coinage was given by the Curator.

Anthropology Section.—

Thirteen items from Bangarakottai hamlet of Mahankalipuram village of Pallipet sub-taluk, Chingleput district, two small gold rings from Athiagikavanur village, Uthukkottai Sub-taluk. Chengalpattu District. Eleven items from Kodi Odai of Panayanthur village, Vridhachalam taluk, South Arcot district, ten itmes from Kachimailur village. Vridhachalam taluk, South Arcot district, Five items from Erwadi village, Mudukulathur taluk, Ramanathapuram district, A ring from Mandapam village, Ramanathapuram taluk Ramanathapuram district, two items from Mitta Thinnahali village, Dharmapuri taluk, Dharmapuri District Four items from Duraiyur village, Koilpatti taluk, Thirunelveli district and seven items from Pakkanadu village, Sankar taluk, Salem district were added to the Collection.

Zoology Sections

One dead pea-fowl was received from Madras Zoo and the preserved skin was added to the existing reserve collection.

Botany Section:

One hundred and twenty vascular plants were collected and preserved dry. Were added to the section.

Geology Section:

Emery, Bauxite modules (Two) Bauxite and Cake were added to the collections. The Giant Ammonite Fossil exhibited in the gallery was renovated. Some more information was painted on the panel illustrating the evoluation of animals and one the panel illustrating the

Geologycal Time Scale. Preservatory treatment was given to the fossil wood specimen displayed in the museum compound. The incandecent lamps on the Mexxamine floor were replaced with fluorescent fittings in order to provide better illumination.

Children's Section.—One Kathakali doll and two costume dolls, representing costumes of Germany, received as gift from the Chairman, Lions Club International, Madras were added to the collections.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES.

The Tamil Nadu Archives is the Biggest Archives in the South-East Asia. The Tamil Nadu Archives besides being a repository of public records, served as a centre for historical research. The department was headed by a Commissioner of Archives and Historical research. There was also a Director of Archives, 2 Assistant Directors and 2 Research Officers.

Records—Annual Accession and information supplied.— During the year 193 bundles of records for the year 1975 relating to 10 departments of the Secretariat, 22 Bundles of records for the year 1969 of the Board of Revenue (L.R.) 6 Bundles of records for the year 1965 of the Board of Revenue (C.T.) and 60 bundles of records for the year 1958—60 of the Survey Department were transferred to the Archives for safe custody.

90,000 requisitions were received during the year for records and information from the various departments of the Secretariat, Board of Revenue, etc., of which 65,000 records were furnished. The records received back and restored numbered 60,000. No records were weeded during the year.

Library.—790 books and 60 periodicals were added to the Library. 8,386 requisitions were received for books of which 7,180 books were issued. During the year 6,692 books were restored, 458 persons were granted certified copies and a sum of Rs. 2,190 was collected towards search and copying charges.

Research Scholars.—209 Research scholars were granted permission to consult records. Of these 13 were from foreign countries (viz) U.S.A., U.K., Japan, etc.

Council of Historical Research.—The Council of Historical Research reconstituted in 1979 with the Hon. Minister for Education as Chairman, 3 non-official members and two official members continued to function during the year. The Council offers 4 fellowships every year.

Preservation of Records.—During the year about 27,385 records/volumes, etc., were fumigated, 21,009 books were deacidified, 1,51,098 sheets of records were mended. 2,388 volumes, books, etc., were stitched and rebound and 34,544 sheets were laminated during the year. A photo copying machine was installed during the year.

Revision of District Gazetteer.– During the year the Dharmapuri District gazettee has been finalised for the press. The work on the, gazetteers of Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts has been taken up. The final proofs of Pudukkottai district Gazetteer have heen received and were under comparison.

Publication.—During the year, Select documents on the following subjects were finalised and sent to Government for their approval and publication :—

(i) Education medium of Instruction.

(ii) Neill Statue Satyagraha.

(iii) The History of Tamil

(iv) The Constitution of Bar Council in India.

The select documents in 3 volumes on "The Tirunelveli Riots, Conspiracy and Ashe Murder" has been approved by the Government.

Visitors.—A group of Calicut University students, 43 students of Canara College, Mangalore, group of delegates from Sweden and Director of Hungarian Archives visited the Archives during the year.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Epigraphic Section.—Epigraphists studied 52 villages in Thanjavur taluk, 295 villages in Mannargudi taluk, 265 villages in Orathanad and 210 villages in Pattukottai taluk:—

The number of villages in which studies were undertaken	842
The number of inscriptions copied	430
The number of inscriptions read out	525
The number of inscriptions published	280

Articles of antiquity registering section.—Totally 2,860 applications from temples and few applications from individuals were received in the Registration Offices in the district Headquarters at Madras, Chidambaram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore. In these seven places 3,353 articles of antiquity have been registered and certificates were issued.

Maintenance Section.—The Mahamandapam of Siva Temple in Ulagapuram village, South Arcot district was renovated.

Excavation section.—Excavations were carried out in Gangaikonda Cholapuram. The basement of the Palace constructed by late King Rajendran-I about 900 years ago was found during the excavatioins. The width of the walls was one metre and they were constructed with bricks. Roof was laid on the walls. This type of construction was found in Gangaikondacholapuram also and this is another proof of evidence for Chola Architecture. Excavation work was taken up at Karur. Silver Coins relating to Roman period liquor jars, Rowlet. pot pieces and pot pieces with Tamil alphabets engravings were found. Excavation work was carried in Kovalam Pottal. Two pits were dug. In one pit eight burial urns were found. Further, a few beads, bangle pieces made of chunk and copper coins were found. From this we came to know how the people of 2,000 years ago buried the dead. Excavation work was carried out in Poruvampatti, Coimbatore district Potteries used in Chola period, beads made up of costly stones and clay and earrings were found.

Excavation work was also carried out in Thondi, Ramanathapuram district.

Copper Image.—They visited 456 Villages in Nannilam, Mayuram and Sirkazhi taluks. They registered more than 500 idols for study.

Chronological Museum formation section.—Formation of Chronological museum in Tranquebar in Thanjavur district and at Ramanathapuram in Ramanathapuram district is in progress.

Section for collecting Palm leaf inscriptions.—Officers appointed for collecting palm leaf inscriptions in Chidambaram, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore are still continuing the above work. Hundreds of palm leaf inscriptions were collected from Thanjavur and Tirunelveli districts.

Photographic Section.—More than 700 sculptures and copper images were photographed. They were printed and placed in the exhibitions conducted by the Department.

Publication Section.—Totally 13 books have been published by this section. Two quarterly publications by the name "KALVETTU" have been brought out by this section.

Library.—More than 200 books relating to History, Epigraphy numismatics, art and culture were purchased for this library.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

The Directorate of National Cadet Corps at Madras has 6 Group Head-quarters, two of them located at Madras and the others are Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Pondicherry. There are four wings in the N. C. C. viz., the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Girls each wing comprising of both Senior and Junior Division wing for College and High School students respectively.

The overall strength of cadets during the period are as under :—

	Senior divisions.	*Junior divisions.*
(*a*) Army Wing	15,720	54,050
(*b*) Naval wing	1,250	5,450
(*c*) Air Wing	1,000	4,650
(*d*) Girls Division	3,880	5,400

Camps.—26 annual camps were held and a total number of 15,084 cadets attended the training camps during the year. In addition 335 cadets both boys and girls from the Directorate participated in All India camps orgainised by the Director General N.C.C. in various States in India during May/June 1979.

Republic Day Camp and All India N.C.C. Competitions.—69 boys and 19 girls cadets participated in the Republic Day Parade and Prime Minister's Rally held at Delhi during January 1980. The performance of Tamil Nadu contingent in the variuos Inter Directorate competition was exemplary and they won 8 first and 2 second prizes in the Competitions. They also won the coveted Inter Directorate Championship Banner which was presented to the Directorate by the Prime Minister on the culmination of the camp.

Two Boys and one girl cadets have been selected to participate in the Mountaining expedition to Himachal Pradesh and Mount Everest.

Social Service.—Social Service have been an integrated part of the N.C.C. Activities Cadets of various Groups Units of the Directorate have participated in the Social Service activites :—

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

Implementation of Tamil as Official Language Scheme.—The Dircetor of Tamil Development inspects the offices of the Heads of Departments and Collectors' Offices, The Assistant Director of

Tamil Development (Inspection) inspect all Government Officers in the District for the effective implementation of Tamil Official Language Scheme. During the year the Director inspected 13 offices and the Assistant Director inspected 6,155 officers.

Scheme of Cash award for writing best Notes and Drafts in Tamil.—Six persons who had written best notes and drafts in Tamil were selected for the year 1977. First prize each of Rs. 500 to two persons, Second prize each of Rs. 300 to two persons and Third prize each of Rs. 200 to two persons were distributed by the Minister for Co-operation on 16th January 1980 in connection with the Valluvar Day/celebrations held at Valluvar Kottam. A cash award of Rs. 1,000 was distributed by the Collectors of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot, Kanniyakumari, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai districts.

Tamil Training Classes.—During the year 12 I.A.S. and 6 I.P.S. Officers were given training on the implementation of Tamil Scheme.

Official Language Test.—13 persons who do not have adequate knowledge Tamil took the test in the city; 6 persons passed the examination. Out of 77 persons who took the examination in the Districts 70 passed.

Scheme of Financial assistance to the Authors to publish books in Tamil.—To encourage the publication of valuable books of permanent standing in Tamil, the Government instituted a scheme for financial assistance to the authors to publish books in Tamil. The Government grants financial assistance of 50 per cent of the expenditure subject to Ceiling of Rs. 50,000 for the publication. The following books were selected during the year.

1) மனித உள்ளம் அல்லது வள்ளுவர் பண்ணை
2) அகத்திணைக் கொள்கைகள்
3) ஓவியக் கலை
4) கோவேள் கட்டுரைக் கோவை
5) யாப்பருங்கல விளக்கம்
6) மொழியியல் கலைச் சொல்லகராதி (தமிழ்-ஆங்கிலம்)
7) துறவியின் புதையல்

The Government also sanctioned an amount of Rs. 4,95,000 to the Southern Languages Book Trust for publishing the Unesco Courier in Tamil.

Financial Assistance for the establishment of Tamil Chairs in the Universities of other Staties—The Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned Rs. 15,000 for conducting part-time diploma course in Tamil to the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, the State Institute of Languages, Kerala, the School of South Indian Languages, Lucknow, Marathvada University, Udhkal University, Indur University and Andhra University. It sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for Institution of Tamil Chair at Srivenkateswara University and sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for the publication of the book " அம்புக்கோவை " by All India University, Tamil Teachers Association, Annamalai University. It sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for construction of Kaly. na Mandapam for the Andaman Tamil Sangam, Andaman. It sanctioned Rs. 50,000 to Bharathi Tamil Sangam for construction of a building in the name of Bharathi Nilayam. It also sanctioned Rs. 10,000 to B.E.M.L. Tamil Mandram, Kolar for construction of a building, and Rs, 1,000 to Ariviyakka Peravai, Madras for conducting a Seminar regarding script reforms in Tamil. A sum of Rs. 1,36,000 was sanctioned to International school of Dravidian Linguistic, Trivandrum for the development of Tamil Language.

The Committee of writing up of the Authentic History of Tamil Nadu—

During the year the Committee sent the manuscript of the Second Volume of " Sangakala Tamizhagam " to press for printing. Volumes III and IV comprising the history of Pallavas and Cholas are under preparation by Historians and Editors.

Scheme of translating and publishing the best books in Tamil into other Languages and the best books in other languages into the Tamil.—The Committee headed by Justice Thiru S. Maharajan conducted 4 meetings during the year. The following books were translated and sent for print.

1. Prophot.
2. Jannartham.
3. Pathitrupathu.
4. Squirrele in the Courtyard.
5. Dance of Shiva.
6. 100 poems of Soviet Literature,

Translation.—The progress of work made in the translation section during the year 1979-80 is as follows:—

(*a*) Translated by translators —

1. Tamil Nadu Registration Department Manual, Part II of Vol. I.

2. Tamil Nadu Registration Department Manual, Part I.

3. Tamil Nadu Special Pay and Allowances Manual.

4. Tamil Nadu Government Servants Family Welfare Scheme Instructions Handbook.

5. Cinchona Department Manual, Vol. I.

6. Cinchona Department Manual, Vol. II.

(*b*) *Translated by Assistant Director of Tamil Development (Translation I)*—

1. Displays of Postal Department.

2. Birth and Death Rules Correction Slip.

3. Civil Aviation Sign Boards.

4. Madurai Civil Aviation Sign Boards.

5. Words used in Finance Department.

6. Service Register.

7. Application for Vasectomy.

Scheme of Financial Assistance to Indigent Tamil Scholars.—Under this Scheme 170 applications were received during the year. 40 person were selected and recommended to Government by the Committee and the Government sanctioned Financial Assistance of Rs. 250 per month to 31 Tamil Scholars.

Paventhar Bharathi Dasan Award.—The Government announced that a Tamil Poet would be selected and honoured on the birth day of Paventhar Bharathi Dasan in the year. A dollar and a cash award of Rs. 10,000 would also be given. Late Kavingar Vanidasan and Late Kavingar S.D. Sundaram were selected and awards were given to their wives.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

STATE FINANCE—

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1979-80 are set out below :—

	(RUPEES IN THOUSANDS.)
Total tax Revenue ..	5,57,19,59
Total non-tax Revenue	1,21,78,08
Total Grants-in-aid and contribution	2,65,87,31
Total Revenue Receipts	9,44,84,98

Expenditure of Revenue Account :—

	(RUPEES IN THOUSANDS.)
General Services	2,31,60,37
Social and Community Services	3,55,54,90
Economic Services ..	2,37,10,25
Grants-in-aid contributions	25,29,31
Total disbursements Revenue Accounts	8,49,54,83

Expenditure on Capital Account : —

	(RUPEES IN THOUSANDS.)
Capital Account on General Services	1,21,96
Capital Account on Social and Community Services	11,74,29
Capital Account on Economic Services	54,62,99
Total Capital Expenditure	67,59,24

Cash Balance.—The cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu [Rs. (—) 175·01 lakhs on the 1st April 1979 and Rs. (—) 783·06 lakhs on 31st March 1980.]

Revenue Account.—The total revenue of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1979-80 was Rs. 94,484.98 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounting to Rs. 84,954.83 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 9,530.15 lakhs.

Capital Accounts.—The total capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,759.24 lakhs, the main items being Rs. 881.63 lakhs under capital account of Agriculture and allied services, Rs. 1,879.80 lakhs under capital account of water and power development and Rs. 1,174.29 lakhs under capital account of Social and Community Serv ces.

Special Funds.

Famine Relief Fund.—The Fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood, for other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken for the prevention of famine. The cash balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 11.79 lakhs. The allocation of the liability for this notional balance was not provided for in the Andhra State Act, 1953. It was settled by mutual agreement. The Government of Andhra and Mysore agreed to the transfer of the entire notional balance in the fund on 30th September 1953 to the State of Tamil Nadu. The balance on 30th September 1953 was accordingly carried over to the accounts of the Tamil Nadu State. The closing balance in the Fund as on the 31st October 1956 was Rs. 22.11 lakhs, comprising of cash (Rs. 2.38 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 19·73 lakhs (purchase price). Pending allocation of this balance among the successor States in accordance with the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 the entire balance has been provisionally brought forward to the accounts of the reorganised Tamil Nadu State. The balance in the Fund at the beginning of 1979-80 was Rs. 23·39 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 2.64 lakhs and securities for Rs. 20.75 lakhs (purchase price).

With reference to the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission, the annual contribution to the Fund Account from Revenue Account is fixed at Rs. 859 lakhs. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 859 lakhs was transferred to this Fund from Revenue Account in 1979-80 to meet the expenditure on the relief of those affected by natural calamities. The balance in the Fund on 31st March 1980 was Rs. 20·75 lakhs comprising only securities for Rs. 20.75 lakhs (purchase price).

State Borrowings—Open Market loans.—An Open Market Loan of Rs. 2,918.22 lakhs was raised by the Tamil Nadu Government during the year under review and this included the Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds. The total amount of Open Market loan including repayment of Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 1,833.80 lakhs.

Loans from the Government of India.—The total loan assistance received from the Government of India during the year for financing the expenditure on the various development and other schemes amounted to Rs. 15,630·62 lakhs.

Capital Liabilities and Assets—

	Liabilities as on 31st March 1980. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Loans—	
Due to Government of India	8,70,73.92
Open Market Loans	2,87,97,53
4 per cent Tamil Nadu Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds.	2,63.90
Special Irredeemable loans	1,29

Other Floating loans—	Liabilities as on 31 March 1980. (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Ways and Means advances	..
Over drafts	..
Other loans	46,92·35
Other liabilities—	
State Provident Fund and Savings Bank Deposit	79,08.08
Total Liabilities	12,87,37.07

Assets.—	*Assets as on 31st March* 1980. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Loans advances (due to Government) ..	5,56,55.61
Loans to Electricity Board	4,49,06.20
Capital Expenditure	7,62,77.43
Cash Balance and investments	21,27.08
Total Assets	17,89,66.48

Excess of assets over liabilities as on 31st March 1980. .. 5,02,29.25

EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Evaluation and Applied Research is headed by a Director who is in overall charge of both administration and the various technical wings of the Department. The technical and research work of the department is attended to by eight units comprising of senior and junior level research personnel.

Evaluation Reports.

The following seven evaluation reports were completed during the year :—

1. Role of Co-operative Credit Societies in providing consumption credit to weaker sections of the community.

2. Scheme for aiding Subsidied Hostels and other voluntary agencies in Harijan/Tribal Welfare work.

3. Impact of Milk producers Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu.

4. Afforestation component of D.P.A.P. (IV Plan) in Ramanathapuram district.

5. Percolation pond Scheme implemented under D.P.A.P in Dharmapuri district.

6. Small Farmers Development Agency in Pondicherry.

7. Tractor Workshop.

Drafting of the Report on pulses Developmnt Scheme, revision, of the report on Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, drafting of report on Irrigation, drafting of Report on Soil Conservation components of D.P.A.P., Ramanathapuram were in different stages of progress.

New Studies.

The following five studies were entrusted for evaluation during the second half of the year.

1. Intensive Cattle Development Programme.
2. Mini Health Centres.
3. Measures towards Economic Upliftment of Scheduled Castes.
4. Fish Seed Farms.
5. Gobar Gas Scheme.

Ad hoc Studies.

(i) A quick evaluation study on Sericulture Development in Tamil Nadu was completed and sent to Secretary, Finance Department.

(ii) A methodology for evaluating World Bank Nutrition Project was prepared.

(iii) A form for Evaluation and Manitoring Rural Artisan Scheme to be implemented by the Directorate of Employment and Training was prepared.

(iv) The chapters on "Economic Trends" for District Gazetters of Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts were being prepared.

(v) Preparation of two chapters and editing part of the National Dairy Development Board Project. Reports on fesibility study on oilseeds Development Programme in Tamil Nadu.

(vi) Preparation of the basic outline for an Economic information systems for Tamil Nadu Economy.

(vii) The pilot study on agro-economic survey in ayacut area of tank in Sriperumbudur taluk under Tank Modernisation Scheme was completed and report sent to the Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

(viii) Similar agro-economic study on "Kattikulam tank" was finalised.

Project Formulation.

Project Formulation Cell was formed towards the end of 1978 which is responsible for the formulation of projects referred to it by the Finance Department or any other Secretariat Department or Heads of Departments, besides formulation of World Bank Project and projects costing not less than Rs. 50 lakhs. Headed by a Project Economist and assisted by the Project Officers, the Cell is engaged in the formulation of an integrated development plan for the Western Ghats Region in Tamil Nadu.

The following items of work were also attended by the Cell during the year :—

1. Guidelines for preparing the developmental proposal under Western Ghats Development Programme was prepared and sent to Heads of Departments and District Collectors.

2. A Paper on "Economics of Irrigation" was prepared for the one day workshop sponsored by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.

3. Scrutiny of the Project Report on "Goat Development in Tamil Nadu" prepared by the Director of Animal Husbandry.

4. The Comments on the "Report of the Task Force on Human Resources" was sent to Government.

5. A background paper highlighting the issues on the Project for Reclamation of Saline and Alkali Soils in Tamil Nadu was prepared and sent to Government.

6. Formulation of Project for Integrated Development of Agricultural Marketing in Tamil Nadu was completed and sent to Government.

7. A note on the Western Ghats Development Programme for Secretaries level meeting held at Trivandrum was prepared and sent to Government.

8. A note on WGDP was prepared and sent to Government in connection with Second Liaison Officer's Meeting held at Bombay during December 1979.

9. The comments on the Report on a Tentative Regional Frame work for balanced Economic Development of Uttar Pradesh was prepared and sent to Government

10. A note on "Progress of Schemes implemented in Tamil Nadu, under WGDP was prepared and sent to Government.

11. A draft proposal for conducting the Techno-Economic Survey for a Minor Port at Vallinakkam was prepared and sent to State Port Department.

12. The information for the preparation of Maps of Western Ghats Region in Tamil Nadu was collected and placed at the disposal of Central Survey office for preparation of maps.

13. A note on employment content of Annual Plan 1980—81 was prepared and sent to Government.

14. A Project Report for "Restructuring Edible Oil and oilseed production and Marketing" was prepared.

15. Scrutiny of the Sheep Development Project was taken up.

16. Reformulation of the project report on the Poultry Development was taken up.

17. Formulation of schemes for WGDP utilising the proposals received from Heads of Departments and District Collectors is in progress.

DIRECTORATE OF TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS.

The Treasuries and Accounts Department continued to function under the charge of Director of Treasuries and Accounts. The monetary transactions of the various Government departments, Quasi Government institutions and public are attended to by the Department.

Bifurcation, Upgradation and New Sub-Treasuries—

The Coimbatore District Treasury was bifurcated and a new District Treasury of Periyar District at Erode was formed with effect from 17th September 1979. The Madurai District Treasury was buifurcated and a new District Treasury at Dindigul was formed with effect from 24th January 1980. Sirkali, Villupuram, Thiruvannamalai and Chidambaram Grade-I Sub-Treasuries were upgraded into Selection Grade Sub-Treasuries. New Sub-Treasuries were opened at Mandapam, Avudayarkoil, Pallipattu, Sivagiri and Cheranmadevi.

Pension Pilot Scheme—

The Pension Pilot Scheme was extended to Teacher Family Pensioners in mofussil stations from July 1979.

Bradma System—

The Bradma System of preparation of General Provident Fund Schedules is functioning in all the Districts and in the Pay and Accounts Offices. This system has been extended to Pension Pilot Scheme and Social Security Scheme also. 920 cases were settled during the year by the Pension Grievance Cell.

Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposits Scheme, 1974—

The Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Madras is the nominated authority for the Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposits (Local Authority Employees) Scheme. He maintains the Additional Dearness Allowance Deposit Accounts of the Local Bodies (Specified Authorities) of Tamil Nadu State and authorities repayment of the instalment amounts and interest. He also sanctions premature repayments in cases of extrme hardships. The amounts due for the repayment of 1st and 2nd instalments of Old Account together with interest have been repaid to the employees.

GOVERNMENT DATA CENTRE.

The Tamil Nadu Government set up the Central Budget Data Processing Centre in December 1971 with the ideas of developing an information system to help the Finance Department to analyse the trend of expenditure and receipts, fix budget formulation on a realistic basis and exercise effective control. The Government Data Centre was established in 1972 as a Data Processing unit to assess data processing requirements of other departments of Government like Police, Education, Commercial Taxes etc., and to develop and operate suitable information systems. The Central Budget Data Processing Centre Unit was merged with the Government Data Centre on 1st April 1975.

Application in operation—

Finance Application System ABC.—Under the system now in operation 155 Sub-Treasuries, 17 District Treasuries and 3 Pay and Account

Officers are sending daily inputs to the Government Data Centre. The Finance Application is the signle largest application involving 7 lakhs transactions in a month. To make the Data Centre's account complete the Government have asked the Divisional Officers of the cheque drawing departments to send a copy of their account to Government Data Centre before 10th of the succeeding month. In consonance with the system monthly accounts from 144 Executive Engineers (Public Works Department), 63 Divisional Officers Highways and 67 Forest Divisional Officers are obtained and processed. Based on the Data furnished on the inputs, monthly accounts, detailed headwise figures of Receipts and Expenditure are taken from Computer. These statement enable the Finance Department to have a close watch over the progress of tax collection and expenditure. It is also used for preparing a realistic ways and means forecast and accounts projection for each month.

Commercial Tax Application—

Sales Tax being the biggest fountain head of State Revenue, it is imperative that the tax collection and accounting under this head are properly maintained so that the Government can have at its finger t ps the trend of collection and the Forecast made by the Government. The basic information document is the assessment order pased by 550 assessing officer; covering 2,10,000 registered dealers and 1,08,000 asseseess. Compute out-puts are taken for commodity wise turnover, and tax accrual areawise turnover and tax accrual and assessees details in various trunover categories. In order to supply timely information for decision making on tax revisions, statements of commodity-wise turnover and revenue for the first half of 1976-77. 1977-78 and 1978-79 were complied and sent to the Board of Revenue (CT) and Government Half yearly statements were originally confied to assesses with annual turnover of Rs. 1 lakh and above. The half-yearly statement for 1979-80 was however confined to assesses with a turnover of Rs. 3 lakhs and above in order to speed up the work and to furnish the statement in time.

Examination Results information system.—The Government Data Centre has been processing the S.S.L.C. examination results of Directorate of Government Examinations, from October 1974 onwards. The processing consists of 2 phases, the pre-Examination phase and the post-exam phase for the 2 examination sesssions in a year namely March and October. It involves printing of nominal roll and Hall Tickets, Centre-wise question paper requirements, declaration of the result for each candidate and printng of TMRS, Mark certificates, Press List, etc. Besides this, some interesting informations like district-wise percentage of pass, over all state pass percentage, rank list of candidates from the highest and percentage of pass in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. District-wise are also generated in the computor for statistical point of view, During the year April-May 1979, about 2.9 lakhs candidates and October-November 1979, about 56,000 condidates appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination. The results were processed perfectly.

Road and Transport Survey Scope—

For any welfare state which is wedded to egalitarian socialistic society the scheme of providing transport services to remote rural areas to bring the people nearer to urbanites is an essential one. It is on this basis a survey in the rural areas and evaluate the Transport facility to cover more panchayats. The data for such analysis were gathered in the form of answers to questions prepared in Four parts. The first two parts sought data relating to Road facility. The job was done by the Highways and Rural works Department through their Engineers. Parts (3) and (4) gathered information on transport facility furnished by the various transport and undertakings.

State Government Undertakings—

Government Data Centre has made a study of collection consumption analysis done by the Transport Corporations with a view to generate the following outputs:—

1. Collection analysis—EP km/ranked.

2. Consumption analysis—km/MSD ranked.

3. Vehiclewise analysis of earnings day.

4. Occupancy ratio and profit/loss analysis.

5. Route-wise traffic intensity.

Since the monthly data are preserved, rate analysis of performance has been attempted and outputs are taken by comparing quarterly data of succeeding year. Similarly, processing is in progress for codification and standardisation of spare parts and general for all transport corporations.

Inventory control system:

The system is designed to record the daily transactions. The following particulars are available in the inputs sent by the corporation.

1. Inspection-*cum*-receiving reports.
2. Stores.
3. Journal voucher.
4. Payment voucher.
5. Receipt Memos.

About 16,000 transactions are processed in a month. The following statements have been developed so far:—

Priced Stores Ledger—Monthly, Firm-wise ledger, Expenditure statement, Stock status report, Stock status abstract, cost statements and purchase Journal.

The system was put into operation in full fledged manner during the year 1978-79.

Economic Census—

Government of India had recently conducted an Economic Census (1977-78) to ascertain the structure, nature of activities and the employment of the establishments engaged in non-agricultural activities, that includes mining, quarrying, manufacture construction, transport and services. The Census has taken into account all establishment which employed one or more hired workers on a regular basis. The following are the parametres of the census based on a provisional estimation.

Economic Census.

A. Number of Non-Agricultural establishments (with one or more hired workers) ..	2,98,965
B. Number of persons usually working ..	23,93,894
Of whom number hired	21,07,727
C. Share of Rural areas as percentage of total—	
(i) Number of establishments	44.8
(ii) Number of persons working	38.5
(iii) Number of hired workers	38.7
D. Number of establishments in Pondicherry State	7,000

The Data centre has also to process the data relating to the State of Pondicherry. During the year 1979-80 the following phases were completed.—

(i) Data capture completed in March 1979.

(ii) Magnetic Tapes for storing Data were received from Statistics Department in May 1979.

(iii) The last dates of programme instructed received in January 1980.

The editing of input data was completed and the check lists, were handed over to the Statistics Department during June 1979 and the correction cards were received in January 1980 and the second edit list was handed over during February 1980. With this the initial processing phase was completed.

SMALL SAVINGS.

General:

The Director of Small Savings who was also Ex-officio Joint Secretary to Government in the Finance Department continued to be the Head of the Department. He was assisted by a Deputy Director and complimenary staff at the Headquarters. The Small Savings work was attended to

in the districts by the District Savings Officers appointed specially for the purpose under the control and supervision of District Collectors. The State Advisory Board for National Savings continued to function with the Hon. Chief Minister as its Chairman, a non-official as Vice Chairman and official and non-official members. The post offices were the main agencies for the sale of securities and opening of Accounts.

Agency :—

Five hundred and sixty six new agents were appointed under the Standardised Agencysy stem during the year. There were a total of 2,366 agents upto the year. The total amount collected by the Agents during the year was Rs. 573·55 lakhs.

Eight hundred and eighty four new agents were appointed during the year under the Mahila Pradean Kshetriya Bachat Yojana Agents Scheme and there were 6080Agens upto the year. The total amount collected by the Agents under the scheme was Rs. 216.48 lakhs.

Pay Roll Savings Scheme:

Eight hundred and seventy four new groups under the Pay Roll Savings Scheme were formed during the year. There were 10,680 groups at the end of the year with a membership of 12,17,294 persons. The amount collected under the scheme during the year was Rs. 1,187.48 lakhs.

Sanchayika :—

Five hundred and thirty four schools were covered during the year. There were 3,784 new upto the end of the year and the number of schools under the scheme students enrolled were 14,21,543. The amount collected under the scheme during the year was Rs. 23.17 lakhs.

Publicity :—

There were 7 publicity vehicles in Madras City, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Madurai, The Nilgiris, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore fitted with audio-visual equipments and films on Small Savings were shown throughout the districts. Dramas on Small Savings were conducted in the city and in all the districts to educate the masses or the savings habits.

Incentives:

The incentives for the year 1979-80 has not been finalised. The incentives for 1978-79 are as follows :

For the performance in collection during 1978-79 a total amount of Rs. 6,25,000 was paid as incentives to 12 districts to be sent by District Collectors on development works in the districts. A total of 284 hand-bags were awarded to the Agents and group leaders under the Pay Roll Savings Scheme for the good collections made during 1978-79.

Collections:

The total collections made in the State under the scheme during the year were Rs. 4,522.68 lakhs, Two thirds of the net collections made in the State in a year are given as soft loan to the State by the Union Government.

TAMIL NADU RAFFLE SCHEME.

The Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme was inagurated by the late Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai on 15-8-1968. The Scheme was continued till 12-9-1975. In between 12-9-1975 and 9-8-1976 the Scheme was discontinued and thereafter it was revived with effect from 7-8-1976. 78 draws (67 ordinary draws and 11 bumber draws) were conducted upto 12-9-1975.

After revival of the Scheme the first draw was conducted on 30th September 1976. During the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 (i.e. upto 31st March 1979) 20 draws were continued as detailed below:

(i) Ordinary Draws .. 14

(ii) Bumpper Draws .. 6

In the year 1979-80 (i.e. between 1st April 1979 and 31st March 1980, eight ordinary draws and three special bumpper draws were conducted. Out of the three bumper draws two draws were conducted

outside Madras city, i.e., in the moffusil districts, with a view to give an opportunity to the public to see for themselves the actual working of the draw and to enable them to clear any misgivings about the scheme and with a view to increase the popularity of the scheme.

The particulars of the receipts, expenditure and net income for 1979-80 are furnished below:—

	RS.
(C) Gross Receipts ..	4,42,18,827·97
(D) Total expenditure	2,77,88,019·67
(E) Net Income	1,64,30,808·30

A sum of Rs. 10,52,000 has been transferred to the Tamil Nadu Ex-Service Personnel Benevolent Fund being the estimated net receipts of the draw held on 8th January 1980. Out of the net income after setting apart the amount proposed to be transferred to the Ex-Service Personnel Benevolent Fund, 75 per cent has been transferred to Tamil Nadu Special Welfare Fund to be spent on Welfare schemes.

In commemoration of the International year of the Child celebrated throughout the world during 1979, the Government of Tamil Nadu conducted a Special Draw exclusively for children of 14 years and below. Accordingly, the draw was conducted on 29th December 1979 at Rajaji Hall, Madras. 5 series of tickets with the notations, IC/A, IC/B, IC/C, IC/D and IC/E were released for sale among school-going and non-school going children of the age of 14 years and below. The cost per ticket was fixed as Re. 0.50.

In addition, special prizes of Rs. 1,000 each was also awarded to those prize winning children who are physically handicapped. The gross receipts, expenditure and net receipts are detailed below :

	Rs.
Gross Receipts by sale of raffle tickets.	24,10,407.00
Total expenditure (by way of payment of prize money, printing charges, publicity, etc.)	17,74,000.00
Net income	6,36,407.00

The Government have issued instructions that the net income derived from the above draw should be spent for execution of schemes for the Welfare of children.

Tamil Nadu Raffle Certificate Scheme.—The Tamil Nadu Government had formulated a Scheme named Raffle Certificate Scheme for utilising the amount for welfare schemes.

The Certificates were issued in denominations of Rs. 100 and Rs. 10. The details of certificates issued, sold and their value are furnished below :

Serial No.	*Denomination under which the raffle certificate issued.*	*Notation of series.*	*Total number of certificates.*		*Value.*
			ISSUED.	SOLD.	RS.
1	Rs. 100	A	2,00,000	1,36,364	1,36,36,400
2	Rs. 10	B	10,00,000	8,92,039	89,20,390
			12,00,000	10,28,403	2,25,56,790

The above certificates were sold on condition that the face value would be repaid after 2 years from the date of first draw, if they did not get any prize in all the six draws held once in 4 months.

The repayment of the face value of the certificates were made by the Sub-Treasury Officers to those who surrender the raffle certificates during 17th January 1978 to 31st March 1980. So far the face value

of nearly 77 per cent of the raffle certificates has been refunded. For the remaining 23 per cent which has become belated claims, the repayment of face value of raffle certificates are being sanctioned by the Directorate of Tamil Nadu Raffle, Madras, from 1st April 1980 onwards.

The particulars regarding the face value of raffle certificates refunded so far are furnished below :—

	Rs.
From 17th January 1978 to 31st March 1978 (i.e. during 1977-78)	87,71,790.00
During 1978-79	59,93,420.00
During 1979-80	24,09,480.00
	171,74,690.00

STATE TRADING SCHEME.

The Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes is the internal auditors in respect of the following Government Departments, Corporation and other institutions :

1. Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.

2. Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation.

3. Accounts relating to the scheme for the purchase and distribution of chemical fertilisers maintained by the Director of Agriculture and the District Collectors.

4. Entire Government side transactions of all the Agricultural Depots.

5. *Weights and Measures*—Accounts maintained by the controller of weights and measures and the subordinates of the Labour Department.

6. Accounts of the Tamilagam, Ooty, State Guest Houses at Madras and Adyar and the Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi.

7. Entire transaction of the Cinchona Department.

8. Tamil Nadu Text Book Society.

9. Institute of Film Technology, Adyar.

10 Tamil Nadu Films Division, Adyar.

11. Miscellaneous institutions such as Tourist, Traffic, Advisory Committees, Kalaivanar Arangam at Madras Anna Kalai Arangam, at Vellore, Information Centres at Madurai and Thanjavur, State Information Centre at Madras, Rajaji Hall, Madras and Seerani Arangam, Madras.

During the year under report, audit of 1644 institutions as detailed below was conducted :

	Number of institutions.
1 Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board—Khadi Units.	628
2 Village Industries Units	184
3 Agricultural Depots	382
4 Weights and Measures	234
5 Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation ..	66
6 Cinchona Department	32
7 Chemical Fertilisers	15
8 Tamil Nadu Text Book Society	1
9 Others	102
	1,644

Serious defects and irregularities and losses involving a total sum of about Rs. 91 lakhs were noticed in audit and reported to the concerned administrative authorities.

Under specific orders of Government, a special audit on purchase of surgical stores and equipment in the Government General Hospital, Madras during the years 1970-77 was conducted during the year under report. This revealed losses to the extent of about Rs. 27 lakhs which was reported to Government.

This Department is also conducting surprise physical verification of stock and stores in all Government institutions and annual physical verification of stocks and stores in all institutions attached to the Corporation of Madras, all special, selection and First Grade Municipalities and the General stores of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. Details regarding the number of institutions in which the physical verification of stocks was completed during the year, apporoximate value of Stocks verified value of shortages and excesses noticed during the physical verification are furnished below :—

Details of the Institutions Government or Local body. (1)	*Number of institutions verified.* (2)	*Total value of stock verified.* (3)	*Total items of shortages.* (4)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).	
(1) Government institutions	275	1,305.51	16,627
(2) Municipalities ..	52	1,156.71	7,507
(3) Corporation of Madras	725	370.00	1,964
Total	1,052	2,832.22	26,098

Details of the Institutions Government or Local body. (1)—*cont*	*Value of shortages* (5)	*Total items. of Excesses.* (6)	*Value of Excesses.* (7)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
(1) Government institutions ..	2.43	1,623	0.70
(2) Municipalities ..	6.77	1,216	2.63
(3) Corporation of Madras ..	2.54	160	0.11
Total	11.74	2,999	3.44

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

The State Planning Commission reconstituted in April, 1974 with the Chief Minister as Chairman, a non-official as Vice Chairman, official and non-official members continued to function during the year. The Commission was entrusted with the following responsibilities.

(a) To lay down economic norms for plan formulation and implementation of projects by making use of sophisticated technique.

(b) To advise the Government on the economic activities in the State as well as in the country with reference to major developments transcending national boundaries ; and

(c) To watch and assess periodically the progress of implementation of Plan schemes and report to Government the measures necessary for proper co-ordination wherever necessary.

The Commission had taken note of the view of the Chairman that there should be a deliberate and purposeful allocation of funds to programmes and schemes designed to cater to the beneficiaries who were below the poverty line, and drafted five year plan 1978-83. The Commission had prepared draft chapters for 27 sectors important of which is given below :—

(i) Power, (ii) Large Industries and minerals, (iii) Small scale industries including Handlooms and Khadi and Village Industries, (iv) Agriculture and minor irrigation, (v) Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development, (vi) Backward Classes, Harijan and Tribal Welfare and (vii) Social Welfare and the draft VIth Five-Year Plan 1978-83 was presented to the Hon. Chief Minister.

During the year, the Commission undertook studies and prepared notes on 47 subjects and sent them to Government with the comments of the members of the Commission. A few of the subjects on which notes were prepared is given below :—

(1) A note on educated unemployed in Tamil Nadu and Exploring the avenues of employment for such personnel in Gulf Countries where vast employment potentialities exist.

(2) An assessment of I.M.I. Scheme (Tokyo) for disalination of sea water and power development.

(3) A detailed note on the Handloom Industry in Tamil Nadu.

(4) A note on sickness of Industries.

(5) A detailed note on the Handloom garment Export Industry and on the problems faced by the Industry.

(6) A brief note on the "Revised Proposals" for an Integrated power plant and desalination plant at Ennore.

(7) A comprehensive note on "Fall in power generation in Tamil Nadu and the need to improve the same.

(8) A detailed note on the starting of Forest based industries in Rural areas to provide employment and settingup of a Fores Industries Corporation.

(9) A note on the Land Ceiling Act based on the materials and reports collected from the office of the Land Reforms.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT.

There are 5,675 institutions under the audit control of Local Fund Audit Department. The audit work done during the year is given below:—

Category of Institution.	*Number of institutions audited.*	*Receipts.*	*Charges.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RUPEES IN CRORES.)	
Municipalities ..	105	61.03	58.74
Panchayat Unions	373	128.21	123.66
Town Panchayats	618	18.52	18.93
Miscellaneous Institutions ..	4,579	37.95	35.18
Total	5,675	245.71	236.51

The outcome and findings of audit are summarised below :—

1. Embezzlement of funds detected in audit. Rs. 3.10 lakhs.
2. Leakage and loss of revenue reported in audit. Rs. 27.69 „
3. Excess expenditure, irregular expenditure, etc., reported in audit. Rs. 35.17 „

Reports in lieu of surcharge:

Reports in lieu of surcharge numbering 1116 and covering total loss of Rs. 43 lakhs caused to the funds of various local bodies in the State were made to the administrative departments concerned for necessary action against the Executive Authorities who were responsible for the loss. 77 quantum of loss reports detailing major financial irregularities and consequential loss of Rs. 13.70 lakhs caused to the local body funds by the Executive Authorities were also issued to the Inspector of Municipalities, Director of Rural Development, District Collectors as the case may be for appropriate action against the retired/retiring Executive Authorities of the local bodies.

Settlement of objection:

Special efforts were taken during the year for the settlement of long pending audit objections and 17979 objections for which special letters were issued to the concerned Executive Authorities of local bodies and 2155 objections covered by reports in lieu of surcharge were settled during the year. 913 objections included in the quantum of loss reports were also settled.

Charitable Endowments:

The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts acted as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for 4 Union Endowments and 760 State Endowments The total value of securities held in the name of these endowments was Rs. 100.46 lakhs. The interest earned on these securities was disbursed to the administrators of endowments as per the provisions in the scheme of endowments.

Administering Pension Schemes:

The pension schemes of the employees of Municipalities, Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats were continued to be administered by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. The total number of local bodies employees covered by the Schemes was 24481 and the balance held under the funds as at the end of the year was Rs. 880.15 lakhs.

CHAPTER VI.

FOOD DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL SUPPLIES.

The Civil Supply Department is under the control of Commissioner of Civil Supplies. In the districts there are District Supply Officers under the Collectors of Districts to attend to the Civil Supplies work.

During the year, the Stocks required for Public distribution was procured by trader's levy at 20 per cent on the stocks of paddy and rice moved out of the State. This was in force upto 30th May 1979. With a view to enable the producers to get better prices for paddy the Government abolished the above levy with effect from 1st June 1979. During the period from 1st April 1979 to 30th June 1979 a quantity of 589 tonnes of rice and 17,434 rice tonnes of paddy was procured under trader's levy. With a view to ensure a remunerative price to paddy producers, the Government directed the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation to purchase paddy from producers at Rs. 105 per quintal for Common variety of paddy (Coarse and medium) and Rs. 109 per quintal for fine variety. A quantity of 1,15,183 Metric Tonnes of Paddy was procured by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation through 400 Direct purchase centres upto 31st March 1980.

The Procurement Prices.—The procurement prices of paddy which were in force from 1st April 1979 to 30th September 1979 and from 1st October 1979 to 31st March 1980 are given below :—

From 1st April 1979 to 30th September 1979.	*(In Rupees per Qtl.)*	*Variety.*	*From 1st October 1979 to 31st March. 1980. Rs. per Qtl.*
Super Fine	97.00	Super fine.	103.00
Fine	94.00	Fine	99.00

Medium	-	89.00	Common	95.00
Coarse	-	85.00		-

For purchase direct from producers with effect from 1st September 1979.

Fine	109.00
Common	105.00

Distribution.—The entire state is covered by a net work of public distribution system. There are about 17,000 retail shops functioning in the State. About 15,000 shops are in the rural areas and the remaining 2,000 shops are in the Urban areas. About 106 lakhs fancey cards have been issued in the State. Besides rice, wheat, kerosene and levy sugar other essential commodities such as dhalls, edible oil, chillies, and tamarind are also sold in these fair price shops. From 17th December 1979 levy sugar has been reintroduced and is supplied on family cards. A total quantity of 1.57 lakhs tonnes of rice was distributed to the card-holders during the year 1979-80. The retail selling price of rice is Rs. 1.60 per Kg. for common variety and Rs. 1.85 per Kg. for fine variety. Levy wheat is sold at Rs. 1.40 Kg. The retail price of levy sugar is at Rs. 2.85 per Kg.

Shop-A-Village Scheme.—The Government took a policy decision to open a fair price shop in each Revenue Village under the "Village-A-shop" Scheme to supply essential commodities. In pursuance of this, Fair price shops have been opened in almost all the villages. In the districts of Tirunelveli, Dharmapuri, Thanjavur and South Arcot the scheme is implemented by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and in other districts by the Co-operatives.

Wheat and Wheat Products.—Levy Wheat is supplied to the card holders at Rs. 1·40. per kg. and there is no quantitative restriction in regard to the supply of Wheat. A total quantity of 94.38 tonnes of wheat was distributed to the card holders during the year.

The Government of India allot Wheat for distribution to the Roller Flour Mills from central pool for conversion into wheat products. During the year, 1979-80 a quantity of 7.8 lakhs tons of wheat was alloted to the Roller Flour Mills and they lifted 4.4 lakhs tonnes. retail prices of wheat products have been statutorily fixed and the rates are as follows:—

1	Maida	Rs. 1·90
2	Sooji	Rs. 1·90
3	Atta	Rs. 0·85
4	Bran	Rs. 0·65

The Government have subsequently revised the retail price of Maida and fixed it at Rs. 1.96 per kg. The price control on Atta and Bran have been removed with effect from 22nd November 1979.

Levy Sugar.—Consequent on the removel of all controls on sugar, the system of supply of levy sugar on cards was ordered to be discontinued by the Government of India with effect from 16th August 1978. The Government of India have reintroduced the sale of levy sugar with effect from 17th December 1979. The supply of levy sugar is Rs. 2·85 per kg. From 17th December 1979 to 31st March 1980 a quantity of 62,000·8 tonnes sugar was issued on cards.

Kerosene.—The Government of India is allotting kerosene every month through four oil companes viz. Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Indo Burma Petroleum. During the year, 1978-79 kerosene was sold freely in the market. The short allocation of kerosene and the secarcity for the product was noticed during the second week of April 1979. In the context of inadequate availability kerosene is being supplied on family cards to the public through the retail points run by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and Co-operatives.

TAMIL NADU WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

The Tamil Nadu Wharehousing Corporation continued to function as a fully owned Government Company during the year with a full time Managing Director. The authorised share capital of the Corporation was Rs. 400 lakhs. During the year the Central Wherehousing Corporation and the Government of Tamil Nadu subscribed Rs. 40 lakhs in equal proportion and thereby the paid up share capital had risen to Rs. 291 lakhs.

Warehousing Centre, Godowns and capacity.—During the year the Corporation had opened 7 new Warehouses at the following places: Tiruvallore, Polur, Tindivanam, Gobichettipalayam, Karaikudi, Tuticorin II and Palladam and the total number of Werehousing Centres of the Corporation was 52 at the end of the year. The construction of godowns each with a capacity of 2,700 M. T. has been completed in Avinashi, Karur, Palladam, Tenkasi and Nagapattinam. The average capacity of both constructed and hired godowns was 2·42 lakhs tonnes as against 2·48 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year.

Business.—At the commencement of the year the Corporation held a stock of 2·12 lakhs tonnes, the deposits and releases during the year were 5·23 lakhs tonnes and 5·75 lakhs respectively and the occupancy at the end of the year was 1·60 lakhs tonnes. The average monthly utilisation was maintained at 1·92 lakhs M. T. The details of utilisation by various depositors were as follows:—

Serial number.	*Category of the Depositor.*	*Percentage.* 1979-80.	*Percentage* 1978-79.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	State Government and its undertakings	26	35
2	Central Government and its undertakings	22	30
3	Co-operative sector	4	6
4	Others	28	29
		80	100

Quality control and Insurance.—A quantity of Rs. 1·03 lakhs M. T. of foodgrains was fumigated using chemicals and fumigants worth Rs. 0.93 lakhs. The stocks have been insured and a premium of Rs. 2·79 lakhs was paid during the year for the stocks valued Rs. 23·20 crores.

Inspection Cell Audit and profit—A Vigilance and Inspection Cell had been set up with effect from 1st April 1979 for making surprise and frequent inspections. The audi of the accounts of the Corporation had been entrusted to the examiner of Local Funds with effect from 1st April 1979. The gross profit for the year 1979-80 worked out to Rs, 22.35 lakhs.

CHAPTER VII.

Forests and Fisheries Department

FORESTS.

Forest Management is aimed at maximising the productivity of forest areas by resorting to intensive regeneration measures and at the same time keeping in mind the need to preserve and protest the natural forests, wherever necessary, for protective eacesthetic, ecological and environmental and for the cause of wildlife preservation and its development.

The total forest area under the control of the Forest Department is 21,352.409 sq. km. out of which 17,832·469 km.is Reserved Forests and 3519·940 sq. km. is Reserved land. The percentage of land area under forests in this State is 16 as against 33·1/3 laid down in the National Forest Policy as the optimum required for a balanced land use in a country.

Supply of forest produce –Timbers.—Generally timber is extracted departmentally from forest areas in accordance with the prescription of the working plans and sold in auction of the Government sale depots, The total quantity of timber extracted during the year was 12,215·053 M^3 as below:—

By Government agency		11,614.220 M^3
By purchasers		600.833 M^3
By right holders		Nil.
	Total	12,215·053 M^3

Apart from this 21,875 bluegum, 56 Eucalyptus and 78,322 teak poles were also obtained. During the year a quantity of 5,963·870 cu.m. of timber and 47,771 poles were disposed of by public auction and 2,014,034 cu. m. of timber was supplied to other departments.

Firewood.—Demand for firewood by the public was ment to a cosiderable extent of supplies from the Government forests the quantity of fuel removed from the forests is as follows :—

By Government agency		11,763·950 Tonnes
By purchasers		67,951·567 Tonnes
	Total	79,715·517 Tonnes

Pulpwood.—

Bluegum.—During the year 1979-80 a quantity of 53,968·00 M.T. of bluegum was supplied to Thiruvalargal South India Viscose Limited at Rs. 150 per M. T.

Wattle Bark.—A quantity of 14,813 000 M.T. of wattle bark was supplied to Messrs. Tan India at Rs. 550 per tonne.

Wattle Wood.—A quantity of 41,188·00 tonne of wattle wood was supplied to Messrs. South India Viscose at Rs. 120 per tonne.

Bamboos.—A quantity of 29,101.141 M.T. of bamboos was supplied to Seshasayee Paper Mills at Rs. 22 per tonne.

Eucalyptus Grandis.—A quantity of 10,258 750 M. T. of Eucalyptus Grandis was supplied to South India Viscose Limited, at Rs. 135 per tonne.

Eucalyptus Hybrid.—A quantity of 17,712.175 M. T. of Eucalyptus Hybrid was ordered to be supplied at Rs. 80 per tonne to Thiruvalargal Seshasayee Paper Mills.

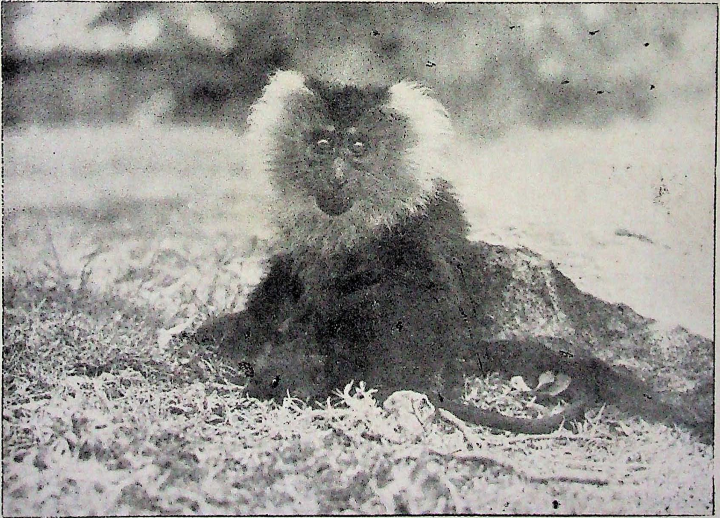
Thanukku Wood.— Thiruvalargal Madras Chip Boards, Rajapalayam was allotted 246·3 Thanukku from Tirunelveli Division to the Worth of Rs. 6,166·15.

Other produce.—During the year 13,73,807 kgs. of rubber was sold and a revenue of Rs. 1,62,46,590.75 was realised.

Ivory.—A quantity of 160·750 kgs. was sold in auction and revenue of Rs. 1,50,281·05 was realised.

Honey.—2,728 kgs. of honey was collected during the year.

Teak Plantation—River Canal (Thanjavur District)



Lion Tailed Monkey (Kalakad Sanctuary)

Livestock.—Elephants are maintained, departmentally for dragging timber in the forest areas and for taking tourists visiting the Wildlife Sanctuaries. Elephants maintained at the end of the year was 60.

Fuelwood. During 1979-80 an amount of Rs 40·42 lakhs was spent and an area of 4,645 ha. was raised with plantations.

Sandal Plantations.—More than 30% of the revenue to this Department is from the sale of Sandalwood. During 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 4.93 lakhs was spent and an area of 171 ha. was raised with sandal in addition to carrying out tending to the natural sandal tree over 45 hectare bush sowing was done over 50 hectare.

Economic plantations—Teak.—The object is to raise teak and other hardwood in suitable areas to increase the timber resources of the State. During 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 4·02 lakhs was spent and 116 hectare was raised with new plantations under these schemes. During 1979-80 an area of 1,105 hectare was raised with wattle plantations and an amount of Rs. 2·84 lakhs was spent. Wildlife sanctuaries have been maintained at a cost of Rs. 17·20 lakhs.

Central Schemes.—Under Western Ghat Development Programme, a Centrally sponsored Programme, the following schemes were implemented:—

	(In lakhs of Rupees.)
(i) Tea Plantations in Nilgiris District 24 ha.	15.82
(ii) Glove Plantations in Kanyakumari 100 ha.	5 32
(iii) Rubber Plantations in Kanyakumari 400 ha.	40.75
(iv) Pulpwood Plantations in Madurai 508 ha.	5.82

The following amount has been spent under Wildlife Sanctuaries:—

	(In lakhs of Rupees.)
1. Crocodile farms	0·96
2. Creation of sanctuary for lion tailed macaque ..	0·17
3. Development of Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary	1·79
4. Development of Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary	3·09

CINCHONA

The department is under the control of the Director, Cinchona Department, Uthagamandalam. The department has plantations in Nilgiris District and Anamalai in Coimbatore District. The Department has recently diversified its activities by taking up the cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic crops to provide employment to the weaker sections of the rural population and augment revenues of the department.

Plantation:

2. New planting of Cinchona, geranium and other crops was taken up during the year over an extent of 200.500 hectares, Eucalyptus grandis over an extent of 32.00 hectares, 15,000 Dadap and 800 Silver oak trees were planted during the year. The following plantation operations were undertaken during the year in addition to the routine seasonal and cultural operations carried out for the proper maintenance of the various crops :—

	Area.	*Number of plants.*
1. Supply planting (Cinchona)	142·00 ha. (in Hectare)	1,29,140 Nos.
2. Vegetative propagation works like budding, layering, etc.	61·66 ha.	1,07,210 Nos.

Cinchona Harvest and Production :

A total quantity of 3,20,470 kg. of Cinchona bark (dry) was harvested during the year for extraction in the Government Factory, Cinchona. A total quantity of 10,635 kgs. of Medicinal and Essential oils (Crude) were produced in the plantations during the year.

A total quantity of 9,170 kgs. of Medicinal and Essential oils were refined from out of the Crude oil in the Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam. In addition 1,49,450 Nos. of champhor tablets and 13150 litres of Cinifresh were manufactured in the factory during the year.

Sales

Cinchona products to the value of Rs. 42,54,800·00 were sold for export during 1979-80. Cinchona products to the value of Rs. 23,04,207·00 were sold for consumption within the country. The sale of quinine products within the country and export is regulated by Government of India. Medicinal and Essential oils valued at Rs. 13,48,798·05 were sold during the period under report. Additionally a sum of Rs. 14,412.21 was also realised by the sale of miscellaneous products such as Cinnamomum Zeylanicum leaves and bark, pepper, pyrethrum flowers, etc., which are also obtained from the departmental plantations.

5. A sum of Rs. 19,98,790·49 was realised from the sale of Silver oak, etc., trees and collection of cattle grazing fees, building rent, site rent, etc', in the plantations during the year. The department has implemented the 8 Schemes (viz.) development of Cinchona, modernisation of factories, etc., under Plan and Centrally-sponsored to augument its revenues, open up employment opportunities to the locals and weaker sections and for the rehabilitation of Ceylon epatriates.

Government Quinine Factory Laboratory:

A quantity of 3,25,259 kg. of Cinchona bark received from plantations was weighed sampled and analyed. Routine analysis of harvest bark samples, intermediate and finished products, essential oil sample received from production Chemist, Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam and samples of Chemicals purchased were also done during the year.

Laboratory and Research work:

The works of purification, grading and testing of Medicinal and Essential oils and analysis of batch samples of Quinine products received from Government Quinine Factory and Essential Oils were carried out. The test check samples of Quinine products were also analysed

Extension of activities :

8. The Department has extended its activitiees to Madurai District by taking up the large scale cultivation of Geranium in Upper palnis. The Research Centre functioning at Dodabetta continued to undertake intensive research on Medicinal and Aromatic plants. Various Exotie and Indigenous plants raised in the centre attracted the attention of the visitors and Scientists.

GENERAL:

9 The plantation Labour Act and rules require the plantation to provide school for the education of children and creche for taking care of small children of working parents. The schools and creches in the plantations continued to cater to the needs of Departmental employees satistactorily. Free feeding in the creches was provided. The children were also provided with Uniform garments at Government cost.

FISHERIES

During 1979-80, there was all round progress in the implementation of all Departmental Schemes. Special mention should be made on prawn farming, fish seed production by the Department and marketing and deep sea trawling undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation.

Boat dues collection made in Madras, Chingleput, Cuddalore Tanjavur, Ramnad, Tuticorin, Manmuthar and Nagercoil during the year are Rs. 23,98,615.76 and Rs. 11,92,796.32 under principal and interest respectiveiy.

Nylon dues collection made in Madras, Chngleput, Cuddalor Ramanathapuram, Tuticorin and Nagercoil during the year are Rs 29,463.58 and Rs. 8,061.06 under Principal and Interes respectivaly.

Licencing porticulars.—During the year under report, 14,837 licences were issued for fishing and a sum of Rs. 1,68,465.60 was realised.

Fish Farmers Development Agency.—In order to make the individual take interest in the inland Fishery Development and to popularises improved techniques of fish culture, Fish Farmers Development Agencies were established to provide for grant of long term lease, liberal loans for renovation of tanks, supply of qualify seeds and fertilizer, the latest technology in extension practices and guidance, training of fish farmere and marketing. These agencies have been started in Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Dharmapuri districts.

Rural Fisheries Demonstration Tanks.—During the year 1979–80 a total quantity of 99,915.250 kgs. of fish valued at Rs. 1,33,772.30 were caught from the Rural Fisheries Demonstration tanks and sold to the Public at reasonable prices.

Applied Nutrition programme.—The scheme was implemented in Chinglepit Division in Kancheepuram, Sholavaram and Kunrathur blocks. 3 tanks in Kancheepuram 7 tanfis in Sholavaram and 7 tanks in Kunrathur were selected and stocked with 1,25,333 fish seeds free of cost by the Department.

Statistics of Fish Production.—Both Marine and Inland Fisheries Statistics were collected from various centres and the estimation Marine and Inland Fish Production was worked out as follows :—

Inland Fish production.—The production of Inland fish in Tamil Nadu during 1979-80 was estimated to be 1,60,000 tonnes.

Marine Fish production.—The production of Marine Fish in Tamil Nadu during 1979-80 was estimated to be 2,16,659 tonnes.

Export of Marine products.—Export of Marine fish products during the year, are given below:—

Quantity	8,294 tonnes.
Value	Rs. 2,983.27 lakhs.

Information and propaganda.

Film shows.—The audio-visual unit of the propaganda and the extension unit conducted 230 (two hundred and thirty only) film shows on the fisheries development and allied industry in several places covering all the Districts of Tamil Nadu.

Exhibition.—The development, achievement and benefit of various schemes implemented by this Department were made known to public and fishing industries by participating in exhibitions.

Integrated Rural Development programme.—The Government ordered the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme in 190 blocks in State. An important feature of this programme was the availability of subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent in the case of beneficiaries who were members of fishermen co-operative societies and 33-1/3 per cent in the case of individual beneficiaries. In Chingleput district an amount of Rs. 4,55,565.36 was distributed to the fishermen beneficiaries in 3 blocks for the purchase of nylon nets. A sum of Rs. 500 was given to the fishermen in Kilvalur Panchayat Union, Thanjavur district under Integrated Rural Development Programme scheme.

Free houses to Fishermen.—Under the massive housing programme for providing shelter to the fishermen families, 582 houses have been constructed in the year in the coastal fishing villages.

MARAM VALARPPU VIZHA.

The "Intensive tree planting" was celebrated in a fitting manner during 1979-80. The Government have sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 4,50,000 for raising 27,50,000 seedlings and distributing to the public and other Institutions at cost price.

Essay Competition among the college and school boys on topic pertaining to tree planting and its Preservation was conducted in each District and awards of Rs. 200, Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 were also sanctioned to the first three students. An award of rolling shield to the best institutions in each District, that achieves the maximum percentage of survival of trees during 1979-80 has been sanctioned.

Wide publicity by way of bringing out small hoardings, tin plates, stickers, etc., on tree planting was given during 1979-80.

Out of the target of 27,50,000 fixed, the Forest Department has raised 25,16,000 (up to 29-2-1980) seedling and distributed 12,19,000 seedlings to the public, Government officers and other Institution, etc.

CHAPTER VIII.

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT

BIRTH AND DEATHS.

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (*Central Act VI of* 1886).—Registration of Births and Deaths under this Act is optional. This act applies only to a small portion of the population, namely, those to whom the Indian Succession Act applies and to those who profess the Christian Religion. All Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, District Registrars and Sub-Registrars of Assurances and Marriage Registrars appointed under the I.C.M. Act 1872 are appointed Registrars of Births and Deaths under the Act. All these Registrars are required to send copies of entries of Births-Deaths registered under the Act to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages once a quarter.

No births or deaths were registered under the Act during the year under report. Similarly in the previous year no births or deaths were registered.

The Tamil Nadu Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899.—Under the Act, registration of births and deaths is compulsory in rural areas. Copies of entries of births and deaths of aliens registered under this Act are required to be sent. Copies of such entries received are indexed and preserved. During the year under report one entry of birth was received and there was no entry of depth. During the previous year no entry of births or entries of deaths was received.

Marriages-The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.—Categories of persons who can solemnise marriage under this Act are:—

(*a*) Marriage Registrars under section 7 ;

(*b*) Licensees under sections 6 and 9.

(c) Ministers of the Churches of Rome, England and Scotland.

(d) Episcopally ordained Ministers of Churches other than the churches of Rome and Scotland.

16,785 copies of entries of marriages were received during the year under report. Of these 85 relating to aliens and 16,700 to Indian Christians as against 16760 marriages received in the previous year of which 70 related to aliens and 16,690 Indian Christians.

The receipts under the several Acts relating to births deaths and marriages administered (including the Special Marriage Act and the Hindu Marriage Act) during the year under report amount to 62,682·50 as against 64140.55 in the previous year. The expenditure during the year under report is Rs. 51,215.62 as against Rs. 46,448.45 in the previous year.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

General.—The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine continued to be the Head of the Department. The Director was assisted in the Headquarters by one Joint Director and 6 Assistant Directors. The Director was also the State Drugs Controller and was assisted by the Joint State Drugs Controller. The Public Health Work in the districts was attended to by the District Health Officers. The 383 Primary Health Centres in the State were under the administrative control of the Director. The Institute of Public Health, Poonamallee continued to function under the Director. The Director of Public Health was also the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths.

Cholera.—During 1979-80, there were 1391 attacks and 27 deaths due to Cholera. Out of this 894 attacks and 15 deaths were reported from Madras City which accounts for 64 per cent of the total attacks and 55 per cent of the total deaths reported in the State. 104 attacks and 1 death were reported from Chengalpattu(North) district adjoining Madras City and North Arcot district accounted for 121 attacks and 5 deaths. The Nilgiris district was completely free from infection.

Under the Cholera control Programme one Mobile Medical Unit with a Health Officer, 2 Nurses, 3 Nursing orderlies and one Health Inspector with an ambulance van was functioning at Tiruchirappalli. There were seven Mobile Epidemic units and three Epidemic control units in the State which rendered service by way of transporting men and materials to the infected areas and carried out preventive measures. The two Epidemiological Units one in the Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine and the other at the Madras Medical College Conducted investigation on epidemiological aspects of the epidemic disease. During November-December 1979 the State was affected by floods consequent on heavy downpur of rain. A total of 41 lakhs of anti cholera inoculations were performed besides regular cholerination of water sources in the affected and surrounding areas.

Plague. -The State mentioned to be free from plague. However in the plague endemic areas and plague measures such as Cyanogas, fumigation, insulation with B.H.C. 10 per cent in all the dwelling houses, godowns and cattle sheds were carried out.

Guinea worm. - Guineaworm Eradication Programme is implemented in all the Districts of the State except Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris. The operation area has been divided into 6 units. The main functions of the Unit were treatment of drinking water sources with D.L.T. 50 per cent.

During the period 1979-80 17345 villages and hamlets were surveyed and resurveyed and only 7 were found to be infected. 23 cases were detected and treated.

Yaws. -One Yaws Eradication Programme Unit was functioning at Attur, Salem, district. During the year, 137 villages and hamlets were surveyed, 13768 persons were examined. 47 cases were recorded and treated.

Malaria. -The National Malaria Eradication Programme as modified by the Government of India was implemented in the State. Under the programme Basic Health Staff visited every house once in a fortnight for detection of fever cases and collect blood smears for examination

to find out malaria cases. For the examination of blood smear collected from fever cases by the Basic Health Staff. All the Primary Health Centres were provided with one Laboratory technician. Urban malaria scheme with the assistance of Government of India is implemented in the towns (viz. Madras city, Salem, Rasipuram, Elanpillai, Tuticorin Erode and Vellore) towards containment of malaria menace in urban areas. The above scheme was extended to Tiruchirappalli and Dindigul towns during 1979.

Expanded Programme of Immunisation (Erstwhile National Smallpox Eradication Programme. –Typhoid vaccine vials numbering 4,083 supplied by the Government of India free of cost were distributed to the Municipal Health Officers for implementing the Enteric Immunisation to the Primary School children in the age group 5 and 6. During 1979, 9·4 lakhs of Primary vaccinations were done.

Maternity and Child Health Services. –The M.C.H. services in the rural and urban areas were continued effectively during 1979-80. 50 candidates under the regular courses and 75 candidates under integrated courses were recruited during 1979-80 in the Health Visitors training school.

School Medical Inspection. –During 1979-80, 1,43,326 children were examined under the school Medical inspection programme which was carried out in 83 Primary Health Centres and in 5 Municipalities.

Immunisation Programme. –During 1979-80, 3,50,635 children in the age group of 0-5 years were immunised with all the three doses of triple vaccine by Health Visitors through Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres.

Prevention of food adulteration. During the year 16,979 samples were analysed and 2,404 samples were found adulterated. A sum of Rs. 4.07 lakhs were realised by way of fines.

Drugs control. –During the year 23,639 inspections were made in the Sales Concerns and 901 inspections in manuafcturing concerns. A total of 4,907 sales licences and 7,227 licenses renewals were issued.

347 manufacturing licenses were granted. 234 manufacturing licenses were renewed. A total number of 77 prosecutions were sanctioned under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. 2 prosecutions were sanctioned under I.M.R.(O.A.) Act, 1954. 138 Hospital Pharmacies were inspected. 95 licenses were granted for manufacture of Indigeneous medicines. 31 recommendations were made to the Secretary, Board of Revenue for grant of M-I. and M-2 licenses. 44 licenses were renewed for manufacture of Indigenous medicines. 30 licenses were granted for manufacture of cosmetics. 58 licenses were renewed for manufacture of cosmetics.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine was the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths. In the village panchayats village Head man were the Birth and Death registrar. In the Municipalities Health Assistants were the registrar of births and deaths. The following were the vital rates recorded during 1979.

Birth rate 20.58 per 1,000 MYE population.

Death rate 6.71 per 1,000 MYE population.

Infant mortality 39.41 per 1,000 live births rate.

Still birth rate 22.00 per 1,000 live and still birth.

To obtain a reliable estimate of vital rates a scheme known as sample registration scheme implemented in the State.

The vital rates recorded under the scheme for 1979 were as follows :

Birth rate	28.0 per 1,000 population.
Death rate	12.0 per 1,000 population
Infant Mortality rate	98.0 per 1,000 live births.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

383 Primary Health Centres including two Primary Health Centres opened under the H.A.D.P. in the Nilgiris district are functioning in our State. The following are the particulars relating to prosecution launched under P.F.A. Act during the year.

Number of prosecution launched under P.F.A. Act.	2,441
Number of cases convicted	1,029
Number of cases fined ..	725
Number of cases imprisoned	101
Number of cases imprisoned as well as fined	203

During the period under report licences under the D. & O. Trades 213 applications were received from the various industries, for health clearance and health clearance was granted to 150 industries. In respect of 67 industries, the grant of health clearance was refused. 42, proposals were received for the declaration of areas for industrial purposes residential purposes and non-residential purposes from various local bodies, out of which approval has been granted in 12 cases. 17 proposals have been negatived.

MEDICAL AND FAMILY WELFARE

The Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare is in charge of the hospitals in the Districts other than the hospitals, attached to the Medical Colleges in Madras, Chingalput, Thanjavur, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore. The District Medical Officers are in charge of the hospitals in the districts. The Employees State Insurance Hospitals are headed by Superintendents in the Grade of Civil Surgeons. The E.S.I. Dispensaries in the mofusil are under the direct administrative Control of the Regional Administrative Medial Officers. Improvements to District Taluk, Non-taluk hospitals and dispensaries constitute an important development of plan ctivities inthe shape of expanded medical facilities, specilised services such as Gynaecology and obstetrics, Opthalmology, E.N.T., Venerology, Orthopedic surgery, Anaesthesiology, Child Health, Dental Psychiatric Clinics, Ambulance sevices, Pathological Laboratory Services, specialised field of Leprosy T.B. and a host of other improvements.

During 1979–80, 64 Medical Officers have been given training in various Leprosy Medical Institutions. As usual school medical check up of the school going children have been conducted during 1979–80, to detect early Leprosy among children.

Students examined	17,29,721
Cases detected	21,751

D.D.S. Tablets are being given to the children in the school itself or within nearby Leprosy control unit.

During 1979–80, the following are achievements in detecting Leprosy (i.e.) April 1979 to January 1980.

Population surveyed	6,627,445
Population examined	56,12,613
Cases detected	23,314

Tuberculosis Control Programme.— The Tuberculosis control programme is inforce in Tamil Nadu from the year 1963. Under the programme District T.B. centres have been established, one each in all

the districts in Tamil Nadu Free diagnostic and treatment facilities for T.B. patients have been provided in all the Government Hospitals, Government Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres in Tamil Nadu, B.C.G. vaccination scheme forms part of the T.B. Control Programme. There are 23 B.C.G. Teams functioning in Tamil Nadu. These teams are attached to District T.B. Centres. The B.C.G. Teams take up each and every village and more from house to house to give B.C.G. vaccination to the eligible population i.e. in the 0 to 20 years age group. The District T.B. Officers and the B.C.G. Survilance Team periodically supervisel the working of the B.C.G. Teams. There are two T.B. publicity units in Tamil Nadu. These units do the berculosis publiclity by conducting meeting and film-shows.

The following were the achievements under the tuberculosis control programme in Tamil Nadu during the year 1979–80.

1. Number of X-ray (Chest) Examination done	2,11,162
2. Number of sputum examinatiions done	1,44,383
3. (*a*) Number of T.B. patients diagnosed and put on treatment.	52,700
(*b*) Among them number of sputum positive cases.	12,647
4. Number of persons given B.C.G. vaccination.	15,45,748

Opening of Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.—**During** the year 1979–80 the Government have ordered for the opening of the following Government Dispensaries and Government Hospital.

1. Elagiri Hills.
2. Kalrayan Hills.
3. Ar. chalur.
4. Gunamangal m.
5. Kottaipattinam.
6. Neerumalai.
7. Chinnamanur.

The Blood Banks have heen established in the following places during the year.

1. Tiruvellore (Chingleput district).
2. Aranthangi (Pudukottai district).
3. Tiruppathur (North Arcot district).
4. Ariyalur (Tiruchirappali district).
5. Periyakulam (Madurai district).
6. Sivagai gai (Ramanathapurm district).
7. Mettupalayam (Coimbatore district).
8. Maduranthagam (Chingleput district).
9. Tenkasi (Madurai district).
10. Virudhachalam (South Arcot district).

Provincialisation of Panchayat Union Dispensaries.—The Panchayat Union Dispensaries at Vengal, Trichy district, Pernampet, North Arcot district, Mannadimangalam, Madurai district and Municipal Dispensaries at Nagore, Thanjavur district and Vijayapuram, Thanjavur district were taken over by the Government during the year.

Increase of bed strength and conversion of dispensaries into hospitals.— The bed strength of the following District Headquarters Hospitals have been increased during the year 1979-80.

	Increased Beds.
1. Government Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri.	22
2. Government Headquarters Hispital, Dindigul	20
3. Government Headquarters Hospital, Tuticorin	10
4. Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagercoil	10
5. Government Headqaurters Hospital, Ramanathapuram.	10
6. Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruppur	4

5. Five Government Dispensaries were converted as Government Hospital during the year. 174 additional bed strength in 11 taluks Headquarters Hospital, and 161 bed strength in nine non-taluk Hospita

tals were sanctioned in the year., E.N.T. clinics in two Hospitals, Paediatric clinics in five Hospitals, STD clinics in five hospitals have been sanctioned during the year.

Employees State Insurance Scheme.–The ESI Scheme has been extended to the following areas with effect from 21st October 1979.

1. Arakonam. 2. Sankari and 3. Thanjavur.

Four E.S.I. Hospitals and 107 E.S.I. Dispensaries are functioning under E.S.I. scheme; out of the 107 E.S.I. dispensaries and four E.S.I. hospitals are functioning in the scheme owned building.

Homoeopathy.—The Homoeopathy College is functioning in Madras with an attached hospital with 25 beds. The present student strength of the college is 116., The Government Homoeopathy dispensaries are functioning at Salem and Dindigul.

Eye Camp.–The statistical data regarding the eye camps held the operations performed and the out-patients seen etc., are furnished below for the year 1979–80.

Number of camps.	*Numuer of O.P. cases seen,*	*Number of cataract operations performed.*	*Number of refractions.*
50	65,769	10,887	6,314

Nutrition Programme.—The number of preschool children fed with care assistance is 80,000 and the ane natal and post natal mouths are 20,000 during the year. The cost of care assistance is Rs. 76,81,792.

There are 429 Medical Institutions under the control of this Department. The total number of beds in the above institutions during the year was 13,713. 39,50,701 inpatients and 5,67,02,302 out patients were treated during the year. 60,338 major operations, 2,36,526 minor operations were performed during the year under report. The cost of medicines and equipments incurred during the year is Rs. 773.14 lakhs.

FAMILY WELFARE

The Family Welfare programme is under the control of Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare. He is assisted by the District Family Welfare Officer and Maternity Child Health Officers in the Districts. The Maternity work is done by the Panchayat Union staff under the control of District Collectors. All the District Collectors have organised family welfare camps in the districts to educate the people to achieve better results. There was no compulsion or coersion while implementing the Family Welfare Programme.

Sterilisation Programme.—The targets for the year 1979-80 and the achievements made are given below :—

	Target.	*Achievement.*	
1. Sterilisation	2,82,000	Vasectomy	30,488
		Tubectomy	..1,15,033
		Total	1,45,521
2. IUD	85,000		29,586
3. Users of C. C.	1,01,200		71,073

Cash Compensation to Acceptors.—A sum of Rs. 75 is paid to each acceptors of Vasectomy, Rs.85 to each acceptors of Tubectomy and Rs. 6 to each acceptor of I. U. D.

Oral pill Programme.—Oral Pill Programme is being implemented in all the rural and urban Family Welfare centres. The Target and achievement of oral pills are given below:—

Year.	Target.	Achievement.
1979—80	32,500	3,425

Medical Termination of Pregnancy;—148 Medical Termination of pregnancy centres were rendering M. T. P. services in Tamil Nadu at the end of the year 1979—80. Total Medical Termination of Pregnancies done in the year 1979—80 was 32,679 out of which 25,353 women had got sterilisation after M. T. P.

M.C.H. Schemes.—The achievement of M.C.H. Schemes for the year 1979-80 are furnished hereunder:—

Programme.	*Beneficiaries (Achievement).*
1. D. P. T. Primary	6,31,779
D. P. T. Booster	1,35,884
2. D. T. School children	6,21,912
3. T. T. to Expectant mothers	3,31,590
4. Prophylaxis against Nutritional anaemia among—	
(1) Mothers	5,80,100
(2) Children	6,10,733
5. Vitamin 'A' Solution	15,89,367

Mass media Activities in 1979-80.—The safe, simple and scientific methods of family Welfare Programme are widely publicised, propagated and conveyed to the public through All India Radio, Television, Stage Screen, Print media, block media, Display media, face to face communication and house to house visit. 1025 Orientation training camps have been conducted in selected sub centres throughout Tamil Nadu. 305dramas and 245 Cultural Programmes have been conducted throughout the date. 1,500 Cinema slides have been prepared and supplied to the Cinema Theatres throughout the State. A monthly journal, Kudumbanala Seithikkadir is printed and distributed freely to all Family Welfare Centres, Voluntar, organisations, M.L.As., M.Ps., M.L.Cs., Panchayat Unions, branches of local library authority, etc.

MENTAL HEALTH.

The Institute of Mental Health, Madras is only Institution catering to the needs of entire Tamil Nadu The Institution is 109 years old. The mentally ill patients are cured. of their mentat illness and they are ccepted as normal citizens in the society due to the treatment given.

There are two department in the Hospital (1) in-patients (2) out-patients. There are facilitics to treat 1000 patients as in-patients. However 1,893 persons were admitted in 1979-80 and they were given the best treatment. Admission in 1979 was 6./· more than the previous year. At present, the patient is admitted for 3 to 6 weeks and when the patient has improved he is discharged and treatment continued at the out-patient department; This method of discharges after 6 weeks have enabled a quick turn over of patients which resulted in increasing the admissions. During the year 2,055 patients have been discharged after recovery. This is 17./· more than the previous year.

The outpatient department functions on alldays and treatment available for 24 hours. 52,000 out patients were treated during 1979-80 and there are separate cells for the treatment of children, epilensy Geriatrics. and Adolescence.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

Teaching and Training of Medical and Para-Medical Personnel, Medical Service provided by Teaching Hosptials and peripheral Hospital and promotion of research come under the purview of the directorate of Medical Education. There are 8 Medical Colleges, One Dental College, 20 Teaching Hospitals One peripheral Hospital at K.K. Nagar. the Institute of Rehabilitation and Artificial Limb Centre at K.K. Nagar and the King Institute, Guindy (Public Health Laboratory) under the control of the Director of Medical Education.

Budget.—The total expenditure of the Directorate for the year was Rs. 2,808.78 lakhs.

The Dental College which was hitherto attached to Madras Medical College, as one of the Special Departments was separated and started functi.ning as a separate College on 1st May 1979.

Beds.—The sanctioned bed strength of the Hospital under the control of the Director of Medical Education during the year was 14,202. On the average 15,858 impatients were treated daily in the Teaching Hospitals. 1,46,29,566 out patients were treated.

Training. 1015 students were undergraducates in Medicine during the year. 18 students were admitted in Post Graduate Diploma Courses Diploma courses were conducted in BDS B· Pharmacy, DGO, DLO., D.O., DMRT, DMRD, DA, DCH, DTCO, DV, DCP., D.O., D.P.M., D.I.P.M., D.P.M., L.P.H., and D.Ortho and 516 candidates underwent the above courses. 7 Post Graduate Degree and Higher Specialisties courses in MD, MS, MCH, DM, MDS, Ph.D. and M.Pharm were conducted and 397 candidates underwent courses during the year.

Para Medical Courses 12 Para Medical Courses in D·Pharma C.R.A. D R.A. Technician Grade I, Technician Grade II, Sanitary Inspector, B·sc (Nursing), Dental Mechanic Dental Hygienlist, Optician, Laboratory Technology and Orthoptist course were available in 8 Medical Colleges and king Institute, Guindy, 661 students underwent training in 9 para Medical courses·

Training of Nurses and Physiotheranists

675 students were admitted for nurses Training and 12 for Physiotherapy.

KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY.

The King Institute, Guindy continued to function under the Director with necessary medical and subordinate staff. The institute undertook manufacture of certain vaccines and conducted sterilisity tests pyrogen tests, etc. The institute had among others 18 important sections and departments. The work done by the select departments of the Institute during the year is given below :—

(i) *Department of Biological Control.*—5,787 number of samples and specimens tested, analysed and reported.

(ii) *Blood Bank.*—The Central Blood Bank was a training institute for Medical Officers in blood transfusion and Resuscitation work 63260 × ½ cc. and 66,777 × ½ cc. of blood group sera were manufactured and supplied respectively).

(iii) *D.P.T. section.*—9,10,000 doses of tetanus toxoid P.T.A.P were manufactured and 15,92,700 doses were supplied.

(iv) *Small pox vaccine Section.*—5·2 lakh ampoules Dilvent were manufactured and 1,87,393 ampoules were supplied to TN and 3,48,451 ampoules were supplied to other States.

(v) *Anti Rabies vaccine.*—16,756 ml. of vaccines were supplied to city hospitals and Medical practitioners.

(vi) *Prophylactic vaccine section.*—80,43,298 cc. of Cholera vaccine were manufactured and 80,98,243 cc. were issued. 2,28,136 cc. of T.A. vaccine were manufactured and 2,41,531 cc. were supplied.

(vii) *Serology section.*—19,875 tests relating to VDRL, Longes etc. were done during the year.

(viii) *Serum filling section.*—5,45,340 doses of Tetanus Toxoid and 45,600 doses of 1,500 I.V. ATs. Prophylactic were produced during the year.

(ix) *Clinical section.*—2,541 numbers of specimen were examined.

(x) *Media section.*—1,60,34,160 cc. of Donglas Broth, Danglas Agar, etc. were prepared during the year.

DIRECTORATE OF INDIAN MEDICINE.

The Directorate of Indian Medicine is responsible for the implementation of teaching, training and research and other development, programmes relating to the Indian System of Medicine, viz. Siddha Ayurveda and Unani systems. It controls all administrative and financial aspects of the various Indian Medicine Institutions, including teaching, hospital of Indian Systems of Medicine in the State. Yoga and Naturopathy are the two more subjects newly added under the control of this Directorate.

Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.—The Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras, was started in Arumbakkam, Madras on 14th April 1970 and it is now functioning with 150 beds. Separate counters for the treatment of out-patient and for Government servants under the three systems of medicine are available in this institution. A special department in out-patient under siddha for the treatment of skin diseases has been started in this Hospital during the year.

Pharmacy.—The pharmacy attached to the Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras is engaged in the production of Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani medicines with an annual out-put of more than Rs. 6·00 lakhs. The medicines prepared in this pharmacy are being utilised in the Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras and the four Siddha dispensaries in the city of Madras. The Government of India have sanctioned a central assistance of Rs. one 1 lakh for the purchase of machineries towards the mechanisation of this pharmacy.

Hospital attached to the Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai.—A hospital with a bed strength of 208 beds is attached to the college of Indian systems of medicine, Palayamkottai where treatment under siddha system alone is provided. The Institution also provides clinical teaching facilities to the under graduate and post graduate students in Siddha system.

Siddha Wings at District Headquartes Hospitals and taluk and Non-taluk Hospitals.—During the year, Government have sanctioned the opening of 15 Siddha Wings at the following places :—

1	Government Hospital,	Tiruthani	Chingleput district.
2	Do.	Arani	North Arcot district.
3	Do.	Srirangam ..	..Tiruchirappalli district
4	Do.	Musiri	Do.
5	Do.	Periakulam	Madurai district.
6	Do.	Srivaikundam	Tirunelveli district.
7	Do.	Denkanikottai	Dharmapuri district.
8	Do.	Cincona	Coimbatore district.
9	Do.	Triumayam	Pudukottai district.
10	Do.	Aruppukkottai	Ramanathapuram district.
11	Do.	Sivakasi	Do.
12	Do.	Palada	The Nilgiris district.
13	Do.	Sendamangalam	Salem district.

Government Dispensaries.—There are Government dispensaries in Indian Systems of Medicine functioning in this State as detailed below:

Madras City.—There are four Government Siddha dispensaries at Secretariat, Chepauk, Saidapet and Triplicane and all the dispensaries are attaohed to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.

Districts :

1	Government Siddha dispensary	Somarasampettai,	Tiruchirapalli district.
2	Do.	Voimedu, ..	Thanjavur district.

3	Government Siddha dispensary.	Anandur	Ramanathapuram district.
4	Do.	Wallajabad,	Chingleput district.
5	Government Ayurvedic dispensary.	Pudukkadai	Kanyakumari district.
6	Do.	Edalakudi	Do.
7	Do.	Thirupathisaram	Do.
8	Do.	Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai district.
9	Do.	Shencottah	Tirunelveli district.

Medical Education—Post-Graduate Education in Siddha.—A three-year course of post-graduate Education in the two branches of Siddha in "Siddha Maruthuvam" and "Siddha Gunapadam" is being conducted in Government College of Indian systems of Medicine, Palayamkottal with effect from 30th December 1972 as centrally sponsored scheme. The number of candidates admitted during 1979–80 is four in Maruthuvam and one in Gunapadam. A provision of Rs. 0·83 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1980–81 for this purpose.

Diploma course in Pharmecyin Siddha Ayurveda and Unanai.—A two years diploma course in three systems of medicine viz., Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani was started from 1974–75. During the year under report 25 candidates i.e. 18 for Siddha, five for Ayurveda and two for Unani were admitted to the above courses. During the year under report 17 candidates have passed out in the final year examination.

Registration of Medical Practitioner in Indian Systems of Medicine.—The total number of medical practitioners with the Board of Integrated Medicine, Madras and Central Board of Indian Medicine, Madras as on 31st March 1980 are as follows :—

	NUMBER.
Board of Integrated Medicine	789
Central Board of Indian Medicine, Madras ..	24,169

Of these, the number of medical practitioners registered during the year is as follows :—

A special	36
B class	3
B 1 Class	13
B 2 class	1
B.I.M.	40 candidates.
BUMS	1
BAM ..	1
BSAM	1

The total budget provision for the year is Rs. 113·70 lakhs which includes Plan, Non-Plan and also Building schemes. The heads of all Medical institutions, College and the District Medical Officers/Chief Medical Officers (for Siddha Wings) have carried out the administration of the medical institutions under their control and they are extending their full co-operation in general as per the requirements and have contributed for the successful development of all in Indian Systems of Medicine.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

The Department of Environmental Hygiene is an advisory body undertaking the study of environmental problems including pollution arising out of the improper disposal of industrial and other wastes. The department investigates the pollution problems referred to it by public and other organisations and reports on the remedial measures to be taken. During the year 15 pollution problems were investigated. 24 industries in the State were inspected during the year regarding the treatment and disposal arrangements in these industries. The Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has stipulated that new industries in the Madras Metropolitan area have to get clearance from the department of Environmental Hygiene ; Accordingly, four industries were given clearance during the year.

Distilleries and tanneries are a source of great threat to the environment. A "Management Investment Report for the treatment of wastes from Tanneries" was furnished to the Tanneries Association and the tanneries were persuaded to treat their waste as indicated therein. A Tannery at Ranipet has put up a treatment plant on the methods indicated in the Report.

The Environmental Board was constituted in 1976 to review the effect of various developmental activities on the environment. The Board functions as a co-ordinating authority of various departments concerned in implementing the developmental programmes of the State. The following five Committees help the Board in this respect viz.—

Committee on Water Resources.
Committee on Housing, Town Planning and Transportation.
Committee on Health and Publicity.
Committee on Industries.
Committee on Research and Development.

During the year the Board cleared the 2 × 210 MW thermal power station to be located at Mettur from environmental aspect.

CHAPTER IX.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Civil Justice.

General :

High Court.—There were 21 permanent Judges including the Chief Justice and 4 Additional Judges—3 posts of Judges were vacant as on 31st March 1980.

Court.—The following subordinate courts were functioning during the year.—

(*a*) District Judges permanent	28
temporary	5
(*b*) Subordinate Judges –	
Permanent	70
Temporary	12
(*c*) District Munsifs Courts –	
Permanent	115
Temporary	7

Cases High Court.—The total number of cases (viz.) Appeals and Petitions and suits instituted and disposed of during the year was 41,163 and 39,500 respectively. The number of cases pending as on 31st March, 1980 was 48,724.

Details under important heads of cases are given below :—

	Instituted during the year.	*Disposed of during the year.*	*Pending at the end of 31st March 1980.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i) Writ appeals	548	627	845
(ii) Second appeals	1,823	2,603	4,420
(iii) Tax cases	1,282	921	3,821

	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of 31st March 1980.
(iv) Tax cases petitions	368	331	384
(v) Writ petitions ..	7,158	6,171	9,007
(vi) Supreme Court petitions ..	152	198	231
(vii) Special Tribunal appeals	101	14	964

Subordinate Courts.—" Inferior Courts " (*a*) *Original suits.*—1,18,235 original suits were instituted during the year and 84,351 suits were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 76,403 cases.

(*b*) *Small cause suits.*—28,961 small cause suits were instituted during the year and 1,882 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 8,257 cases.

(ii) *Superior Courts* (*a*) *Original suits.*—24,991 original suits were instituted during the year and 21,035 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 26,988 cases.

(*b*) *Small case suits.*—2,856 small cause suits were instituted during the year and 2,980 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 1,734 cases.

(iii) *Appeals.*—The total number of appeals including Civil Miscellaneous appeals and Rent Tribunal Appeals instituted in the superior courts (viz.) District courts and Subordinate courts was 10,910 cases and the total number of cases disposed of was 11,257 cases. There was a balance of 10,998 appeals pending at the end of the year.

(iv) The following statement will show the details of other kind of cases instituted disposed of during the year and pending at the end of the year in the Subordinate courts.

(1)	Institution. (2)	Disposal. (3)	Pending. (4)
(*a*) Execution-petitions—			
Superior Courts	10,623	8,740	7,713
Inferior courts	57,208	42,897	18,216

(*b*) Original Petitions—			
Superior courts	6,599	5,877	4,919
Inferior courts	1,969	1,900	973
(*c*) Civil Miscellaneous petitions—			
Superior courts	1,42,318	1,39,626	31,664
Inferior courts	2,96,081	2,82,985	46,184
(*d*) Insolvency petitions—			
Superior courts	638	524	681
Inferior courts	83	53	53
Arbitration of cases—			
Superior courts	11	29	32
House Rent Control petitions—			
Inferior courts	5,259	541,2	5,370

Court of Small Causes, Madras.—The total number of cases instituted in the Court of Small Causes, Madras and disposed of during the year was 28,050 and 27,971 respectively. There was a balance of 11,356 cases at the end of the year.

Labour Courts, Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Industrial Tribunal, Madras.—The total number of disputes and petitions instituted disposed of during the year and pending at the end of the year was 3,215, 2,398 and 2,630 respectively.

Miscellaneous (*a*) *Execution Petitions.*—The amount realised in execution during the year was Rs. 3,44,64,467·55.

(*b*) *Judgement debitors sent to Jails.*—130 judgement debitors were sent to Jail during the year.

(*c*) *Legal practitioners.*—The Senads of 52, I grade pleaders and 4 second grade pleaders were renewed during the year.

(*d*) *The receipts and expenditure during the year are given below* :

Receipts—

(i) Administration of Justice	Rs. 1,80,35,726·37
(ii) Stamps Judicial	Rs. 5,30,46,000·00
Expenditure—	
Administration of Justice	Rs. 6,62,70,979.21

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The High Court continued to be the Head of the Department. There were 16 Sessions Divisions in the State. The District Judge was also the Sessions Judge of the corresponding Sessions Division. There were 28 Sessions Courts, 60 Assistants and Additional Sessions Courts, 14 Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts, 22 Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrates Courts, 24 Judicial First Class Magistrates Courts and 135 Judicial Second Class Magistrates Courts in the State.

Sessions Cases.—1,371 cases were instituted and 1,311 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 647 cases at the end of the year.

Criminal cases in the Subordinate Courts.—The number of cases instituted during the year was 7,17,299 as against 9,11,914 during the previous year. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 7,49,679 leaving a balance of 1,08,974 cases at the end of the year.

Grave crime cases.—The number of cases instituted during the year was 5,792 as against 5,270 during the last year. The number of cases disposed of was 5,003. 2,773 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Forest cases and Prohibition cases.—5,049 Forest cases were instituted during the year as against 4,712 cases during the last year. The number of prohibition cases instituted during the year was 1,21,757 as against 3,23,914 cases during the last year. 2,13,732 persons were involved in offences during the year under the I.P.C. and 17,088 persons were involved in offences during the year under Special and Local Laws.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

All the districts in the State were under total prohibition since 2nd October 1948. On 1—9—1971 prohibition was suspended and it was again revived from 1st September 1974. Total prohibition was in force in the State from 1—9—1974.

The Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise who was also a member of the Board of Revenue was the head of the department. He was assisted by two Deputy Commissioners of Excise in regard to excise work. The enforcement of Prohibition Law was done by the Police Department under the Control of I.G. of Police (Enforcement). The regrular work of enforcement including detention and prevention was handled by the usual Police Organisation, viz, the Superintendents of Police in the districts. There was also a Prohibition Intelligence Bureau at Madras headed by a Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Enforcement).

The Department dealt with the administration of (i) Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937, (ii) Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, (iii) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, (iv) Spirituous Preparations (InterStateTrade and Commerce) Control Act, 1956 and (v) Opium Act, 1878 and the Rules made thereunder. The regulatory functions like issue of licences, permits, etc. were performed by the Prohibition and Excise Department and the collection of duties, fees, etc. were attended to by the Revenue Department.

Licences.—11 Licences in Form L1 under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956 and 65 M1 licences under the Tamil Nadu Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1932 were in force during the year.

During the year there were 22 FLI licences, 25 FL2/2A licences, 29 FL3/3A licences, 1 FL4 licences, 32 FL4/A licences, 2 FL5 licences and 1 FL6 licences in the State.

Distilleries.—There were 8 distilleries in the State for the production of rectified and neutral spirit. They produced 414·70 lakhs B. Lts. during the year as against the installed capacity of 678 lakh B. Lts.

Excise Revenue.—The receipts under the Excise were Rs. 517·28 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 332·82 during the last year.

Offences.—The total offence detected under the Prohibition Act was 2,29,180. Details of important offences are given below :—

1 Illicit Distillation	34,697 cases.
2. Possession of Spirit and Arrack ..	64,878 cases.
3 Sale of Spirit or Arrack	25,151 cases.
4. Illicit transport of liquor	2,541 cases.
5. Drunkerdness	62,566 cases.

Tamil Nadu Prohibition and Excise Laboratory.—The Laboratory had 27,759 samples pending on 1—4—1979. It received 65,030 samples and analysed 77,584 samples during the year leaving a balance of 15,205 at the end of the year.

TAMIL NADU POLICE.

The Police Department continued to function under the Inspector-General of Police till 30—5—1979. A new set up with a Director-General of Police with three Inspector-General of Police came into being with effect from 1—6—1979. In addition, one post of Inspector-General of Police, Planning and Co-ordination was sa nctionedwith effect from 17—3—1980. There were 14 DIGs of which 6 were Regional Deputy Inspectors-General of Police in the moffussil to co-ordinateand supervise the work of Police in the districts. The Police force in the State (excluding Madras City) consisted of among other categories of staff 2,610 S.I.S. including R.S.I.S. 4,578 Head Constables, 4,517 Grade I Constables and 33,472 Grade II Constables.

CRIME —INCIDENCE OFCRIME :

Total Crime.—The number of property crime including murder for the financial year 1979-80 was 31,445 as against 33,636 for the

corresponding period of last year with a decrease by 2,201 cases. The decrease is noticeabe in all the districts exept Railway Police, Thanjavur East, Thanjavur West, South Arcot, Madurai North, Ramanathapuram West and Coimbatore Rural and Periyar districts. Crime decreased under all the heads excepts murder, decoity and robbery.

Robbery.—200 cases were reported during the period as against 159 for the corresponding period of last year.

Murder.—There was an increase by 130 cases in the incidence of crime under this head during the year with 915 cases as gainst 785 for the corresponding period of 1978-79. The incidence was heavy in Tirunelveli, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai North and North Arcot districts.

Dacoity.—36 cases were reported during the period as against 17 for the corresponding period of 1978-79.

House Breaking.—8,749 cases were reported during the year, as against 9,532 for the corresponding period of last year with a decrease by 783 cases. The incidence of Crime was high in North Arcot Thanjavur West, Tiruchirappalli, Chengalpattu East, Thirunelveli and South Arcot districts.

Major Thefts.—The volume of crime under this head was 18,446 during the year as against 19,414 during the last year and recorded a decrease by 968 cases.

Minor Theft.—The incidence of crime under this category during the year was 1,941 and recorded a decease by 472 cases as a gainst 2,413 cases in 1978-79.

Cattle Theft.—1,148 cases were reported during the year as against 1,316 for the corresponding period of 1978-79.

Percentage of detection.—Of the 31,435 cases reported during the year 8,249 ended in conviction. Detection worked out to 26·2 per cent (convicted cases) as against 24·0 per cent for the corresponding period of 1978-79.

Dog squads.—Dog squads were functioning at Madurai and Coimbatore in addition to Madras City. The services of Detective Dogs were utilised in 633 instances.

Security cases.—13,549 persons were proceded against under sections 109 and 110 Criminal Procedure Code during 1979-80 as against 8,748 for the corresponding period of 1978-79. Of them 8,514 were bound over during the year as against 5,954 forthe corresponding period of 1978-79.

Riots and disturbances.—There were seven major clashes and 16 minor clashes during the year which necessiated action by the Police. Tear gas was used on 16 occassions during the year. There were 19 instances in which Police had to open fire during the period.

Juvenile Delinquency.—1,427 children came to notice in property offences during the year as against 1,165 of last year.

Working of C.C.I.W., C.I.D.—The Commercial Crime investigation Wing, C.I.D. was formed in the C.I.D. Branch on 1st February 1971. During the year, 33 cases were registered. After completing investigation, charge sheets in 31 cases were filed, 22 cases ended in conviction, four cases ended in acquittal and 11 cases were referred. There was a total of 485 cases on hand with this wing. Of these, 175 cases were under investigation and 310 cases were pending trial before various courts.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

The Madras City Police functions under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Madras. There was no change in the jurisdiction of Madras City Police. The strength of men has been increased. There are now 837 Head Constables, 637 Grade I constables and 5,000 Grade II constables. Women Police consisting of one Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and 20 Police Constables Grade II are also working in Madras City.

Statement of crime for the year is given below:—

Serial number and Head of offence.	*Reported.*	*Detected.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Murder	36	35
2 Muder for gain	4	4
3 Dacoity	7	7
4 Robbery	64	44
5 House breakings by night	805	406
6 House breakings by day	103	50
7 Cycle thefts ..	1,350	503
8 Children jewel theft	121	25
9 Pocket picking	696	424
10 Motor vehicles thefts	171	130
11 Miscellaneous thefts	4,786	2,864
12 Cattle thefts	55	41
13 Crimnal breach of trust	264	80
14 Cheating	247	61
Total	8,709	4,674

Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act.

Under the Act, effective steps were taken to check immoral traffic. The cases booked during the year are furnished below :

House brothal	11
Pimps rounded up	234
Prostitutes arrested	696
Lodges raided	24

Crimes.

The total volume of crime reported under various heads during the year is 8,709 cases as against 8,966 in the previous year. Out of 8,709 cases, 4,674 cases were detected during the year under review as against 5,461 cases detected during last year. The percentage of detection during the year 1979-80 is 54 as against 61 per cent in the previous year. There is decrease in the incidence of crime reported during the year under review when compared to last year. However there is slight increase noticed under Robbery, and House breakings by night.

Single Digit Finger Print Bureau.

The Single Digit Finger Print Bureau, Madras City continues to render scientific aid to Police investigation. The importance of scientific investigation and its utility in crime detection has increased to greater extent. It has become one of the most important branches of City Crime Branch. The Bureau has proved to be of great hold to the investigating officers by the successful identification of criminals from the finger print clues collected at the scene of crime. The number of criminals whose Finger Prints are on records is 20,665.

Beggar Act.

1,015 Beggars including 586 leper beggars rounded up by the local Police were examined and recommended admission to the various beggar homes outside Madras City. 2,676 juvenile delinquents produced by the local police were examined and age certificate issued.

Police Control room.

During the year under review, the Police control room staff attended 8,957 Emergency calls '100' while the number of calls during the previous year were 8,644. They also attended 542 fire calls durng the year under review as against 576 calls in the previous year. 8,759 Broadcast message for thefts of cars, scooters, men missing and children missing were relayed and prompt action was taken. 3,744 messages were passed and 7,804 messages were received during the year and prompt action was taken. The response to calls and broadcast messages was prompt and very useful.

Police Dog squad:

The strength of the Madras City Police Kennel as on 31st March 1980 is 8 dogs. During the year 251 calls were attended by the dogs of which in 118 instances the dogs did useful work as detailed below:—

Nature of calls.	*Number of calls attended.*	*Number of calls useful.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Murder and Murder for gain	34	20
House Breakings Night and Day	201	92
Other cases	16	6
Total	251	118

Juvenile Aid Police Unit:

Juvenile Aid Police unit deals with destitute children under 16 years of age and investigate cases of missing children under the age of 14 years. Out of 687 cases dealt with by the Juvenile Aid Police unit during the year under review, 11 juveniles were restored to the parents by the unit, 676 juveniles were produced before the courts, 617 juveniles restored to the parents by the courts and 59 juveniles sent to various homes in the city.

Home Guards:

The strength of Home Guards during the year was 1,689 men and 263 women. The service of the Home Guards are being utilised by the local Police Stations and traffic stations in night patrols, bandobust duties and traffic duties with a view to employ them purposefully to supplement police duties and also to develop a status for the Home Guards in the local areas where they reside for a closer police-public relations.

Accidents:

7,197 cases of overspeading were put up during the year as against 8,665 Cases during last year. 1,267 Cases of overloading were detected as against 1,654 cases last year. During the year a total number of 1,16,291 cases were put up and a fine amount of Rs. 14,10,487 was collected. The figures for the corresponding period of last year was 1,28,998 cases and 15,06,778 respectively.

FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY.

The number of cases received during the period from 1st April 1979 to 31st March 1980 in various divisions is given below :—

Name of division.	*Number of cases received.*
(1)	(2)
1. Biology—	
(a) Blood stains	907
(b) Seminal stains	198
(c) Miscellaneous	122
2. Ballistics—	
(a) Fire arms	52
(b) Explosives	35
(c) Miscellaneous	24
3. Chemistry (including drunkeness 740—urine and Blood)	2,858
4. Documents	346
5. Physics—	
(a) Foot prints	8
(b) Tool marks	9
(c) Traffic accidents	37

Name of division. (1)	*Number of cases received.* (2)
(*d*) Miscellaneous	32
(*e*) Physics	23
(*f*) Physics skull	2
6. Serology	1,198
7. Toxicology	
(*a*) Human poison	810
(*b*) Cattle poison	6
8. Research and Clinical toxicology	89
9. Regional Forensic Science, Laboratory, Madurai—	
(*a*) Human poison (including urine and blood 1,054 prohibition 129)	1,548
(*b*) Cattle poison	21
10. Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Coimbatore—	
(*a*) Human poison (including prohibition 438)	2,131
(*b*) Cattle poison	9
11. Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Thanjavur—	
(*a*) Human poison (including blood and urine 1,665 prohibition 319).	2,771
(*b*) Cattle poison	12
12. Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Tirunelveli—	
(*a*) Biology	112
(*b*) Toxicology (including prohibition 121)	201
Number of crime scenes visited	3,257

The photographic section of the laboratory took photographs of the articles received for examination in the laboratory. There were 41 cases pending at the beginning of the period and 637 cases were received for photography in this division. 627 cases were disposed an. 51 cases were pending at the end of the year.

M.Sc. Forensic Science.

Of the six students admitted in Third Batch in August 1978, one discontinued and so only five candidates took the Part I examination. All of them came out successful.

Of four students of second batch took their final Part II examination three came out successful in First Class.

During the year the Tamil Nadu prohibition and Excise Laboratory, Madras-5 and the Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory, Madras-4 were merged into one single Laboratory called the Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory, Madras.

PRISONS.

The Inspector-General of Prisons continued to be the Head of the Prisons Department. There were 8 Central Prisons, 1 State Prison for Women, 1 Borstal School, 3 open Air Prisons, 3 Special Sub-Jails and 119 Sub-Jails in the State during the year.

Prisoners.—At the beginning of the year there were 25,714 prisoners in the Central Prisons and Sub-Jails. During the year 3,63,968 prisoners were admitted of which 63,303 convicts, 3,00,486 undertrials, 166 civil prisoners and 13 detenus. At the end of the year the total number of prisoners remained in the prisons and Sub-Jails was 16,652. There were 79 deaths of prisoners both inside and outside the prisons during the year under report of which 2 were due to suicide, one was due to murder and the remaining 76 were due to natural causes.

Education and Recreation.—Literary education under the Adult Education Scheme was given to selected prisoners in all central prisons, 3 Prisoners appeared for S.S.L.C. examinaion, one prisoner for P.U.C. and 18 prisoners for graduate degree examination viz., B.A., B.Com, and two prisoners appeared for M.A. Besides this, 5 prisioners appeared

for open University Foundation course and one prisoner appeared for Oriental Title Tamil. One prisoner has been allowed to continue his studies for M.B.B.S. examination.

Prisoners were permitted to study up to post-graduate through the correspondence course and to appear for the examination conducted by the respective University at Government Cost. They were allowed to appear for the examinations at Government cost for three times. Libraries have been attached to all prisons and the prisoners were permitted to make use of the books available. During the year under report 743 books were purchased. There were 362 visits by Hindu Religious Lecturers, 265 by Muslim religious lecturers and 593 by Christian religious lecturers during the year. Prisoners in Central Prisons were permitted to play volley ball, Kabadi, Badminton and the prisoners in the State Prison for Women, Vellore were permitted to play Tennikoit on Sundays and Prison holidays. Variety entertainments by outsiders were arranged. Feature films were also screened to prisoners with the help of philanthropists and Social Institutions.

Advisory Board Scheme .—Advisory Board constituted to review the sentences of the prisoners in prisons considered the cases of 191 prisoners during the year under report. The Board recommended the cases of 106 prisoners. Their cases as well as those of 80 cases not recommended by the Board, but required to be sent to Government under the rules were submitted to Government. Government ordered the release of 36 prisoners and remission in 102 cases.

BORSTAL SCHOOL.

Population .—The daily average population of the Borstal School during the year was 168. The inmates of the Borstal School were given literary education for two hours and vocational training for 5 hours on every working day.

The inmates of the Borstal School were trained in Blacksmithy and seven other trades. During the year under report 20 inmates were discharged under section 15 (i) of the Tamil Nadu Borstal School Act, 1925.

Innovations and Improvements.—During the year the Government ordered the purchase and issue of Kumkum, Turmeric and Veeboothi to the female prisoners confined in the State Prison for Women, Vellore and also in 3 Central Prisons. One cine projector was purchased for the Central Prison, Madurai on 22nd January 1980. In connection with the birth centenary celebration of late Thiru Periyar, 3,240 prisoners convicted under Prohibition Act were released. Raksha Bandan was celebrated with enthusiasm in all the Central prisons and Borstal School, Pudukkottai.

During the year under report a prisoner's canteen was opened in Central Prison, Vellore. There were 5 prisoners' canteens in five central prisons at the end of the year.

VIGILANCE INSTITUTIONS.

The vigilance institutions are termed as Protective Homes in Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. The Protective Homes are classified into Vigilance Home, Sri Sadhana Rescue Home and Vigilance Rescue Shelter, Vigilance Reception Centre.

Rescue Homes (Protective Homes).—Rescue Homes are intended to receive, reform and rehabilitate girls between 14 and 21 years of age rescued from brothels under the provisions of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 and those who are exposed to moral danger in society and require institutional care and protection. There are two Rescue Homes and 2 unmarried Mothers Home in the State. Two rescue homes are solely maintained by Government—one in Madras and other (Protective Home) at Tiruchirappalli. Among the two unmarried Mothers' Home, one is managed by Government (i.e.) housed in the campus of Government Vigilance Home and Sri Sadana, Madras and the other managed by a private organisation with Government aid at Adaikalapuram in Tirunelveli district. There were 143 adults and 5 children at the commencement of the year in all the four institutions. 167 adults and 8 children were admitted and 185 adults and 7 children were discharged, leaving 125 adults and 5 children at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the four homes was 118 adults and 3 children for the year under report.

Vigilance Homes.—The Vigilance Homes receive girls and women convicted by courts under the provisions of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, and ordered for detention in the Vigilance Homes for correctional treatment and training instead of imprisonment in jails. There are two Vigilance Homes in the State, one in Madras city (Government Vigilance Home, Madras) and the other in Madurai (Government Vigilance Home, Madurai). There were 123 adults and 4 children at the commencement of the year in both the Homes. 94 adults and 2 children were admitted, 126 adults and 5 children were discharged leaving 91 adults and 1 child at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the Homes was 111 adults and 1 child for the year 1979-80.

Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres.—There are short stay institutions intended for the intermediate custody of girls and women who are under going trial or interrogation at the courts under the provisions of the above Act. There are 5 Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres in the State run by the Government at Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Vellore and two private institutions—one at Thanjavur (under Thanjavur Vigilance Association) and the other at Madras (Abaya Nilayam), a non-statutory institution functioning under the Madras Vigilance Association. The Abaya Nilayam, Madras is intended for strande women and girls who are in need of shelter. Besides, the twin Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadhana in the city have a Shelter or short stay institution annexe. to them. During the year under report, 2,180 inmates were admitted in all the six independent shelters and also those attached to the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadhana, Madras and Government Vigilance Home, Madurai, as against 2,782 inmates during the previous year.

Education—(i) *Government Vigilance Home Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Unmarried Mothers' Home, Madras*.—There is a special school (Government Stri Sadhana Special School) with VIII Standard. The inmates of the institution who show an aptitude for further studies are being sent to Lady Willington High School, Madras for High School education in IX, X and plus Two. The Government Protective Home,

Tiruchirappalli is giving coaching up to VIII Standard and the inmates are trained in needle work and dress making. The Government Vigilance Home, Madurai is having a spcieal school up to V Std.

Vocational training (i)*Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home, Vigilance Home and Unmarried Mothers' Home, Madras.*—Besides the general education, vocational training in weaving, tailoring, embroidery, dress-making, needle work, music, mat-weaving, spinning (Ambar charka) is imparted to the inmates. Job orders such as Inner cylinders for cers, Embroidary and ready made germents (banians, sarees, etc.) are undertaken. A portion of the wages earned from the above orders is given to the inmates engaged in respective job orders. The Amber chakra unit is functioning statisfactorily. The inmate working in the unit are given 50 per cent of the wages received and 50 per cent is remitted into Government Account. Thus the inmates are made to earn while they learn. The receipts derived from the various industrial section during the year works out to Rs. 29,005·67. The Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli gives vocational training in mat-weaving, needle work, embrodary, tailoring and gardening. The total receipt realised is Rs. 6,168·95 during the year. The inmates of Government Vigilance Home, Madurai are given vocational training, in embroidary, needle work and tailoring. They are also given training in domestic service and gardening. A sum of Rs. 1,261·45 has been realised as receipts from the miscellaneous items during the year.

Extra Curricular activities.—The inmates of the Government Sri Sadana Vigilance Homes and Unmarried Mothers Home, Madras were engaged in various extra curricular activities such as debates, dramas, music and dancing, bajans, etc. Flim shows, with moral and educational value supplied by the Film Library are shown to the inmates with the sound film projector of the institution, periodically. The inmates witness Television programmes weekly.

Physical Education.—Phycial education is given to the inmates of the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana and Unmrried Mothers' Home, Madras under qualified instructress.

Rehabilitation Programme.—During the year under report 202 inmates were rehabilitated as shown below :—

1. Restored to parents, husbands, etc.	119
2. Admitted into the Government After-Care Home for Women, Vellore for training in garments and holdall.	17
3. Given on marriage ..	16
4. Sent for professional training such as Teacher's training, etc.	3
5. Sent on employment	47
	202

Finance.—The total expenditure of the institutions for the year was Rs. 10,90,107·51 and the receipts derived from industrial sections including miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 29,005 67.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Department of Correctional Administration is entrusted with the custodial care, reform tive training and rehabilitation of the children (destitute, uncontrollable and youthful offenders) placed in the institutions under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920 while the Police department is incharge of the enforcement of the Act.

Approved Schools.—There are eight Government Approved Schools, seven for boys and one for girls. Of the seven institutions for boys, two are Senior Approved Schools for boys intended for the reception of youthful offenders and uncontrollables, while the other five are junior approved Schools intended for destitutes and delinquent children. The only Government Approved School for girls at Madras receive both Senior and junior. Besides the above eight Government Approved Schools, there are fifteen Government aided private approved schools in the State. There were 4,043 children in all the approved Schools at the beginning of the year. Three thousand one hundred and thirty-nine (3,139) children were admitted and 3,518 children were discharged leaving behind 3,664 children at the close of the period.

Reception Homes.—The Reception Homes for Boys and Girls are for a temporary custody of boys and girls during the period of trial and investigation of their cases by the competent courts.

There are six Government Reception Homes, one in Madras, one in Tirunelveli and the other at Amaravathipudur in Ramanathapuram district and other one at Villupuram. Besides there are six private Reception Homes at Vellore, Selem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Thanjavur (Girls only). In addition to these independent Reception Homes, there are two reception Homes for boys functioning as annexe to each of Government Approved Schools at Chengalpattu and Thanjavur. There is also a Reception Home attached to the Government aided Junior Approved Schools under Bala Mandir, Madras for children below three years of age. There were 1,146 children in all the Reception Homes at the beginning of the year. As many as were admitted and 15,231 children were discharged leaving 982 children in all the Reception Homes at the end of the year.

After Care Homes.—There are three long-stay After Care Institutions one for women and girls at vellore and other for boys at Chengalpattu and Madurai.

The Government After-Care Home for Women, Vellore is purely intended to give shelter and further training to women and girls discharges from approved Schools, Vigilance Institutions and State Jail for Women, Vellore. There is an industrial training unit, (Government Garments and Holdall making training unit) attached to it to impart training to these inmates in garments and Holdall Making. The After-Care Home for boys at Chengalpattu receives boy dischargees from the Approved Schools and impart training in Blacksmithy and Bookbinding at present. The After-Care Home for Boys, Madurai receives the discharges of the Approved Schools hailing from the Southern Districts and impart training in blacksmithy and tailoring.

Special Homes.(a).—There is a Government Residential Special Home solely intended for the children of Burma and Srilanka Repatriates at Mathur in Pudukkottai District for both boys and girls. There is also one Government Special Home for Repatriate women

at Mathur in Pudukkottai District. The Home is solely intended for the admission of women among Burma and Sri Lanka repatriates who have none to support them. This Home is intended to accommodate 300 inmates at a time. The admissions to the Special Home are made by the Director of Rehabilitation, the Director of Correctional Administration and by the Special Deputy Collector for Repatriate. The inmates are taught some usefull crafts such as tailoring and mat weaving with which they can earn their livelihood when they leave the institutions. Women below 30 years attend adult education classes and those between 30 and 50 years attend mat-weaving. The children of the inmates at end the Narsary section in the Home. The school going girls are sent daily to the school attached to the special Home for the children of Burma and Sri Lanka Repatriates at Mathur for their education.

The Child Welfare Home, Thanjavur under Indian Council far Child Welfare, Thanjavur Branch.—There were 45 inmates on 1st April 1979 in the Home. There were 11 admission, and 14 discharges. The strength of the Home was 42 on 31st March 1980. All of them were attending the nearby local schools. Out of the 5 inmates appeared for S.S.L.C. only one came out successful.

Finance. —Total expenditure was Rs. 3,84,000·00 and the receipt was Rs. 6,31,592.88.

PROBATION BRANCH.

Functions of the Probation Branch.—The probation officers continues to look after the functions relating to probation of Offenders Aftercare Services, etc. They are carrying out the functions mentioned under the Tamil Nadu Children's Act and Probation of Offenders' Act, 1958 (Central Act). Further the Probation Officers continue to supervise the convicts kept under Probation and the welfare of the ex-inmates of Borstal School, Inmates of Aftercare Home and Vigilance Home and the rehabilitation of ex-prisoners released as per the recommendation of the Advisory Board.

Seven Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty orders releasing the convicts before the expiry of the sentence period were sent to the Probation Officers. 1,980 persons were kept under the Probation of Offenders' Act. The number of supervisions done by the Probation officer was 30,619 the number of offeunders under probation who reported to the office of the Probation Officer was 5,029.

Six Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty Six cases were referred to the Probation Officer for report. The number of juvanile offenders kept under the Children's Act was 839. The number of Inspections done by the Probation Officers to supervise the above offenders under probation was 2,640 ; 8,162 monthly progress report had been sent. The number of receipt was 2,436.

The number of ex-inmates of Borstal School kept under supervision was 28 ; the number of orders required for releasing offenders prior to the expiry of the period of sentence from the Borstal School was 92. The number of persons who were inspected by the Probation Officers was 281. 292 reports were submitted. During the year the number of inspection conducted for the inmates of these schools was 281. The number of progress report sent was 292.

The number of ex-prisoners was 72. The Probation Officers had inspected 2,732 ex-prisoners.

Rehabilitation works.—The welfare works attended to by the Probation Officers in the State are given below :—

1. The number of persons who secured jobs in Government and quasi-Government. 68
2. The number of persons who secured jobs in private sector. 91
3. The number of persons who secured financial assistance from the ex-Prisoners Aid Society. 60
4. The number of persons who are assisted to start Small Scale Industries with the financial assistance from the Nationalised Banks. 13

5. The number of persons admitted into the after care Home.	21
6. The number of persons who were given pension ..	5
7. The number of persons given medical Assistance ..	59
8. The number of persons given aid for continuing their education.	32
9. The number of persons who are helped to open Savings Bank account in Banks.	43
10. The number of cases involving property litigation settled.	28
11. The number of persons in whose cases the family quarrels were settled.	84
12. The number of cases where the relatives of the prisoners were encouraged to write letters to the prisoners.	58
13. The number of prisoners' children who were admitted in Schools, Orphanages and Hostels.	32
14. The number of cases where the relatives of the prisoners were helped to get money for visiting the prisoners.	7
15. The number of lecturers given in the function of Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs and Schools.	23

The consolidated work carried out by the Probation Officers.—The total number of reports sent by the Probation Officers were 35,246. The total number of prisoners kept under the probation under the control of all the Probation Officers were 4,460. Among these under probation only 41 persons who indulged in Crimes were consequently convicted.

FIRE SERVICES

There are 109 Fire stations in the State, including the 5 single unit fire stations opened during the year.

During, the year 9,538 calls were received of which 117 turned out to be false alarms and 1,467 emergency and rescue calls. Of the 7,954 actual fires, 92 were serious fires (involving loss of human life or loss of property exceeding Rs. 50,000), 290 were medium fires (involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000 but below Rs. 50,000) and 7,572 were small fires (involving loss of property worth Rs. 10,000 and below).

The value of property damaged or lost in fire during the year was Rs. 3,38,72,481 and the value of property saved was Rs. 30,46,26,828. 123 persons lost their lives in fire accidents ; 350 lives were saved.

The department's ambulance service attended to 7,374 calls. Of these, 7,088 were paid calls fetching a sum of Rs. 1,87,921 to the deparment ; 286 were free calls.

Special Services.—Fire units were deputed to standby at public and private functions. They were also engaged in pumping work in special circumstances. During the year 1979 such jobs were undertaken earning a revenue of Rs. 90,873.

Workshop and Mobile Repairs Squads.— This department maintains a workshop at Madras which attends to major repairs to departmental vehicles. There is a mobile repair squad at each divisional headquarters excepting Madras North. The workshop attended to 15 jobs and the mobile repair squads carried out 57 jobs during the year.

Training.—During the year two training courses were conducted for Firemen in which 96 men passed out. A course for 30 Station Fire Officers and 2 refresher courses for 63 Leading Firemen were also conducted during the year.

Rewards.—Three Fire Service personnel were awarded five service medal on the occasion of Independence Day for meritorious service. 3 Fire Service personnel were awarded Fire Service Medal for gallentry. Two Station Fire Officers, one Leading Fireman and one fireman were awarded the Chief Minister's medal for meritorious service. 365 officers and men were awarded cash rewards during the year.

Fire Service Benevolent Fund.—The Tamil Nadu Fire Service Benevolent Fund-*cum*-Welfare Organisation renders financial help to members of the Force in distress. 3,272 persons were on the rolls of the Organisation. The Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the fund. The cash value of the relief granted to the members was Rs. 10,497·35.

New Fire Fighting Equipments.—A modern sophisticated fire fighting appliance called "Snorkel" at a cost of Rs. 42 lakhs was imported from the United Kingdom to help Fire fighting in high rise buildings. For the grave risks involved in and around the Thermal Power Project, Ennore, a special appliance called "Crash Tender" at a cost of Rs. 2·79 lakhs is maintained in that station. A similar equipment is proposed to be procured and supplied to the Thermal Power Project Fire Station at Tuticorin.

Accommodation Control

The Tamil Nadu Building (Lease and Rent Control) Act came into force on 30th September 1960. The object of the Act is to regulate the letting out of residential and non-residential buildings, to control the rents and to prevent unreasonable eviction of tenants. In the city of Madras the Collector of Madras is the Accommodation Controller. In the districts the Revenue Divisional Officers are the Accommodation Controllers. The Accommodation Controllers receive vacancy reports in respect of the buildings that fall vacant. They take over the vacant buildings if they are required for the public purpose of the State or Central Government or of any local authority or of any public institution under the control of any such Government or for the occupation of any officer of such Government.

Madras City—

During the year 1979-80, 335 Government servants registered their names with the Collector of Madras for allotment of accommodation.

During the year, 111 houses were notified, 90 houses were allotted, 21 houses were released and 2 houses were newly taken over. Totally 1,460 houses were under Government tenancy at the close of the year 1979-80. 96 cases of non-intimation of vacancies were detected. There was no case of prosecution during the year.

Civil Defence

The Government of India have upgraded the Madras City including its belt areas within two miles periphery falling under the jurisdiction of Chengalpattu East Police District from Category II Civil Defence Town to category I Civil Defence Town. Hence the Civil Defence Plans and arrangements have to be made for the entire Madras Urban agglomeration including the vital plants and installations in the two miles periphery. The following 12 services have been prescribed towards implementation of Civil Defence measures in Category I Civil Defence Towns :—

(*a*) Headquarters.

(*b*) Communications.

(*c*) Warden,

(*d*) Casuality.

(*e*) Fire-fighting.

(*f*) Training.

(*g*) Reseue.

(*h*) Deployment and Transportation.

(*i*) Supply.

(*j*) Salvage.

(*k*) Welfare.

(*l*) Corpse disposal.

To maintain effective early warning system, installation of sirens, which form part of Civil Defence measures, have been completed in select Police Stations and other places in Madras City and its belt areas falling within Chengalpattu East Police District limits where vital industries like oil refinery, power stations and other workshops are located. The work relating to the erection of 60 feet Steel Tower in the Manali Fire Service Station was completed and the electrical work including extension of service connection to activise the siren are being attended to by the Public Works Department. Police and Home Guard Officers are being sent to undergo various specialised Civil Defence Courses at Nagpur in order to utilise their services as and when occasion demands during the implementation of Civil Defence Plans and arrangements.

CINEMATOGRAPH.

The Government of India enacted the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952) to make provision for certification of Cinematograph films for exhibition and for regulating exhibition by means of Cinematographs. The Government of Tamil Nadu also enacted the "Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act IX of 1955). The Act provides for grant of licences to private individuals for exhibition of films in Cinema houses. As per the provisions of the Act, the Collector is the licensing authority in the districts (in mofussil). The Commissioner of Police is the licensing authority so far as Madras City is concerned. There are two distict stages in the licensing of Cinematograph exhibition as indicated below :—

1. Grant of No Objection certificate and

2. Grant of "C" Form licence.

No Objection Certificate and "C" Form licences:—

During the year 1979-80, 349 No objection certificates for the location of Permanent, SemiPermanent and touring Cinemas and 309 licences in Form C were granted in this State.

Powers of the Licensing Authority:

The licensing authorities are competent either to revoke or to suspend the licence for violation, non-compliance of the provisions of the Act and also to transfer the licence from one person to another at the request of the parties.

Powers of the Appellate Authority:

The Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulations) Act, 1955 and the Rules framed thereunder empower the Commissioner for Land Administration to be the appellate authority. Any person aggrieved by the grant or refusal of No objection Certificate or "C" form licence or renewal of licence or transfer of licence may prefer an appeal to the Commissioner for land Administration within 30 days from the date of receipt of the order. The Commissioner can condone the delay of 2 months beyond the stipulated period of 30 days provided sufficient cause is shown for the delay. The Commissioner normally gives a personal hearing to the parties to represent their cases by themselves or through their counsel and disposes the appeals. He is also empowered to grant interim stay pending disposal of the appeal. The parties aggrieved by the order of the appellate authority viz., the Commssioner for Land Administration may file a revision application to Government.

Powers of the State Government:

The Government are the rule making authorities. The power to grant exemption from any of the provisions of the Act or the Rules lies with the Government. The Government are also vested with the powers of entertaining a Revision application against decision of the Appellate authority.

Classification of Cinema Theatres:

There are three kinds of cinema theatres in Tamil Nadu.

1. Permanent Cinema.
2. Semi permanent cinema.
3. Touring cinema.

Semi permanent cinema is a new category of cinema introduced by the Government in 1970. It is treated as permanent cinema for all other purposes. It is liable to be converted into a permanent cinema at the end of 5 to 7 years period. The rules applicable to permanent cinema are also applicable to semi permanent cinemas. Besides the above three categories of Cinema there are open Air cinemas. An open Air Cinema started functioning in 1976 at Somangalam village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Chengalpattu district.

As on 31st March 1980 the statistics of cinema theatres in the State was as follows :—

1. Permanent	867
2. Semi permanent	98
3. Open Air Cinemas	3
4. Touring	915
Total	1,883

The provisions of the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act were strictly enforced during the year.

CHAPTER X.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is a statutory Body formed under the Tamil Nadu Housing Board Act 1961. Chairman and the members of the Board are appointed by the Government.

Progress of Schemes.—Under Economically Weaker Section Housing scheme 1,424 Units were completed and Rs. 39·19 lakhs were spent, 1,507 units were completed and Rs. 226·95 lakhs were spent under L.I.G. Housing scheme.

Under Middle Income Group Housing scheme 842 units were completed and Rs. 415·83 lakhs were spent.

Under Tamil Nadu Government Servants' Rental Housing Scheme, 936 units were completed and 1,082 were in various stages of construction. Rs. 315·98 lakhs were spent.

Land Acquisition and Development of New Neghbourhood Scheme.—Housing Board acquires vast tracts of land, develops them and sells to various sections of the society from time to time. Neighbourhoods developed by Tamil Nadu Housing Board contain all amenities like wide roads, street lights, protected water supply, sewarage, drainage, schools, hospital play fields and community centres. Neighbourhoods around Madras City like Sastri Nagar, Indira Nagar, Ashok Nagar, K. K. Nagar, A. A. Nagar, Korattur, Vyasarpadi, A. A. Nagar Western Extension. Thiruvanmiyur have been developed by Housing Board Similar Neighbourhoods have been developed around Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Erode, Thiruchengode and Vellore. 113·78 acres in Madras city and Chengalpattu district were acquired by the Board and a sum of Rs. 96·03 lakhs has been spent during the year. towards compensation and development.

Deposit work.—Under Integrated Urban Development programme the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has lanched a Development Project covering an extent of 500 acres costing Rs. 235 lakhs

at Maraimalai Nagar, about 45 km. from Madras. The Housing Board is entrusted with Development works such as laying of roads, storm water drains, culverts etc., which are nearing completion. In addition to this, the Board also took up construction of 144 houses for low income Group people and completed During the year, 504 L.I.G. Houses were also taken up for construction. Another development project proposed by the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is at Manali, Urban node, covering an extent of 419 acres costing Rs. 365 lakhs. The Housing Board is entrusted with the works of developing 212 acres in this area. In addition to this, the Housing Board was entrusted with construction of 960 units for low Income Group people and out of which 305 houses were completed and the balance 655 houses were uduer various stages.

Sites and Services.—The Sites and Services Programme aided by the World Bank is one of the most satisfying schemes taken up by the Housing Board. The Scheme sponsored by the World Bank is to henefit mostly the Economically Weaker section of people residing in the Madras, Metropolitan Area. Under this scheme, 13,467 plots would be made available at Arumbakkam, Villivakkam and Kodungaiyur. 9,760 of these plots will be for Economically weaker section people while the rest will be for the low Income Group people. The total cost of the scheme would be Rs. 932·88 lakhs to be spent in 4 years. In addition to developed residential plots. lands have been reserved for small scale industries and commercial uses. The scheme at Arumbakkam has been completed.

Integrated Urban Development Programme.—The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has been chosen as one of the agencies for executing the works of Housing Programme under the Integrated Urban Development Programme in the State. Schemes at a cost of Rs. 390·54 lakhs at Coimbatore and Rs. 500·00 lakhs at Madurai were sanctioned by the Government of India and taken up by the Housing Board.

Hudco's contribution.—A major financing Agency of the Tamil Nadu, Housing Board is the Housing and Urban Development Corporation New Delhi. The Board got sanction for Schemes costing more than Rs. 12 crores during the year.

Revenue Collection.—The revenue collection during the year was Rs. 1,002·69 lakhs.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Provision for special planning, development of area and the optimisation of the use of urban and rural land are the main objectives of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971. Physical planning has been organise in a heirarchial manner with a view to achieve the above objective. Thus, there are Regional Plans for viable regions in the State, Master Plans for urban centres, within the frame work of Regional Plan and Detailed Development Plan for the areas in and around urban centres within the frame work of Master Plans. Land Development for smaller communities or for Industrial purposes, not only in urban areas but also in small areas as well is looked after by the Directorate. The works carried out in the process of formulation of development plans are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

Regional Plans.—Regional Plans the directorate has already finalised the draft Regional Plans for the eight viable Planning regions in Tamil Nadu State. Further updating and refinements in the plans prepared are in progress. The Department later undertook the preparation of District (Regional] Plans for Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur and Madurai and submitted the reports. The Directorate also undertook preparation of District (Regional) Plans for Dharmapuri and Salem and they are under progress.

The preparation of divisional plans for Revenue Division was later undertaken by the Directorate. Sub-Regional plans for Madurai,, Chidambaram and Sivagangai Revenue Divisions have so far been completed. Revenue Divisional plans for Sankari and Ramanathapuram are under progress.

Development plans—Master Plans.—The preparation of Master plans have been completed for Rajapalayam, Thirumangalam and Cuddalore towns during this year. This work is under progress in respect

of Mandapam Pamban, Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram, Mayavaram, Pudukottai, Nagapattinam, Rasipuram, Virudhachalam, Sivakasi, Theni, Allinagaram, Dharmapuram, Thirupuvanam, Tiruppur, Mettupalayam, Udumalapet, Dharmapuri, Tenkasi, Krishnagiri and Manamadurai. Updating of Master Plan for Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli and Pollachi towns have been completed. During the year 204 Detailed Developmen Plans were notified under Section 23 of Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 ,and 21 Detailed Development Plans were sanctioned during the year under section 29 of the Act.

The Directorate has approved one layout, one sub-division and 15 variations, 8 Residential and industrial area zoning during the year. The 8 Regional have offlces altogether approved 1,400 layouts. During the year under review, 105 civic designs were approved for local bodies. The Regional offices of the Department have also approved 1,576 factory plans.

Buildings.—3,77o Building tappal references seeking regulations of buildings were dealt in the Directorate.

MADRAS MATROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority was constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 as amended in Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1974. The Honour ble Ministe for Labour was the Chairman of the Authority The Authority functioned under the Vice-Chairman with a team of professionals. The Authoity had 15 members and 2 special invitees.

The Local bodies comprised in Madras Metropolitan Area were MadrasCorporation,four Municipalities, 5 Townships, 17 Town Panchayats and 10 Panchayat Unions of Chengalpattu District. The jurisdiction of the Authority remained unchanged during the year under report. It extended over an area of 1,167 sq. kms.

Objectives.—The main objectives of this Authority were to prepare plans for orderly Development, direct public investments, regulate private developments in consonance with the Development Plan, and promote development activities at strategic locations.

Madras Urban Development Project.—The first Madras Urban Development Project was the 1st of its kind, in India. It was a Rs. 46·8 crores project and it commenced in 1977. It was expected to be completed in all respects by March 1983. The agencies executing the various schemes were TNHB, TNSCB, SIDCO, PTC, MMDA, DSW, DHRW, MC, MMWSSB and Madras Corporation and the Police Department.

A sum of Rs. 954·52 lakhs was spent during the year 1979-80 to implement the projects (viz.) Sites and Services Slum improvements Small Industry and Cottage Industry, Maternal and Child Health,, Water Supply and Sewerage, Road and Traffic Improvements, Bus Transport and Techinical Assistance.

Land/Area Development.—The details of progress made in the Manali Maraimalai Nagar New Town and Wholesale Market at Koayambedu are given below :—

(1) *Manali Urban Node.*—11·65 km. of road out of 14·45 km. had been completed. Other works were in progress. 2·48 km. of masonry drains out of 3·68 km. were completed.

The Earth filling work nearing completion. Sewer mains had been laid and the work on pumping station was nearing completion. The overhead tank and water supply mains had been completed.

383 L.I.G. houses out of 543 had been completed and allotted.

Work was in progress in respect of 47 L.I.G Housing Schemes. An expenditure of Rs. 47·57 lakhs was incurred during the year.

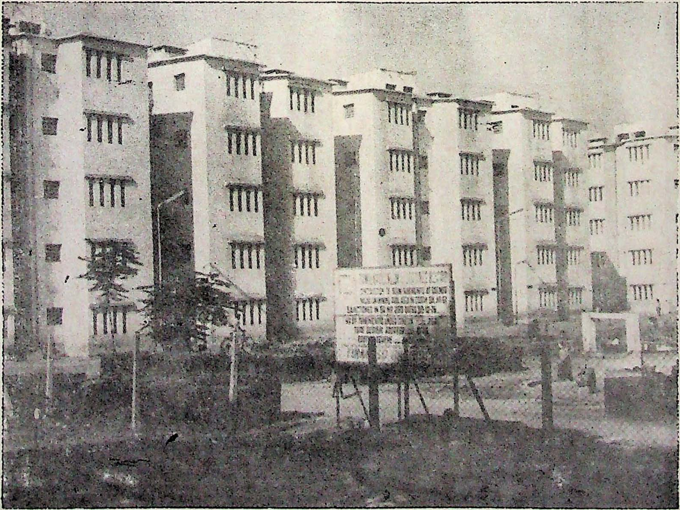
II. *Maraimalai Nagar New Town.*	Industrial area—Roads have been completed for 5,144 M. The overhead tank was completed. 7·3 km. of water supply had been laid.
	In Neighbourhood I Area—Gravel soiling and metalling was in progress. 8388,M. of water mains and 1·8. km of sewer were laid. 144 L.I.G. Housing Scheme had been completed and allotted.
	In Neighbourhood II area the water main laying and road works were in progress.
	In Neighbourhood III area preliminary works were in progress. Work on 504 L.I.G. and 30 M.I.G. houses in II and III were in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 32·36 lakhs was incurred during the year.
III. *Koyambedu Wholesale Market.*	The scheme and land acquisition was in progress.

Development Regulation.—Of the 1,829 application received during the year, 619 permissions were granted, 1036 permissions were refused and 93 proposals were forwarded in the Government, and the remaining 81 applications were under consideration of the MMDA.

Detailed Development Plans.—Two Detailed Development Plans had been sanctioned by the Government. 31 plans had been submitted to Government for sanction. In 4 plans, the owners meeting had been called for and in 4 plans objections and suggestions had been called for from the public.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

With a view to improving/Clearing the slums in Madras City a statutory body i.e., the slum Clearance Board was formed in 1970.



Shenoy Nagar Swimming Pool area (HUDCO) Scheme Slum Clearance Board

The expenditure during the year 1979-80 is the highest compared to previous years. The details of expenditure are given below in the lvarious heads.—

Year	Clearance Scheme.	E.I. and A.S.I.S.	World Bank scheme.	Repairs and Maintenance Floods.	R.E. scheme.	Total.
	AMOUNT RS. IN LAKHS.					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1978-79	282·52	21·00	102·C0	62·11	6·13	473·76
1979-80	334·29	80·61	152·65	70·81	10·00	649·05

Under slum clearance programme 2,428 tenements have been completed and ready for occupation and 1,660 tenements are nearing completion and they will be ready for occupation within a month. Not only the clearance programme, but the expenditure is also comparatively higher under Improvement programme covered by World Bank aid with an expenditure of Rs. 152·65 lakhs benefitting 12,461 families. With a view to ensure that the tenements constructed in previous years are maintained well an expenditure of Rs. 70·81 Lakhs has been incur.ed during the year for repairs and maintance. Expenditure under Repairs and Maintenances is also high when compared to previous years. The collec ion for the year is Rs. 55·75 lakhs which is about Rs. 5 lakhs more than the previous year.

CHAPTER XI.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

STATE GEOLOGY.

The Geology Branch of the industries department Carried out a number of mineral Investigations during the year 1979-80. The salient features are given below :—

Exploration Activities Investigation for clay in Kanyakumari district.— Prospecting for the clay deposit in Kanyakumari district near Muttam Midalam areas was continued during the year. Clay zones were seem below the "Teri" and lateritic soil between 15 m and 20 m upto a depth of 30 to 32 m. The agregate depth of drilling in the above seven holes is 151 m. and a total of 500 sampless have been collected.

Investigation for limestone in Kudangulam area in Tirunelveli district— This investigation was taken up with a view to explore the possiblities of setting up a mini cement plant. 10 bore holes to an aggregate depth of 96·7 m. were drilled and 94 prospecting pits were opened to draw samples. The thickness of the limestons in these bore holes and pits varied between 0'3 to 9·3 m. below a cover of about 0·5 m. of Kankar. A total of 270 samples from the drill holes and pits were drawn and analysed. The results indicated the presence of lime stone of cement grade with Cao varying between 33.35 per cent and 54·74 per cent Sio_2 and acid insolubles bewteen 1·15 per cent and 31·42 percent. The probable reserves of Limestone suitable for cement making was computed to be of the order of 3 million tonnes.

Investigation for the occurrence of Chrysoberyl in Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts.—Investigations were continued for Chrysoberyl (வைடூரியம்) and other Jemstones which occur in the pegmatites intruded into Biotite gneisses and Chernotites. The areas near Tadikarakonam, Mahendragiri R. F. and Mudavankulam seem to be promissing. About eigth locations have been identified for further prospecting for Chrysoberyl.

Exploration work by deep pitting was taken up in Mudavankulam and Tadikarakonam areas. At Mudavankulam an old prospecting pit was deepened to 9·00 m. level and about 15 gm of Chrysoberyl which are generally of poor quality being opagus and dark green in colour have been revered. At Tadikprakonam area an old it was deepened from 4 00 m. level to 8 00 m. level and a few shattered and fragmented grains weighing about 20 gms of carysoberyl were recovered which were generally lemon yellow in colour and soaqure.

Investigation for liaestone near Pmlayam area of Tiruchirapplli Madura districts.—A detailed investigation of the limestiones around Playam (between Karur nad Dindigul) has been taken up jointly with the Tamil Nadu Cements Ltd., to examine the possibility of setting up another large cement plant in the area.

The entire stretch of Limestons was mapped in detail on village maps on 1·400 and 1·8000 scale. About 166 tranches have been opened and channel samples were collected from these trenches. Totally 46 draill holes have been drilled at pic determined angles. More than 2,000 core samples and 800 channel samples have been analysed in the TANCEM'S Chemical laboratory. From the results obtained till now, the minable reserves have been estimated to be the order of 25 milllion tonnes of limestone which is rather high in slice content.

Investigation of Landslides in Nilgiris district.—At the instance of the Government ofTamil Nadu the State Geology Branch and the Geological Survey of India took up jointly an investication into the causes of landslides which affected several parts of Nilgiris dstrict.An intensive study to plan appropriate long term remedial measures for reducing the damage to life and property has been taken up. Government have also sanctioned a scheme for serial photograph of the entire district on a seale of 1:10,000 along with the infra red imagery and M.S.S. of the landslide affected areas. The work was started in August 1979 and an area of 280 sq. Km., between Sholur and Kukkalthural in the north and Kunnymede and Kundah in the south has been examined.

From the preliminary studies made during August-October, 1979 it was possible for the team to indicate the landslide-prone areas and

thereby enable the District Collector to take suitable measures at the time of the 1979 monsoon.

Mineral investigation in the Moyar Valley Nilgiris district.—A few Magnesite deposits have been reported by the Geological Survey of India near Tengunarahadah an. Bhavanisagar in this area. Reconnaissance survey has been initiated from January 1980 to assess the potentiai of the deposits and some samples of magnesites have been collected in this area and analysed. Minor investigations for other minerals like Feldspar near Karamadai, Coimbatore distrc t, quarts in Tiruchengode taluk, Salem district, Gypsum in Mudukulathur taluk, Ramanathapuram district, Brine for Sal pen near Ramanathapuram coast etc., have been undertaken and are in various stages of progress. A preliminary investigation for Mica was also carried out in Nilgiris district.

Laboratories.—In the chemical and Mineral Laboratory a total of 991 samples were received out of which 764 samples were analysed. The total number of constituents analysed was 5,500. The laboratory has also taken up detailed investigations regarding the utilisation of low grade limestone from Marakanam area (South Arcot) for preparation of lime mortar.

Mines section.—The Mines section of the Geology Branch is involved in the technical scrutiny of the application for mineral concessions for both major and some minor minerals. The branch also advises the Government in the various technn cal and legal matters conneoted with Mining and quarrying leases. There are six Regional Mining Cells at Tirunelveli, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore salem and Cuddalre, The branch processed 201 applications for certificate of approval during the year. 49 applications for mining lease was received out of which 42 applications were processed and sent to Governmet for final orders. The Department also dealt with 65 appeals relating to Minor Minerals Administration.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The Director of Industries and Commerce continued to be the head of the department. He was assisted in the headquarters by 4 Joint

Directors on Technical side and 2 Joint Directors on the Administrative side. There were also 8 technical Deputy Directors in the headquarters. In the districts, the regular work of the department was attended by the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce. There were also Regional Deputy Director to supervise and co-ordinate the works of the department. The District Industries centres were under the control of the General Managers appointed for the purpose. The department looked after the various development and promotional programmes for the uplift of small cottage and village industries in the State.

District Industries Centres.—During 1979-80, six District Industries Centres were set up in Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, North Arcot, Periyar and Coimbatore districts. The developmental needs of Nilgiris were looked after by the Centre at Coimbatore. There were 14 District Industries centres at the end of 1979-80. These Centres had created considerable industrial activity which had spread to hitherto under developed parts. As a result of the introduction of liberalised procedures, the clearances given by the local bodies had increased from 4,485 in 1978-79 to 8,611 in 1979-80. In the District Industries Centre areas, 5,632 units had either commenced production or were in readiness to go into production during 1979-80. These units generated employment opportunities for about 67,684 persons. The District Industries Centres had provided margin money assistance of Rs. 49.09 lakhs to 595 units under Rural industries Project funds. Financial assistance of Rs. 482.54 lakhs was secured to 3,486 units through banks, under the programme of providing assistance and support to artisans and Craftsmen 5,095 artisans and craftsmen were given financial assis ance to to the tune of Rs. 84.23 lakhs.

Industrial Co-operatives.—The industrial co-operatives had made commendable progress. There were 559 industrial co-operatives at the end of the year 1979-80 as against 389 upto 1978-79. The Industrial Co-operatives had produced and sold goods worth Rs. 2,489.33 lakhs and Rs. 2,874.25 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 1,813.70 lakhs and Rs. 2,035.33 lakhs during 1978-79.

Tea Factories.—With the registration of one more society in 1979-80 there were 12 Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories in the Nilgiris

District at the end of March, 1980. Out of 20,000 acres of small Tea Garden in the Nilgiris, 12,434 acres were brought under the Co-operative fold. There were 5,897 members and the paid up share capital stood at Rs. 120·82 lakhs. During the year under review, 55.08 lakh kgs. of tea was produced and 68.96 lakhs kgs. of tea was sold at Rs. 719·15 lakhs.

Match Factories.—With the organisation of 30 match service societies during 1979-80 there were 48 small match producers service industrial co-operative societies in the state at the end of March 1980. They provide service facilities to member match factories such as purchase of raw materials and marketing of match bundles. During 1979-80 the match service societies produced and sold matches valued at Rs. 1,427.09 lakhs and Rs. 1,483.20 lakhs respectively. During 1979-80 new Match Service Industrial Co-operation, Societies were registered and as on 31st March 1980 there were 255 Societies. During the year 1979-80 additional employment was created to the order of 20, 275 in the industrial co-operative field.

Tamil Nadu State Inudstrial Co-operative Bank Limited.—The Industrial Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu are financed by the Tamil Nadu State Industrial Co-operative Bank Limited. The Government of Tamil Nadu have contributed share capital amounting to Rs. 38.30 lakhs. Apart from the share capital participation, the State Government have guaranteed the repayment of principal and interest. The Bank has been giving term loans and cash credit loans to the industrial co-operative societies. During 1979-80, the bank had provided financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 107.98 lakhs.

Leather Industry.—With 400 tanneries in Tamil Nadu, leather industry occupies a very important place. The first unit on co-operative basis set up at Vaniambadi had earned servicing income of about Rs. 5·88 lakhs during 1979-80.

Coir Industry.—A survey was conducted by the Directorate of Industries and Commerce in September 1979. According to the survey there were 4,493 ratts working in this sector with 16,007 workers in the Yarn and rope sector alone. In the defibering sector of the coir

industry, the employment potential was estimated at 6,900 employees. The total production of yarn and rope was estimated at 41,077 M.T.

Chemical Wing.—The Chemical Industry occupies an important place in the industrial economy of the State. The total number of registered small scale industries as on 30th December 1979 was at 10,489.

Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Guindy.—During 1979-80, 4,141 samples were tested and a testing fee of Rs. 1.73 lakhs was collected.

Regional Testing Laboratory, Madurai.—During the year 1979-80, 2,885 samples were tested and Rs. 1.23 lakh was realised as fee.

Regional testing Laboratory, Coimbatore.—During the year 1979-80 1,191 samples were tested and Rs. 0.33 lakh was collected as testing charges.

Sago Research Laboratory, Salem.—During the year 904 samples were tested and a fee of Rs. 0.08 lakh was collected.

Scarce Raw Materials.—During 1979-80, 3,498 M.T. of paraffin wax, 3,815 M.T. of match was and 160 M.T. of mutton tallow were allotted.

Data Bank for Chemical Industries, Guindy.—Data on about. 4,495 chemicals had so far been collected, which is made use of for decisions making processes. Till the end of March 1980, 197 copies of project profiles were given to entrepreneurs and technical information was furnished in response to 740 enquiries from entrepreneurs. Data from over 3,000 small scale units had been collected.

Government Scientific Glass Training Centre, Guindy.—The Glass Training Centre had continued to impart training in the manufacture of scientific glass apparatus on stipendiary basis. 20 students are trained in each batch for a period of two years. 28 batches of candidates had so far been trained. This centre had produced glass apparatus valued at Rs. 3.14 lakhs.

Training-cum-Production centre for Scientific Glass Apparatus, Coimbatore.—During the year, under review Rs. 2.30 lakhs worth of glass apparatus were produced.

Institute of Ceramic Technology, Vridhachalam.—The institute of Ceramic Technology had continued to import specialised training in Ceramic Technology on stipendiary basis. 25 students were admitted during the year.

Electronics test and Development Centre, Adayar and Madurai.—During 1979-80, 530 samples were tested and a sum of Rs. 1,23,923 was realised as testing charges at Adayar Centre and the Madurai centre had tested 127 samples and earned a revenue of Rs. 25,057.

Central Electrical Testing Laboratory, Kakkalur.—During 1979-80, 705 tests were conducted and a sum of Rs. 1,17,919 was realised for the service.

Service Centre for Electro Medical Equipments, Guindy, Sub-Centres at Madurai, Coimbatore and Thanjavur.—During the year 1979-80, the Centre at Guindy had tested, 1,711 equipments and Rs. 5.18 lakhs was collected as servicing charges; the centre at Madurai had tested 763 equipments and Rs. 1.47 lakhs was collected; the centre at Coimbatore had tested 1,005 equipments and Rs. 2.40 lakhs was collected and the Centre at Thanjavur had tested 1,380 equipments and Rs. 2.83 lakhs was collected as charges.

Technical Information Sections.—The Technical Information Sections continued to function at Guindy, Ambattur, Madurai, Katpadi, Tirunelveli, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. During 1979-80, 380 new technicals books were added and about 19,725 industrialists enterepreneurs and other technical personnel had availed of the reference facilities.

Technical Training Centre, Guindy.—The Technical Training Centre. had continued to impart specialised training in tool and Die Design. The candidates passed in pre-university course were also given training in Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Engineering and Electronic Instrumentation. During the year 1979-80, 100 candidates were trained in various trades.

Tool and Die Designing Training Centre, Dindigul.—This Centre imparts specialised training particularly in the manufacture of locks. During 1979-80, 66 trainees were undergoing training.

Blacksmithy and Carpentary unit, Arkonam.—The unit during the year had produced and sold furniture items valued at Rs. 0.94 lakh and Rs. 1.25 lakhs respectively.

Mining and Geology.—The State Geology Branch took up the following exploration activities :—

Investigation for clay in Kanyakumari district.

Investigation for limestone in Kudangulam area in Tirunelveli district.

Investigation for the occurrence of Chrysoberyl in Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts.

Exploration work in Mudavankulam and Tadikarankonam areas.

Investigation for limestone near Palayam area of Truchirapalli-Madurai districts; and

Mineral investigation in the Moyar Valley Niligiris district.

Laboratories.—In the chemical and mineral laboratory, a total of 991 samples were received out of which 764 samples were analysed. The total number of constituents analysed were 5,500. In the Micro Analytical (Geochemical) Laboratory the total number of soil samples received during the year was 2, 375 out of which 2,052 samples for 8,133 constituents of trace elements were analysed.

Activities of the Mines Section.—The mines section of the Geology Branch was involved in the technical scrutiny of the application for mineral concessions for both major and some minor minerals. The branch processed 201 applications for certificate of approval during the year 49 applications for mining lease were received out of which 42 applications were processed and sent to Government for final orders. The Department also dealt with 65 appeals relating to Minor Minerals Administration.

Issue of Essentiality Certificates.—During the year essentiality certificates for the import of raw materials, capital goods and iron and steel were issued to the value of Rs. 997 lakhs.

Financial assistance.—The Directorate of Industries and Commerce provides loans to (i) members of industrial co-operative societies for subscribing towards share capital and working capital,(ii) to registered small scale units under the Rural Industries Project Scheme and (iii) for the development of Coir Industries. During 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 38.45 lakhs was disbursed under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1922.

TAMILNADU SUGARCANE FARM CORPORATION LIMITED, KOOTHANALLUR

The Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation was formed to administer the lands declared surplus consequent on the implementation of the Land Ceiling Act of 1961 as amended by Act 41 of 1971. The Corporation holds an area of about 6,528 acres consisting of 3,910 acres of own lands and 2,618 acres of lease lands. The entire extent of area is spread over the three taluks of Mannargud', Tiruvarur, Tiruthuraipoondi. The Corporation is managed by Board of Directors with the Director of Sugar as Chairman. For administrative convenience, the entire extent is divided into 19 farm units. Each unit is managed by a Cane Assistsnt.

The Corporation cultivates sugarcane and paddy apart from pulses during lean period. The total area under sugarcane during the year 1979-80 under report was 945 acres (previous year 1,457 acres) and the quantity of sugarcane obtained was 10,825 m.t. (previous year 22,135 tonnes). The total area under paddy during the year under report was 5,051 acres (previous year 4,589 acres) and the total yield obtained was 5,516 tonnes (previous year 5,042 tonnes). The Corporation with its compactness and fine layout has been able to take up cultivation on a large scale.

TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited continued its activities during the year under report with the following main objects:—

1. To encourage industries which will help the growth and modernisation of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Piscticulture and Poultry Farming.

2. To encourage food processing industries.

The present authorised share capital is Rs. 400 lakhs ; and the subscribed and paid up capital is Rs. 350 lakhs. Of this, the Government of Tamil Nadu have so far contributed Rs. 185·00 lakhs and the Government of India Rs. 165·00 lakhs.

Fertilizer—In order to cope up with the demand for fertilizers, which is one of the major inputs in Agriculture and also to enable the farmer to get their requirements at reasonable price ensuring quality, the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation as an experimental measure has taken up dealership of fertilizer products manufactured by M. S. Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, Upto the end of March 1980, the Corporation has sold about 10,000 metric tonnes of fertilizers.

Existing activities

Sale of Tractors and Power Tillers : The sale of imported tractors was one of the main activities of the Corporation till 1973. With the discontinuance of import of tractors, distribution of four makes of indigenous tractors was taken up by the Corporation. So far 2,804 tractors have been sold on cash and carry basis at a cost of Rs. 581·81 lakhs upto March 1980 apart from the sale of 350 tractors under the Hire Purchase Scheme. During 1979-80 alone, 99 Numbers of Power Tillers and 46 numbers of Tractors were sold to the value of Rs. 56.60 lakhs.

Spare Parts :

To ensure regular and timely supply of spare parts for tractors at reasonable rates and to keep the tractors in proper working condition, adequate quantities of spare parts are being stocked and sold to farmers through ten sales depots at Madras, Panruti, Ponneri, Madurantakam, Tiruchirppalli, Madurai, Mayavaram, Tirunelveli, Salem and Coimbatore.

Scheme for Training unemployed Agricultural Engneering graduates for starting Agro Service Centres:

The object of the scheme is to generate employment opportunities for graduates and diploma holders in Engineering and other technical personnel such as agricultural graduates and ex-servicemen and to encourage them to settle in rural areas on vocations promoting agricultural activities. The scheme sponsored and subsidised by the Government of India is in operation from 1st July, 1972. So far, 297 candidates have been trained by this Corporation under this scheme and 211 of these trainees have started Agro Service Centres in various rural are as of this State.

Pesticides Project:

In 1972 the Corporation took up the formulation of popular pesticides, important among them being BHC 10 percent and Endrin 20 per cent EC. To begin with these formulations were carried out in private formulators' units making use of their spare capacities, but the Corporation has now set up a plant of its own at Ambattur at a capital cost of Rs. 9·79 lakhs. This plant went into commercial production from September 1976. To meet the expected heavy demand a second mill has been erected at a cost of Rs. 4·00 lakhs. Quality pesticides manufactured by the Corporation to ISI standards are sold to the public by the Corporation's Regional Centres and to the Directorate of Agriculture which sells pesticides through its depots ; The following are the details of quantities marked during 1978-79 and 1979-80.—

(1)	1978-79 Quantity. (2)	1978-79 Value. (3)	1979-80 Quantity. (4)	1979-80 Value. (5)
	(Value in Lakhs of Rupees)			
1. Dust Formulations.	4,081 MT	35·50	2·005 MT	19.59
2. Liquid Formulations.	11,910 Ltrs.	3.08	29·323 Ltrs.	11.40

Fishnet Project:

The plant was commissioned in August 1976 with four machines. In April 1978 one more machine was added which increased the capacity of the plant from 50 MT to 60 MT per annum. The nets manufactured by the Corporation have a high reputation in the market for their quality and price. The range varies from delicate thin nylon webbings to coarse type of monofilament twisted webbings.

The following are the details of product :—

Description.	1979-80 (In M.Ts.)
1. Nylon Fishnet Webbings	6.99
2. Polyethylene Webbings	9.5
3. Readymade Trawl nets	25 Nos.
	(In lakhs)
4. Turnover	28.55
5. Gross profit	6.10
6. Net profit ...	(+) 1.39

Oil Milling complex at Pochampalli :

During the year 1979-80 the plant processed about 1,100 MT of Sunflower seeds as against 475 MT during 1978-79. A quantity of about 1,200 MT of cake solvent was extracted and a quantity of 1,050 MT of oil was refined during 1979-80 as against 850 MT and 275 MT respectively during the period 1978-79.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (SIDCO) was initially incorporated as a Private Limited Company on 23rd March, 1970 and subsequently converted into a Public Limited Company on 21st January, 1971. The present authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 3 crores. SIDCO apart from the entire equity capital being paid by the Government of Tamil Nadu has obtained a sum of Rs. 3·52 crores as loan.

The main functions of SIDCO organisation are—

(1) Management of Industrial Estate,

(2) Marketing of SSI Products,

(3) Distribution of Raw Materials and,

(4) Rendering various assistance for the Development and growth of Small Scale Industries.

Industrial Estates :

Thirty Three conventional Industrial Estates consisting of 783 industrial sheds giving employment for 35,000 persons belonging to Government is being administered. 704 sheds have been occupied and 79 sheds are vacant.

Developed Plots :

Developed Industrial Plots are made available in places like, Guindy Ambattur, Thuvakudi, Mettur and Kappalur. Out of 1,552 acres, 1,191 acres have been allotted. The area available at Guindy has been fully utilised.

SIDCO Industrial Estate.

572 sheds have been constructed in various places including 58 sheds constructed during the year 1979-80.

Tiny Sector Sheds :

Small independent sheds of various sizes and specification to suit the need of Match/Sericulture and other servicing indus ry are constructed and allotted in rural areas particularly for the benefit of the economically weaker section. During the year 1979-80, 519 sheds have been taken up for implementation.

Distribution of Raw Materials :

To start with SIDCO was the canalising Agent for Iron and Steel. Later items like Match wax, Paraffin wax, coke and other scance Raw Materials were also taken up for distribution. During the year 1979-80, materials like Iron and Steel, Match wax coke worth Rs. 1,308·00 lakhs have been supplied. The turn over during the year 1979-80 was Rs. 815·43 lakhs.

Marketing of SSI Products :

During the year 1979-80 products worth Rs. 232·41 lakhs was supplied to 44 Government Department including the laboratory equipments for the first and second year Higher Secondary Classes and a break through has been achieved.

Sanction of 15 *per cent Capital Investment Subsidy in* 33 *Backward Taluks in Tamil Nadu* :

Since First April 1974 the work relating to the implementation of the Central Investment Subsidy in 33 Backward taluks of the State has been entrusted to SIDCO. The number of beneficiaries and employment opportunities created for the year 1979-80 are as below :

	Year.	*Beneficiariets.*	*Assistance (Rs. in lakhs).*	*Employment opportunities.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1979-80		486	78·87	3,500

State capital subsidy for SSI units in 24 Backward Taluks.

The State Capital subsidy scheme to Small Scale Industries in the 24 taluks is being implemented with the expenditure met from the State Funds. Having regard to factors like area, population number of factories, factory workers and level of agricultural development, the Government directed that 24 taluks be declared as eligible for the State Capital Investment.

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, continued to function as a wholly owned enterprise of the Government of Tamil Nadu under a full time Chairman and Managing Director. The cement plants located at Alangulam and Ariyalur and the mini steel plantent at Arakonam were the public sector projects promoted by the Corporation. The two cement plants produced 3,900 lakh tonnes of cement during the year. The production of the Tamil Nadu Steels Limited, Arakonam was 22,733 m. tonnes and the sales were 18,453 m. tonnes valued Rs. 635·31 lakhs. On the joint sector 14 projects were under production, 10 projects under implementation and 4 projects were under consideration. The Southern Petro Chemical Industries Corporation, a joint sector undertaking had earned a profit of Rs. 7·79 crores in 1978-79. Pandian Chemicals Limited had declared a dividend of 10 per cent. The investments made during the year on all the Public and Joint sector undertakings were Rs. 630·85 lakhs. The Corporations aggregate investment inclusive of bridge loans during the year was Rs. 6½ crores and the total cumulative investment since its inception was Rs. 37·68 crores.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

General :

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited established in 1965 continued to function as an undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The authorised share capital and paid up capital were Rs. 10 crores and Rs. 7.6 crores respectively.

The Corporation had eight groups of units engaged in production and sales.

(i) *Structurals.*—There were 3 structural workshops. They achieved a production of Rs. 473·20 lakhs and sales were to the tune of Rs. 402·95 lakhs. Orders of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Railways and Posts and Telegraphs among others were executed during the year.

(ii) *Tool Rooms and Allied units.*—There were 6 units under the group. The production and sales during the year were Rs. 113·54 lakhs and 109·03 lakhs respectively. Among others, orders of Heavy Vehicle Factory, Avadi Bharat Heavy Electricals, Tiruchirappalli, Defence Department, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and Social Welfare Department were executed during the year.

(iii) *Leather and leather goods*—There were 5 units in the group in the production and sales were Rs. 245·66 lakhs and 202·17 lakhs respectively.

(iv) *Engineering.*—There were 17 units under the group. The production and sales were Rs. 325·75 lakhs and 305·49 lakhs respectively. Orders of Ware Housing Corporation, Corporation of Madras and Khadi and Village Industries Board among others were executed.

(v) *Furniture.*—There were 9 units under the group. The production and sales were Rs. 247·11 lakhs and Rs. 235·70 lakhs respectively. Orders of the P.W.D. among others were executed.

(vi) *Foundries.*—There were 4 units under the group. The production and sales were Rs. 116.90 lakhs and 119·09 lakhs respectively. Orders of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Khadi and Village Industries Boards of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and private large and small industries were executed.

(vii) *Fabrication.*—There were 3 units under the group. The production and sales were Rs. 113·48 lakhs and 90·39 lakhs respectively. Orders of Indian Telephone Industries, Palghat and Space Centre, Sriharikotta among others were executed.

(viii) *Special Purpose Units.*—The production and sales were Rs. 198·91 lakhs and Rs. 196·60 lakhs respectively. The group consisting of 10 units includes TANSI Press, Guindy which undertook orders to the tune of Rs. 6 lakhs from the Indian Oil Corporation and the printing of tickets for the P.T.C., Madras and TANSI Watch Assembly unit at Uhagamandalam which assembled 4,17,000 watches for the H.M.T. Bangalore.

The Tamil Nadu Mopeds Limited, continued as a subsidiary company of the Corporation.

Workers.—The employees' strength was 6,017 of which 4,062 were workers.

Working results :

The total production and sales of the Corporation were Rs. 18·35 lakhs and 16·61 lakhs respectively. The Corporation had shown a net profit of Rs. 17·53 lakhs for the year.

STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU LIMITED.

The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT) was set up in 1971 as a Public Limited Company wholly owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu with an Authorised Capital of Rs. 5 crores, with the objectives of promoting and developing medium and major Industries in the private sector and to hasten the industrial dispersal to under-developed areas of the State. The Corporation commenced its activities in January 1972 with a comprehensive promotional programme designed to stimulate entrepreneurship. Since then SIPCOT has been playing an effective role in the promotion and development of medium and major industries. The total assistance sanctioned by the Corporation up to 31—3—1980 under the various Schemes amounts to Rs. 4,164·73 lakhs and creating direct employment potential for over 39,000 persons. The most heartening feature of the Corporation's activities is that a very high proportion of the investment catalysed is in the backward areas of the State; out of the total assistance so far sanctioned Rs. 38·26 lakhs has been sanctioned to projects in backward areas,

This will promote an investment of over Rs. 223 crores in one or the other of the nine backward districts of the State. The various schemes of assistance extended by SIPCOT are enume.ated below :—

PACKAGE SCHEME OF INCENTIVES.

Subsidy for Posibility Studies.—SIPCOT commissions Possibility Studies to identify profitable projects and offers Feasibility Studies to prospective entrepreneurs at a subsidised cost.

Interest Free Sales Tax Loan.—An important part of the package scheme of incentives is the Interest Free Sales Tax Loan which SIPCOT implements as the agent of the State Government. Loans under this scheme are available to medium and major industries to be lcc.ted in any of the nine Backward districts of the State and also in Maraimalai Nagar Industrial Complex and Kunnathur Block in Chengalpattu district except in urban towns with a population of one lakh and more as also in Mudurai and Tiruchirappalli urban agglomeration with 8-kilometres belt areas.

Under the Incentive Scheme of Interest Free Sales Tax Loan, 80 units have been sanctioned and disbursed Rs. 8,02·66 lakhs and Rs. 7,00.68 lakhs respectively as Sales Tax Loan up to 31—3—1980 since inception.

The details of sanction/disbursements during 1978-79 and 1979-80 are given below:—

Year.	*Sanction.*			*Disbursement.*		
	Part I.	*Part II.*	*Total.*	*Part I.*	*Part II.*	*Total.*
1978-79 ..	59·19	94·00	153·19	56·80	96·24	153·04
1979-80 ..	105·52	140·26	245·78	47·26	137·74	185·00

Subsidy on Fixed Assets.—The implementation of the Central Outright Grant or Subsidy Scheme for Tamil Nadu was entrusted to SIPCOT in February 1972. Under this Scheme any industrial unit set up in any one of the selected 33 backward taluks of the State is eligible for an Outright Grant or Subsidy of 15 per cent of the total fixed capital investments which includes investment on land and buildings, plant and machinery, etc.

Under this Scheme Rs. 321.18 lakhs has been sanctioned to 1,336 small scale units and Rs. 15,76.93 lakhs has been sanctioned to 250 major and medium industrial units as subsidy up to 31-3-1980 since inception. During the year 1979-80 the overall disbursement and reimbursement of Rs. 2,74.04 lakhs and Rs.1,65.57 lakhs respectively have been effected as against annual targets of Rs. 250.00 lakhs and Rs. 2.30 lakhs respectively.

Financial Assistance.—SIPCOT is the second State Level Financial institution eligible for IDBI Refinance Facilities. The details of sanction and disbursement of term loans during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 are furnished below :—

Year.	*Sanctions.*	*Cancellations.*	*Net Affected.*	*Disbursement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
1978-79 ..	2,33·96	10·00	2,23·96	1,41·85
1979-80 ..	5,80·50	12·74	5,67·76	2,96·61

IDBI Seed Capital Assistance Scheme.—Under this Scheme the Seed Capital assistance to technical/professional entrepreneurs setting up their first medium scale venture is financed up to 10 per cent of the cost of the project by IDBI. SIPCOT, as agent of IDBI, has sanctioned such assistance to 6 units to the extent of Rs. 26.05 lakhs as on 31-3-1980.

With effect from 29-11-1979 the Board of SIPCOT has decided not to collect investigation fees for term loans sanctioned in such cases which are eligible for seed capital assistance. This measure would to some extent give relief to the technical/professional entrepreneurs setting up their first medium scale venture. The details of sanction and disbursement under the Scheme during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 are furnished below :—

	Sanction.	*Disbursement.*
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
1978-79	9.15	4·00
1979-80	12.90	21.47
	26·05	25·47

Concessions available to entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes.—With effect from 29-11-1979 SIPCOT has decided to encourage entrepreneurs belonging to SCs./STs. by extending the following concessions to them :—

(*a*) The promotors contribution has been reduced to 15 per cent of the project cost (as against earlier stipulation of 17·5 per cent in backward areas and 20 per cent in forward areas) irrespective of the location in which such entrepreneurs will be setting up their projects in the State.

(*b*) The maximum possible underwriting facility/direct subscription assistance will be extended to the projects set up by such entrepreneurs.

(*c*) The rate of interest on term loans to be extended to projects set up by such entrepreneurs will be 8 per cent per annum in backward areas and 11 per cent per annum in developed areas. Thus the interest reduction to the projects set up by such entrepreneurs works out to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

(*d*) The initial contribution expected from such entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe towards the cost of the report under pre-investment study scheme will be 25 per cent only as against 50 per cent expected from other entrepreneurs.

Growth Centres.—SIPCOT has developed growth centres at Ranipet in North Arcot district and Hosur in Dharmapuri District.

Ranipet.—An area of 729.78 acres of land was acquired by the Government and handed over to SIPCOT. The area available for allotment was 551.23 acres consisting of 85 plots, of which 48 plots covering an area of 401.05 acres have already been allotted to 43 entrepreneurs, 30 units among the allotted have completed construction and commenced production and 9 are under various stages of construction.

Hosur.—Against an area of 1,159 acres of land acquired by Government and handed over to SIPCOT, 1,010 acres consisting of 151 plots are available for allotment to industries against which plots covering an area

of 594 acres have already been allotted to 61 entrepreneurs. 16 units have already commenced production and 16 units are under various stages of construction.

The work for the establishment of new growth centres at Mana Madurai in Ramanathapuram district and Nathamapanri Village in Pudukottai district is in progress proposal for the establishment of growth centres in Tuticorin in Tirunelveli district, Neiveli in South Arcot district and in Madurai district are under consideration.

THE TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC), the first State Level Financial Institution in the country, was set up in the year 1949, under the Companies Act. The main objective of the Corporation is to promote and accelerate industrial growth and development in Tamil Nadu. Its jurisdiction extends to the Union Territory of Pondicherry also.

The Main functions and objects of the Corporation are—

(*a*) Granting of long and medium term loans to industrial concerns primarily for the purpose of acquiring fixed assets in the shape of land, building and machinery.

(*b*) Guaranteeing/Counter guaranteeing deferred payment contracts entered into by industrial concerns for purchase of machinery.

(*c*) Guaranteeing loans raised by industrial concerns from the banks/insurance companies/public borrowings, etc.

(*d*) Underwriting/subscribing to the issue of shares and/or debentures of industrial concerns.

(*e*) Granting of bridge loans against Central Government subsidy and disbursement of subsidy.

Quantum and details of Assistance.—The quantum of assistance extended by TIIC is as under :—

(*a*) Loan	Minimum of Rs. 5,000, Maximum Rs. 30·00 lakhs (In case of proprietary and partnership concerns, the maximum is Rs. 15·00 lakhs).
(*b*) Deferred payment Guarantee	Rs. 30·00 lakhs.
(*c*) Underwriting/direct participation in equity.	Rs. 25·00 lakhs (Subject to a maximum which is equivalent to the promoters' contribution or 25 per cent of the public issue, whichever is lower).

The Corporation provides financial assistance for (*a*) setting up to new units, (*b*) expansion/diversification of existing units and (*c*) modernisation of existing units in the small and medium scale sectors. Several special schemes have been designed by the Corporation to encourage setting up of industries in the small scale and tiny sectors and also promote larger employment opportunities. TIIC provides financial assistance on liberal terms such as (*a*) low rate of interest, (*b*) longer repayment holiday, (*c*) Longer period of amoritisation and (*d*) low margin on security. Further with a view to generating larger employment opportunities, reducing the regional imbalance and promoting balanced industrial growth, priority is accorded to the industrial units set up in backward areas, particularly in the rural areas. Assistance to the units backward areas is granted on concessional terms such as lower rate of interest, longer repayment holiday, etc.

The Corporation has made commendable progress in the operations during 1979-80 compared to 1978-79. In conformity with the policy of the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Corporation has been according special priority for the promotion and development of industrial units in the small scale and tiny sectors, particularly these set up in the rural

and semi-urban areas with the main objective to generate larger employment opportunities. Several new schemes and concessions have also been introduced so as to encourage setting up of industrial units by the economically weaker sections of the Society and promote industrial growth in Tamil Nadu.

Employment Opportunities.—Due to substantial increase in the number of industrial units assisted by the Corporation, particularly to the small and tiny sectors, there has been a large increase in the employment opportunities that have been created with the financial assistance of the Corporation, and most of them have gone to the benefit of the weaker sections of the society. The details of employment opportunities created by the Corporation are as under:—

		Numbers.
1978-79		13,517
1979-80	..	19,626

Assistance to small scale sector.—The Corporation is granting assistance in an increased measure to the small scale sector benefiting a larger number of persons in the economically backward sections of the society. The salient features of the scheme are as under :—

Quantum of assistance	Minimum Rs. 5,000 Maximum Rs. 30·00 lakhs. For bodies corporate the maximum is Rs. 30 lakhs for partnership and proprietary concerns the maximum is Rs. 15 lakhs.
Rate of interest	9·5 per cent p.a. in backward areas, 11·0 per cent p.a. in other areas.
Period of repayment	Repayable in 10 to 16 half-yearly instalments depending on the merits of the project.

Assistance for purchase of fishing trawlers.—During the year 1978-79 the Corporation introduced a scheme for granting financial assistance for purchase of "Fishing Trawlers" and "Mechanised Fishing Boats". Assistance under this scheme is granted on concessional terms such as lower rate of interest, liberal repayment, holiday and liberal margin on security. The salient features of assistance under the scheme are under :—

Quantum of assistance	Up to 75 per cent of the cost of Trawler/Boat.
Rate of interest	Backward areas—9·5 per cent· Other than backward areas (Up to Rs. 5 lakhs) 11 per cent. Loans to units other than the above two categories 12·5 per cent.
Repayment and other terms	As applicable in the case of units set up in backward/non-backward areas, small/medium scale, etc., depending on merits.

Assistance for purchase of Auto truck/Trailer.—With a view to promoting larger employment opportunities, especially for the educated unemployed and other persons of the economically weaker sections of the society and to enable them to gain self-employment, the Corporation has evolved, a scheme for rendering financial assistance for purchase of Auto-truck/trailors. The main features of assistance are as under :—

Loan limit	Up to Rs. 20,000.
Security margin	About 15 per cent.
Rate of interest	Owner driven 11·5 per cent. For others 12·5 per cent.
Repayment	3—5 years with an initial moratorium of 3 months.

Assistance for setting up Hospitals/Nursing Homes.—The Corporation has also introduced a scheme for extending financial assistance on the basis of medium scale unit for setting up Nursing Homes by enterprising investors on commercial basis. The main features of the assistance are as under :—

Purpose	Financial assistance under the Scheme will be available for acquisition of land, construction of building, purchase of medical equipment laboratory equipment, etc.
Constitution	Financial assistance will be granted to proprietary/partnership limited companies and other Corporate bodies.
Quantum of assistance	The financial assistance will be limited to Rs. 15 lakhs in the case of proprietary/partnership concerns and Rs. 30 lakhs to corporate bodies.

Reduction of interest rate of applicants belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Most Backward Classes under Mini Loan Scheme.— The Corporation has decided to extend further concessions under Mini Loan Scheme to applicants belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and Most Backward Class among the backward classes, in that the rate of interest would be 8 per cent per annum as against 9 per cent to others and margin of security may be waived or minimum margin stipulated, on the merits of each case. The cost of the project of these applicants may also be supplemented by other concessional means of financing such as soft loan, etc.

Recoveries.—The Corporation has maintained a good improvement in the matter of collection of dues from the assisted units, despite constraints such as power-cut, credit sequeeze, non-availability of coal and

coke and essential raw materials, etc., effecting their production and profitability. The collections made by the Corporation during the last 2 years is given below :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1978-79	1,014·61
1979-80	1,052·51

Further the Corporation adopts a liberal and flexible approach wherever necessary in respect of the industrial units which are facing difficulties and grants necessary relief measure, such as allowing time for payment of interest, rescheduling of repayment of principal granting of moratorium on interest and principal payments, etc.

As a result of the substantial improvement in the operations of the Corporation, there has been a steady increase in the pretax profits made by the Corporation. The details of pre-tax profits of the Corporation during the last 2 years are given below.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1978-79	182·79
1979-80 (estimate)	200·00

HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES.

The department of Handlooms and Textiles continued to function under the control of the Director of Handlooms and Textiles. The Director was assisted in the Headquarters by a Joint Director and in the Districts by the Assistant Directors. The department continued to attend to the administration of Weavers Co-operative Societies, Intensive Handloom Development Project, exports production projects welfare measures to Handloom weavers, distribution of raw materials (viz.) cotton, staple fibre yarn, silk and zari, dyes and chemicals, administration of cotton control orders and management of Co-operative spinning mills and allied pubilc sector undertakings.

Handloom Industry.—There were 5·56 lakhs of Handlooms in the State and this accounts to for about one to sixth of the total handlooms in the country. There were 13·34 lakhs handloom Weavers in the State during the year. 2·40 lakhs handlooms (viz.) 40 per cent have been enlisted into the Co-operative sector. There were 1,052 primary weavers co-operative societies as on 31st March 1980. During the year, a sum of Rs. 974·07 lakhs was spent by the Government for the implementation of handloom development schemes. During the year, the Reserve Bank of India extended a total credit accommodation of Rs. 1,694·26 lakhs to all the Weavers Co-operative Societies through the 13 Co-operative Central Banks. The Total production of the primary Co-operative Societies during the year was Rs. 52·00 crores. 70 new primary weavers Co-operative Societies including 25 Industrial Co-operative Societies were set up during the year and 20,000 weavers were enrolled in the new as well as in the existing co-operative societies.

Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited.—The Society popularly known as Co-optex was running 420 selling units in almost all the important, cities towns within and outside the State, is running 21 yarn depots for the distribution of yarn produced by the Co-operative spinning mills to the primary Co-operative Societies. The R.B.I. provided to the society a cash credit of Rs. 1,200 lakhs through the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank towards working capital for marketing activities. The Co-optex procured handloom goods worth Rs. 29 crores during the year and the sales performance was Rs. 35 crores. During the year, the Co-optex exported handloom cloths worth Rs. 2.6 crores.

Co-operative Spinning Mills.—There were 12 Co-operative spinning mills in the State. All the 12 Co-operative spinning mills except South India Co-operative Spinning Mills had nominated Boards with the District Collectors of the districts concerned as Chairman of the Board. The South India Co-operative Spinning Mills was having an elected board with the special officer, Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society as Chairman. All the Co-operative Spinning mills produced 8,250 lakhs of cotton yarn per mensem. The mills produced during

1979 yarn to the value of Rs. 3,370·69 lakhs and the sales were Rs. 3,284·26 lakhs. The net profit was Rs. 479·05 lakhs. The number of workers employed by all the mills were 9,646, Of which 2,252 were repatriates.

Processing mill.—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textile processing mills Limited, Erode had a dyeing capacity of 10 bals per day. It had a printing section set up at a cost of Rs. 22·50 lakhs. Modern dye houses were functioning at Salem, Vellore, Srivilliputhur and Tirunelveli.

Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation.—The Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation with a working capital of Rs. 282·28 lakhs had disbursed loans to the extent of 205·97 lakhs to individual weavers.

Powerlooms.—There were 12,500 powerlooms in the State for which licences had been issued by the Textile Commissioner.

Janata Cloth Scheme/Controlled cloth.—10,000 looms were engaged in the production of Janatha Dhoties, Lungies and sarees. During the year, 11·16 million metres. janatha dhoties, lungies and sarees, were produced and marketted through the Co-optex.

Group Insurance Scheme.—The Government had given a financial assistance of Rs. 34 lakhs for implmenting the scheme 66,382 members of 677 weavers Co-operative Societies were brought under the scheme. So far 458 deaths were settled involving a sum of Rs. 4,54,488.

TEXTILE CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation was formed with the following objectives :—

(*a*) to take over the management of closed textile mills owned by private managements and to provide re-employment to the workers

(*b*) to arrange for the production of good quality yarn for distribution at fair prices to the Handloom and Decentralised Powerloom Weavers ;

(*c*) to establish new Textile Mills as model undertakings ;

(*d*) to establish new processing Units ; and

(*e*) to provide financial, technical and labour welfare assistance to the Textile Mills.

The Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Pudukottai and Somasundaram Supre Spinning Mills Limited Muthanendal, Ramanathapuram are under the management of the Corporation. The corporation arranged for financial assistance for working capitals to the two mills upto a limit of Rs. 65 lakhs from the Bank of Thnjavur Limited and the Bank of Madura Limited. The Corporation earned a profits of Rs. 6·16 lakhs, its income being Rs. 18·95 lakhs and the expenditure is Rs. 12·79 lakhs.

The corporation has set up a Technical cell which is reviwing the working results of the mills under the Corporation. The Cotton Purchase Cell of the Corporation undertakes purchase of good quality cotton at fair price for distribution to the Co-operative Mills and the Mills under the management of the Corporation. The Corporation has also set up a Cotton and Yarn Testing Laboratory at Coimbatore to test the quality of cotton purchased for Co-operative Mills and the Mills under TNTC and also the yarn produced in those mills. The Corporation proposes to set up 10 Powerloom Complexes each having 98 powerlooms in backward areas to provide employment opportunities for 1500 persons.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

Tamil Nadu Continues to be the Pioneer in the field of Khadi and Village Industries which implemented Khadi programmes as a means of Providing employment to the unemployed especially to the people of the lowest strata of the society in the rural areas.

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board is implementing Khadi and Village Industries programme satisfactorily, besides implementing the following special schemes :—

1. Intensive Tribal Development programme.

2. Hill area Developement Programme.

3. Drought prone area Programme.

During the year under report the Board opened 28 Rural Textile Centres, one Centre for Fibre products and one Centre for production of Palmcolo. The Board provided additional employment to 26,807 persons on a permanent basis, and in all 3,93,592 persons were provided with employment during the year under this sector.

The Silk production during this year increased from Rs. 66 lakhs to Rs. 109.78 lakhs. Besides, the usual export of palm fibre, liquid Jaggery was also exported on an experimental basis. The employment provided under palmgur industry rose from 2.62 persons to 2.86 persons.

The details of the units functioning under the Board and their production and sales are as follows :—

Khadi Units—

No. of Units	580
No. of Societies	4

Yarn Production (in Metric Hanks)—

	(LAKHS)
Traditional	3.83
Ambar	2.63
Rural Textile Centres	217.71

Khadi Production—

Metres	36.35	(LAKHS)
Value Rs.	409.71	(LAKHS)

Silk Production—

Metres	1.66 LAKHS
Value Rs.	109.78 LAKHS

Khadi Sales—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Value Rs.	615.24

Employment and wages paid.—

	No.	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Spinners	27,743	47.09
Weavers	6,645	111.77
Others	384	10.32
	34,772	169.18

Rural Arts Crafts and Industries.—

	No.	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Rural Arts Crafts and Industries .. Units	206	

Village Industries—

(a) Village Industries Units	163	
(b) Village Industrial Co- .. operatives.	3,308	
(c) Production		Rs. 3,273.39
(d) Sales		Rs. 3,546.28
(e) Employment No.	3,58,820	persons
(f) Wages paid		Rs. 1,079.02

TAMIL NADU CERAMICS LIMITED.

To provide unified control over the various Ceramic Units functioning in Tamil Nadu and also to place the activities under one administration, the Government have formed "Tamil Nadu Ceramic Limited". The Company has taken over 8 Units from the Director of Industries and Commerce and Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation. Out of these, 3 Units are Commercial and others are development oriented units. Notwithstanding several economic handicaps, the Company could contribute to an aggregate output of over Rs. 110 lakhs for the year 1979-80.

Tacel Ceramics. Vridhachalam.—This Unit produces sanitarywares, crockeries and insulators. A Tunnel Kiln was also put up in 1968-69 and the production level raised to 3 tons per day. The performance of the Unit in 1979-80 is as under :—

	Quantity.	*Value.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Production	984.50 M.T.	51.65
Sales	971.25 M.T.	47.10

The products of the Unit are cheap and suit the needs of the Common Man. The output also includes sophisticated crockery items used by Indian Airlines and some 5 Star Hotels.

Tacel Stoneware Pipes, Vridhchhalam.—This Unit produces salt glazed stoneware pipes required for drainage purpose in general construction works, Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board and Housing Board. The performance of the Unit in 1979-80 is as under.

	Quantity.	Value.
		(RUPEES IN
	M.T.	LAKHS.
Production	4135	26.05
Sales	4463	27.54

Tacel Mechanised Brick Plant, Thirumazhisai.—The performance of the Unit for 1979-80 is as under :

	Quantity.	Value.
	LAKHS	LAKHS
Production	37.00	9.20
Sales	28.70	7.15

Tacel Industrial Estate and Tacel Service Centre for Ceramics, Vridhachalam.—The functional Industrial Estate at Vridhachalam lets out factory sheds to ceramic producers at subsidised rent with a view to develop and promote the Ceramic Industry in Tamil Nadu. The service Centre for Ceramics is a service adjunct to the Industrial Estate at Vridhachalam recently equipped with a modern oil fully muffled Tunnel Kiln. The private entrepreneurs in the industrial Estate use the service facilities offered by Service Centre for Ceramic for producing numerous types of electrical porcelain goods, claytoys, crockery, sanitaryware and special refractories. Tunnel Kiln facility helps them with better firing and also to produce bulk quantities of quality goods at economic cost. The following data will indicate the services rendered during the year 1979-80.

	Value of service.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Service Centre for Ceramic ..	8.25
Tunnel Kiln ..	4.75

Tacel Art Potteries, Perambur and Vridhachalam.—These are training-*cum*-production centres to evolve and develop the various designs in production of Art Pottery items both traditional and abstract. The performance of the Units in 1979-80 are as under :

	Art Pottery, Vriudhachalam.		*Art Pottery, Perambur.*	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Production	20.29	4.24	13.98	2.41
Sales		2.53		1.19

Tacel Ceramic Centre, Omalur.—This is a work centre started to give employment to the rural poor and produces stoneware jars and cheap varieties of crockeries. Training facilities are also provided to offer better job opportunities to the rural people. The performance of the Unit in 1979-80 is as under :—

	Quantity.	*Value.*
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Production	139.56 M.T.	4.14
Sales	122.31 M.T.	3.59

TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited (TAMIN), a fully owned Government Corporation, was set up in April, 1978 with the following main objectives:—

1. Various mineral deposits of Commercial importance would be exploited by systematic and scientific methods.

2. Technical consultancy will be provided to various agencies engaged in mineral exploitation.

3. The policy of conservation and proper utilisation of mineral resources would be enforced.

4. Research and development wing will be established with modern techniques to explore the possibilities of utilising the low grade ores in the State.

5. Collaborative projects with other States and Central owned Corporations would be established.

6. Job opportunities to rural people will be provided through the implementation of various projects.

TAMIN is entering the second year of production. During the first two years, the Corporation was in the intital stages of development by establishing various mining schemes and streamlining the activities of production and sales.

Exploitation of Major Minerals.—The TAMIN have taken up mineral projects in respect of Vermiculite, Limestone, Quartz, feldspar, rosequartz, Silicas and Fire Clay based on the potentialities established already and the areas reserved for State exploitation. Accordingly the Government have granted permission for mining of major minerals in Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Tiruchi, Madurai, North Arcot and Salem Districts over an extent of 206·93 acres. The Vermiculite Miner which was originally in operation under the control of the Geology Branch of the Industries Directorate was taken over by TAMIN in August 1978 and the mining work was continued.

The TAMIN has achieved a steady rate of production in the mines for vermiculite, limestone and quartz and feldspar, having completed all the initial mine development work. A Total production of 7,483 tonnes has been achieved during the period under report.

Black Granite.—In order to establish the quality control and price stability, by way of policy decision, the Black Granite sale was restricted

to the foreign buyers only. This policy further ensures the achievement of maximum export value and also the elimination of intermediaries in he trade.

TAMIN has taken over the Black Granite quarry located in S.F. 205/2 of Kunnam village, Tindivanam taluk from TANSI during November, 1979. "Kunnam" Dolerite (Black Granites) is considered to be one of the best varieties in the whole world. During the four months period in 1979–80 TAMIN has engaged mainly in the development work for clearing the debris, waste rocks which were occupying the working faces.

Grey Granite.—TAMIN acquired a quarry for exploitation of grey granite over an extent of 80 acres in Sendarapally village near Krishnagiris town, Dharmapuri district. TAMIN has received a trial order for the supply of 200 Cu. Metres of Grey Granites from a West German firm at the rate of 650 DM (350 US$) per cu. Metre, F.O.B. Mangalore Port. During 1979-80 only 28 cu. Metres has been exported. TAMIN is the first to exploit and export this mineral from our country.

TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION LIMITED

The Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Ltd. was formed in 1974 with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs for developing the mariyur Swamp in a most backward area of Ramanathapuram district into a salt work. The Corporation is also entrusted with the work of assisting the small salt cultivators by providing common facilities like marketing and liaison activities.

Mariyur Vallnokkam Satt Complex.—The project covers an area of 5,617 acres. The project cost is estimated to at Rs.145 lakhs. As brine could not be pumped from an open channel out as well as from the creet from v linokkam Bay, pump sets were installed to pump brine from the sea. During the year the Corporation provided employment to about 1,000 persons in the project. When the project is completed, it will provide fulltime employment to 100 persons and seasonal employment

for about 10 months in a year to 1,000 persons. So for 2,291 acres have been developed under the project. To protect the area from inundation by rain water, peripheral bunds to the length of 24 kms, have been put up all round the swamp areas at a cost of Rs. 13 lakhs. Up to 1978, 63 crystallisers were formed and 33 crystallisers were added during the year. The pumping capacity has been augmented to 20,000 gallons per minute during the year 1979. as against 10,000 g. p, m. during 1978. 22,660 tonnes of salt was produced during the year 1979 and 2,236 tonnes was sold. A sum of Rs. 99 lakhs has been spent up to 1979 on the Complex.

Maravakkadu-Vadakadu Salt Project.—In 1978, the Government entrusted to this Corporation, the development of an area of 5,400 acres in Maravakkadu and Vadakadu villages of Pattukottai Taluk in Thanjavur District for salt production. The contour survey was taken up and completed during May 1979 besides strengthening of the existing western bunt. This project is expected to provide employment for 1,000 persons.

The Corporation took a preliminary study for the development of Kazhuveli Swamp area in South Arcot district. The study indicated that about 1,588 acres of land in Kandadu village in the Kazhuveli Swamp is fit for salt cultivation.

Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited.—
The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation continued to function as a fully Government Company. The Corporation opened two new training centres one in Sandalwood carving at Kallakurichi in South Arcot Dist ict and the other inlay craft at Madurai. A new sales counter was opened in Sangam Hotel, Tiruchirappalli. The Corporation deputed 13 craftsman during the year to various Craft Centres for advanced training.

The production increased to Rs. 41 lakhs during the year. The Corporation recorded a turn over of Rs. 143·78 lakhs during the year of which Rs. 6·93 lakhs was export to United Kingdom, United States, Japan and other continental countries. The Corporation showed a tentative profit of Rs. 3 lakhs during the year.

THE TAMIL NADU ZARI LIMITED, KANCHEEPURAM.

With a view to cater to the needs of about 30,000 Silk Handlooms in Tamil Nadu requiring about 15,000 marcs of zari per month, valued at Rs. 65·00 lakhs, the Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted a Public limited Company called "THE TAMILNADU ZARI LIMITED, KANCHEEPURAM" and the same was registered on 6th December 1971. The Company continues to be managed by a Board of Directors with a full time Managing Director.

Share Capital.—The authorised share capital of the Company is Rs. 20·00 lakhs divided into 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each. Of this, Government have originally invested Rs. 7·00 lakhs in the share capital of the Company. Besides the share capital of Rs. 7·00 lakhs the State Government also sanctioned a short term loan of Rs. 2.00 lakhs to this Company. With the total finance of Rs. 9·00 lakhs, this unit with 20 spinning looms was set up. Apart from the above, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation, Madras has given a loan of Rs. 9·00 lakhs for the setting up of Silver Wire Drawing Unit and the Government have sanctioned during the year 1978–79 a term loan of Rs. 3·00 lakhs to tide over the financial crisis of the Unit. With a view to maximise the production the Government have sanctioned additional Share Capital to the extent of Rs. 2·50 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 2·50 lakhs during the year 1979-80.

Production and Sales.—The Unit was producing on an average 150 marcs per month previously. Now the idle spinning machines have been activised and the production has increased recently to 500 marcs per month on an average.

Co-optex has been appointed as the outright purchaser of the Zari with a nominal margin for distribution to the primary silk Societies. Details of production and Sales, for the year are given below:—

Particulars of Production and Sales—

Period.	*Production Quantity in Marcs.*	*Sales.* *Quantity in Marcs.*	*Sales.* *Value* (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1979–80 ..	2,540	2,387	20·39

Working of the Unit.—The raw material required for manufacture of gold zari is silver wire. The unit has set up a Silver wire drawing unit at a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs. 9 Flattering machines and 20 spinning machines are also working.

TAMIL NADU THEATRE CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation which was incorporated on 12th April 1972 is a wholly Government owned Limited Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 commenced business with an Authorised Share Capital of Rs. 10·00 lakhs. The Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation has been increased to Rs. 50·00 lakhs subsequently. As on 31st March 1980, the Paid up Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 35·00 lakhs consisting of 35,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each fully subscribed for by the Government of Tamil Nadu and their nominees.

The main objects of the Corporation are—

1. To promote, establish, administer, own and run Permanent, Semi-permanent, Open-air or Touring Cinema Theatres in Tamil Nadu.

2. To aid, consel, assist, finance, protect and promote the interest of persons who desire to construct permanent, Semi-permanent, Open-air or Touring Cinema Theatres.

3. To provide them with assistance of all kinds including capital credit means resources towards the construction of permanent, Sem - permanent, Open-air or Touring Cinema theatres.

4. To enable them to develop and improve their methods of constructions and maintennce of the Permanent, Semi-permanent Open-air or Touring Cinema theatres and afford them all knowlegde of construction of such theatres.

5. To provide financial technical and other assistance for the conversion of Semi-permanent theatres into Permanent theatres and Open-air and Touring cinema theatres into Semi-permanent theatres or

Permanent theatres. The management of any theatre, permanent, Semi-permanent, Open air or Touring including such theatres as may default in repayment of the money due to the Company or by action of the Government or other Authority in any of the Government or other, Authority in any other manner whatsoever may come under the Company's control or man gement wholly or parti lly.

Performance of the Corporation.—The response from the public for the scheme formulated by the Corporation for the grant of loans for the construction of Semi-permanent theatres has so far been satisfactory. A total number of 156 loan applications were received upto 31st March 1980. Loans we e Sanctioned by the Board for 109 applicants of which 35 loan sanction orders were cancelled subsequently up to 31st March 1980 thereby the total effective loans sanctioned up to 31st March 1980 is 74, spread over to 12 districts of Tamil Nadu amounting to Rs. 84·83 l khs of which Rs. 83·60 lakhs have been disbursed. The scheme of the Corporation has so far a tracted private investment of more than Rs. 2·00 crores in the construction of theatres. This is expected to create permanent employment opportunities to more than 1,500 persons besides seasional employment to many Despite various constraints likes non-avilability of cement and iron in the earlier years, 68 Semi-permanent the: tres have sta ted functioning and more theatres are likely to commence exhibition of films shortly.

Financial Performance.—The Coporation has been working on a profit. ble bas s. The Corporation had earned a net profit of Rs. 0·32 lakhs dur ng 1979–80.

BOILERS.

Number of Bo lers and Economisers in the Active list in the State during the close of the year 1979–80 was 1605. Out of these, 1,532 boilers inclusive of Economisers were permitted for use taking into the consideration of the condition of the boilers and economisers. There was no accident during the year under report.

The total amount of fees collected by way of inspection of boilers, registration of boilers stage inspection of boilers during manufacture of valves, Drums, Headers Machanical Tests, conducting welder test, Boiler Attendant Examination and Boiler Operation Engineers Examination and prescrutiny of documents was Rs. 16 , 36, 100.00.

The total expenditure incurred by this Inspectorate during the year under report was Rs. 6,49, 700·00.

DIRECTORATE OF SUGAR.

Government of Tamil Nadu created a separate directorate in October, 1969 to devote continued attention for the proper development and functioning of the Sugar Industry in general and Co-operative Sugar Mills in particular and to deal with all matters connected with this Industry. The Directorate functions as a co-ordinating and supervisory authority especially for the Co-operative Sugar Mills. During the period, there were twenty sugar mills functioning in the State, of which eight are joint stock sugar mills, nine Co-operative Sugar Mills, Two State Public Sector Sugar Mills and one Centrally managed Joint sector Sugar Mills.

During the sugar season 1979-80 the total quantity of cane crushed, sugar produced and the sugar recovery obtained in our State as on 31st March 1980 are given below :—

Cane crushed in M.T.	*Sugar produced M.T.*	*Per cent of sugar recovery.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
31,09,206	2,83,454	9·12

Sugarcane price for 1979-80 *season.*—The statutory minimum cane price payable by each sugar mills is fixed by Government of India. For the year 1979-80 the Government of India have fixed the minimum cane price of sugarcane at Rs. 12·50 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8·5 per cent or below with a premium of 14·7059 paise per quintal

for every 0·1 per cent increase in recovery over 8·5 per cent. As per sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 as amended in 1975, additional cane prices would be fixed based on the extra realisation on the sale of free market sugar at the end of the season.

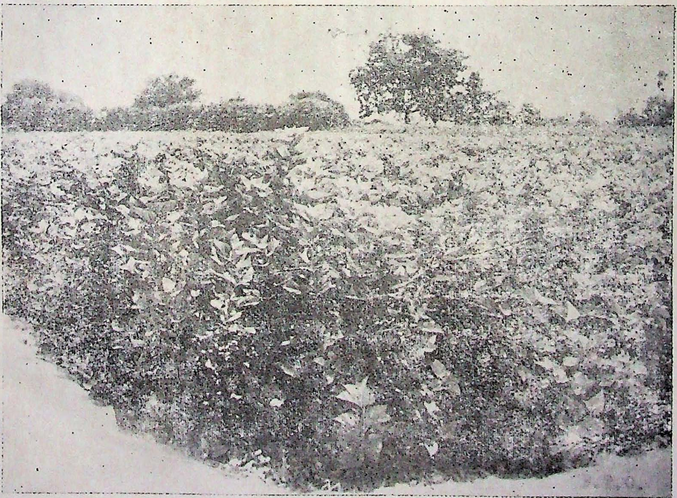
Cess Collection.— During 1979-80 a sum of Rs. 20·66 lakhs was collected as cane cess.

Sugarcane Road Development Scheme.— During 1979—80, a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been spent towards the sugarcane road development scheme.

Export of Sugar.—During 1978-79 the production of sugar in the country was 58·58 lakhs tonnes while the production in Tamil Nadu was 4·92 lakhs tonnes. In view of the large production, Government of India arranged for export of Sugar. From Tamil Nadu a quantity of 1·66 lakh tonnes out of 1978-79 production was exported to other countries through State Trading Corporation of India.

TAMIL NADU SUGAR CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation was registered as a Company under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 in 1974 with a view to set up Sugar Mills in Public Sector. The affairs of the Company were managed by a Board of Directors and there was a full time Managing Director. The Corporation has obtained five licences for setting up New Sugar Mills in Thanjavur, Perambalur, Sankarankoil, Tirukoilur and Sivaganga taluks. The Corporation has established two Sugar Mills-one at Kurungulam in Thanjavur taluk named as "Arignar Anna Sugar Mills and the other at Eraiyur, Perambalur taluk named as Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills. The Arignar Anna Sugar Mills started crushing during 1976-77 and Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills started crushing in February 1978. Consequent on the change of policy of the Government that New Sugar Mills to be set up will be under "Co-operative Sector", the Government have ordered to establish the 3rd Sugar Mill at Periasevalai village,



A view of a well maintained Mulberry Garden

Ulundurpet taluk under Co-operative Sector, and it has been registered as Ulundurpet Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited. The Civil works of the mills are nearing completion. The machinery erection work is also nearing completion. The mills are expected to commence production in 1980.

The production of the Two Sugar Mills for Season 1979-80 *are as follows:—*

Particulars.	*Arignar Anna Sugar Mills.*	*Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Cane Crushed Tonnes	1,27,511	1,54,337
Sugar Production (qtl)	1,18,443	1,48,675

SERICULTURE.

A New Department of Sericulture under a separate Director with headquarters at Salem was created on 1st April 1979 as there was vast potential for the development of sericulture. Prior to the formation of this Department, the activities pertaining to the development of Sericulture were looked after by the Department of industries and Commerce.

Mulberry Cultivational and developmental activities.—An additional area of 10,051 acres were brought under mulberry cultivation during the year as against a target of 8,000 acres. 6,226 farmers were given training under the Farmers Training Programme at an expense of Rs. 30·67 lakhs. 5,887 farmers availed of the financial assistance for the constructions of rearing sheds and purchase of rearing appliances. A sum of Rs. 54·24 lakhs was disbursed as subsidy under this programme and about Rs. 25 lakhs was mobilised by the Department from Nationalised Banks and Co-operative Banks as loan to the farmers. 637 cottage silk reeling basins were commissioned during the year which increased

the capacity of silk reeling by 1 lakh kg. of raw silk within the State and the beneficiaries were disbursed a total amount of Rs. 3·38 lakhs under this scheme. 14 village level industrial Co-operative Silk Reeling Societies were established and a sum of Rs. 8·72 lakhs was disbursed by way of loan and grant to these societies.

Five Cocoon markets were established in Mannargudi, Pudukkottai Kalakkadu, Tenkasi and Nagercoil to facilitate the marketing of cocoons by both farmers and purchase of cocoons by the rearers. Two additional grainages were established and the production capacity of layings was stepped up from about 100 lakhs to 200 lakhs.

Training of personnel and expansion.—A departmental training school was established at Hosur, during the year to train subordinate personnel for the various jobs within the department. During the year 42 graduates and 88 under-graduates were given a stipendiary training for six months in sericulture and absorbed in the Department. Five Rural Silk Reeling Training Centres and 12 Demonstration-*cum*-Training centres were established to train persons for jobs in the private sector. A post of Assistant Director at Kumbakonam was sanctioned during the year to exclusively look after the work of the department in Thanjavur and South Arcot districts.

Employment and Production.—Full-time permanent employment to 50,000 persons in the rural areas has been generated as a result of the implementation of the various schemes during the year. A production of 60·72 lakhs disease free layings was achieved in the various grainages in the State. A quantity of 46·55 lakhs kgs. of cocoons was produced by the sericulturists in the State of which about 15 lakhs kgs. were consumed within the State and about 1·06 lakhs kgs. of silk valued at Rs. 3 crores was produced. A quantity of 51,091·56 kgs. of raw silk valued Rs. 1·54 crores was transacted by the Tamil Nadu State Silk Producers Industrial Co-operatives Marketing Federation during the year. The actual potential for the production of silk reached 3·2 lakhs kgs.

CHAPTER XII.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

LABOUR.

General.—The Department of Labour functioned under the Commissioner of Labour. He was assisted by one Joint Commissioner of Labour and five Deputy Commissioners of Labour. The Factories wing continued under the Chief Inspector of Factories assisted by two D puty Chief Inspectors.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.—During the period under report 1,595 Industrial disputes were settled by the Conciliation Officers of the Labour Department. 729 disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. 621 awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts including awards in respect of complaints referred to them by the workers were published in the Tamil Nadu Gazette during the period. The conciliation Officers of the Labour Department investigated 8,486 complaints relating to demands for increase in wages, bonus, reinstatement of discharged workers, etc. by informal discussion.

Strikes and Lockouts.—There were 300 work stoppages involving 2,79,573 workers which had resulted in a loss of 82,48,993 mandays. The strikes were generally due to demands for bonus, increase in wages, dearness allowance, Non-employment of workers, etc. Excepting 12 cases which were in progress, the remaining 288 cases ended in termination of strikes and lockouts including 3 cases of closure.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—There were 546 cases pending as on 1st April 1979. 802 cases were filed during the period under report. Out of these 1,348 cases. 868 cases were disposed of during the period and 480 cases were pending at the end of the period (i.e. 31st March 1980.)

Payment of Wages Act, 1936.—11,568 establishments were covered by the Act. The total number of workers covered by the Act in those establishments during the year was 1,00,374. 249 cases of claims were

p.nding at the beginning of the year. 399 claims were filed for non-payment of wages during the year before the Additional Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation. 447 claims were disposed of during the year and 201 claims were pending disposal as on 31st Ma ch 1980. 318 cases of prosecutions were pending as on 1st April, 1979. 973 cases were received during the year, out of 1,291 cases 797 cases were disposed of during the period and 494 cases were pending disposal. A sum of Rs. 28,085.00 was realised as fine. The Inspectors appointed under the Act ha made 27,361 nspections during the year.

Trade Unions Act.—There were 2,850 trade unions in the State of Tamil Nadu as on 1st April 1979. 507 trade unions were registered during the period. Cancellations of 3 trade unions were revoked. 2 trade unions were dissolved and the registration of 264 unions were cancelled. The total number of trade unions functioning in the State at the end of the period was 3.094. 3,034 trade unions, 326 managements and 24 local bodies had so far signified their acceptance of the code of discipline in writing as on 31st December 1979.

State Labour Advisory Board.—The Minister for Labour was the Chairman of the Board. The Board met on 14th M y 1979, 23 d July 1979 and 19th Sept mbe 1979 during the year.

Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act.—The provisions of the Tamil N du Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 and the rules made thereunder were continued to be enforced in the cities of Madras and Madurai in all Municipalities, Town Panchayats and in some specially notified areas in the State of Tamil Nadu. The number of shops and establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed in them were as follows:—

Number of establishments cov r d by the Act.	*With employees.*	*Without employees.*	*Number of persons employed in the establishments.*
2,14,013	60,932	1,53,081	2,36,497

Inspections.—The Inspectors appointed under the Act made 2,96,167 inspections during the year. 2,731 prosecutions were pending at the beginning of the year. 10,308 prosecutions were launched during the period under report for the contravention of the provisions of the Act and rules. Out of the total of 13,039 prosecutions, 10,099 prosecutions were disposed of leaving a balance of 2,940. A sum of Rs. 3,11,716 was realised as fine. 209 appeals to Deputy Commissioners were pending at the beginning of the year. 197 appeals were filed and 196 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 210.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948:

Government have fixed revised minimum rates of wages for the following employments :—

1. Employment in Public Motor Transport.
2. Employment in Laundries and Washing Clothes.
3. Employment in Agriculture and Ancillary to Agriculture.

Minimum Wages Advisory Committee have been constituted for advising the Government in the matter of fixation of minimum rates of wages for the following employments:—

1. Employment in Synthetic Gem Cutting Industry.
2. Employment in Bought Leaf Tea Factories.

The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Inspections) continued to be the Chief Inspector under section 6 (2) of the Act.

Registration.—There were 705 Trade Mark owners having 1,514 Beedi Industrial premises in the State of Tamil Nadu. About 14.260 employees were employed in the Industrial premises during the year under report. About two lakhs of home workers were employed in the Beedi Industry. Out of 1,514 Industrial premises 1,311 industrial premises had applied

for renewal of licences. During the year 3,124 regular, 2' holiday, 6 surprise, 4 special visits and 48 check inspections, were made by the Inspectors, 37 prosecutions were pending at the beginning of the year. 26 prosecutions were filed and 119 prosecutions were disposed of leaving a balance of 44. A sum of Rs. 7,450 was realised as fine.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival) Holidays Act, 1958:

There were 67,596 establishments covered by the Act during the year employing 9,83,248 employees. 1,299 prosecutions were pending at the beginning of the year. 3,181 prosecutions were sanctioned and 3,340 prosecutions were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,140.

The Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958 :

The provisions of the Act were extended to Sathangulam Panchayat of Madurai district during the year. 2,146 prosecutions were launched and 1,957 cases were disposed of during the year. A sum of Rs. 93,535 was realised as fine. 66 appeals were filed before the labour officers and 84 appeals were disposed of during the year. There were 18,137 establishments employing 64,267 workers.

The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 :

The Payment of Bonus Act 1965 has been amended by an ordinance issued by the Government of India to provide for the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent of earnings for the accounting year 1978-79.

Weights and Measures:

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madras was controller of Weights and Measures. During the year 1,041 licences were issued by the Controller of Weights and Measures to 105 manufacturers, 510 dealers and 426 repairers and these included both fresh as well as renewal of licences. Permission was granted to use dual graduated weighting machine in export trade in 20 cases during the year.

8,101 cases were pending at the beginning of the year, 16,744 prosecutions were launched and 16,179 cases were disposed of during the year. 8,666 cases were pending at the end of the year. A sum of Rs.7,09,894 was realised as fine.

Plantation Labour Act (1951):

There were 422 plantations at the beginning of the year (i.e. as on 1-4-79) employing 76,441 workers. 15 new plantations were registered and 19 were removed during the period. The number of plan·ations and the number of workers employed therein at the end of the period (i.e. as on 31-3-80) were 418 and 72,920 respectively. The Inspectors of Plantations had made 1,116 regular, 77 special, 141 Sunday and 74 surprise inspections during the year.

Prosecutions:

Of the 117 prosecutions, including 85 filed during the Year, 76 cases were disposed of and 41 cases were pending at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 9.435 had been realised by way of fines.

Motor Transport Workers Act:

1,539 Motor Transport Undertakings were at the beginning of the year. 106 Motor Transport Undertaking were newly registered during the year, 104 Motor Transport Undertakings were removed during the year. The total number of registered Motor Transport Undertakings as on 31-3- 980 was 1,541. A sum of Rs. 4,603.92 was realised as registration fees and Rs. 99,515.5 , as renewal of registration fees during the year. 78 duplicate registration certificate were issued during the period. 4,434 regular inspection were made during the year. 82 cases were pending as on 1-4-.979. 329 prosecutions were filed and 278 cases were disposed of leaving a balanceof 133 cases. A sum of Rs. 32,614 was realised as fine.

Factories Act, 1948 :

8,731 factories were at the begining of the year. 901 factories were added and 446 factories were removed during the year. The total number of f c or es at the end of the period was 9,186. The umber of workers employed was 5,72,718. A sum of Rs. 48,60,246·20 was collected towards licence fees during the period,

During the year 23,691 inspections were made by the inspectors including special visits, sunday inspections, Surprise visits and night inspections. 1,852 prosecutions were pending as on 1st April 1979. During the year 5,814 prosecutions were launched for the contravention of the various provisions of the Factories Act and allied enactments. 5,453 cases were disposed of realising a fine amount of Rs. 2,06,555·00 and 2,213 cases were pending at the end of the period. There were 64 Fatal accidents and 27,110 Non-fatal accidents during the year.

Labour Legal Advisory Cell.—Three cells were functioning (at Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai) and were manned by retired Judicial Officers and Labour Officers.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

The Employment and Training Department functioned under the Director of Employment and Training Thirty four Employment Exchanges, 3 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux, a special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped a Professional and Executive Employment Office and 9 Sub-employment offices continued to function. During the year 1979–80 two Sub-Employment Offices one each at Paramakudi of Ramanathapuram District and Hosur of Dharmapuri district were opened to cater to the needs of rural job-seekers. A Special Cell for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has been set up at the Directorate with the post of Deputy Director of Employment for improving the position with regard to filling up of reserved vacancies by the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe communities and for promotion of employment for them. This unit is functioning from September 1979. During the period of April 1979 to March 1980, 4,19,951 applicants got registered for employment assistance at various Employment Exchanges functioning in Tamil Nadu and a total number of 56,786 applicants were placed in employment while 10,05,880 applicants remained on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of March 1980. 79,602 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges and 21,599 employers utilised the services of Employment Exchanges during the period.

Professional and Executive Employment Office.—During the period under report, this office registered 8,861 Professional and Executive Standard applicants and placed 3,530 applicants in employment. A total number of 14,592 applicants remained on the Live Register as at the end of March 1980.

Computarisation of Employment Exchange Operations.—Government sanctioned a scheme for computerisation of Employment Exchanges operations to increase efficiency and to eliminate complaints. During the year under review, the work of computerisation of the operations of the Professional and Executive Employment Office was first taken up by the Government Data Centre.

Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped·—Five officers are functioning to cater to the Physically Handicapped. 2 310 applicants were registered during the year. 286 applicants were placed in employment. 8,103 applicants are in the live registers as on 31st March 1980.

University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.—Three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux are functioning. 2 155 new applicants were registered during the year. 248 applicants were placed in employment. 3,463 applicants are on the live registers as on 31st March 1980.

Employment Liaison Office.—The Employment Liaison Office at the Directorate is serving the repatriate from Burma and Ceylon by securing employment opportunities and training facilities. 154 repatriates were nominated to various Principals of Industrial Training Institutes for admission in the Industrial Training Institutes. Forty Four repatriates were admitted in the Pre-industrial Technical Institute courses and on completion of the course, they were admitted in the regular Industrial Training Institutes. Six repatriates girls were admitted in the Juniors Grade Certificate course at the Government Garments and Holdall Making Unit, Vellore (North Arcot District) and 8 repatriates were admitted in Modern Method of Fisheries training, two at Fisheries Training Centre, Colachal and the remaining six at Nagapattinam. 232 repatriates were sponsored for employment in various Government Departments and undertakings.

Apprenticeship Training Scheme.—The training wing of this Department is intimating all apprenticeship locations. On receipt of these references instructions are being sent to the concerned Employment Officers to sponsor candidates to the employer. 9,405 applicants have been placed in apprenticeship postings through Employment Exchanges during the period under report.

Craftsman Training Scheme.—There are 32 Industrial Training Institutes / centres and one Industrial Training Unit in Tamil Nadu with a total sanctioned seating capacity of 13,144 seats. Training is imparted Industrial Training Institute Centres and Industrial Training Units in 29 Engineering trades and 6 Non-Engineering trades as per the syllabus prescribed by Director-General of Employment and Training, Government of India under Craftsman Training Scheme. The duration of training for 19 trades is two years and for the remaining 16 trades one year. For the session August, 1979 1,47,864 applications were received for 6,992 +698 (Supernumeraries) seats. Of the 7,690 candidates admitted 1,344 candidates belong to Scheduled Castes and Sch duled Tribes, 4,007 to Backward Classes, 224 repatriates and 135 were physically handicapped persons. The training is given free. 33⅓ per cent of the trainees on roll are awarded stipends at the rate of Rs. 25 per month per trainee.

Training Goldsmiths and Handloom Weavers.—Under the scheme 80 candidates were trained during the year. 60 candidates came out successful in the examination held in August 1979. 44 candidates were admitted in Sri Moola Ramavaram Government Technical Institute. The Institute is functioning at Nagercoil and imparting training in the Textile Trades under State Pattern. At the end of the Training 41 candidates appeared for trade-test out of which 35 candidates have come out successful in July 1979. A stipend of Rs. 25 per month per trainee is paid to all the candidates admitted to the courses.

Private Aided Industrial Schools.—The Industrial Schools run by private management numbering 75 are under the control of this department as recognised under the code of regulations for Industrial Schools. In these Industrial Schools, 21 Engineering and 8 Non-engineering trades are taught. 2,295 students have been admitted for training in all these Industrial Schools during the year. 1,995 candidates have come out successful in the trade test held in July 1979 out of 2,050 candidates who sat for common examination.

PRICES STATISTICS.

Statistics:—The Statistics Dapartmant continuad to function undar tha charga of Commissioner of Statistics.

The revised series of index numbers of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu are compiled with 1970–71 as base year covering 177 commodities with 509 quotations. The commodities selected for the index have been classified under the following three major groups.

1. Primary Articles
2. Fuel Power and light
3. Manufactured Products

separate indices have been worked out for each group and the group indices have been combined to arrive at "All commodities index"

The index number of whole sale prices in Tamil Nadu for the month of April 1979 stood at 188·37 points. It steadily increased and reached 218·10 in December 1979. There after it receded to 216·18 in January 1980 and to 215·22 in February 1980. It again advanced to 216·75 in March 1980. The wholesale price index number in Tamil Nadu for March 1980 registered an increase of 15·07 % when compared to that in the month of April 1979. The three group indices also increased during this period. The Primary articles, group index, "Fuel, Power and Light" group index "Manufactured Products" group index advanced by 15·5% 19·9% and 14·08% respectively over the corresponding indices in April 1979.

Consumar Prica Index Numbars.

Consumer price index numbers applicable to employees in employments under the minimum wages Act 1948 are being compiled and declared by the Commissioner of Statistics under section 2(d) of tha Act in respect of Madras city, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli and Nagercoil centres with 1960 as base or 100 while the index numbers for Madurai, Coimbatcer and Coonoor centres are being obtained from the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla and released by the Commissioner of Statistics.

The trend in the consumer price index numbers in different centres of Tamil Nadu during 1979–80 is shown below:—

Month.	Madras City.	Cuddalore.	Tiruchirappalli.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1979 —			
April	327	326	361
May	327	336	361
June	334	340	361
July	346	359	374
August ..	349	371	379
September	352	374	379
October	351	370	383
November	362	381	392
December	370	392	401
1980. —			
January	362	387	404
February	362	376	406
March	363	381	401

Month.	Madurai.	Coimbatore.	Nagercoil.	Coonoor.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1979.				
April	346	332	370	334
May	349	343	374	336
June	350	347	396	340
July	356	353	408	350
August	364	358	426	354
September	368	363	418	360
October	378	369	415	360
November	395	383	435	367
December	397	394	464	381
1980.—				
January	388	389	456	380
February	379	388	454	376
March	380	386	450	382

Annual Survey of Industries.

The Annual Survey of Industries covers the entire factory sector comprising of units registered sections 2 (m) (i) and 2 (m) (ii) of the Factories Act. 1948. For operational purposes, the Annual Survey of Industries is bifurcated into census and non-census sectors. Factories employing 50 or more workers with the aid of power and those employing 100 or more workers without the aid of power constitute the census sector and the remaining factories form the non-census sector.

During the year 1979–80 results for annual Survey of Industries 1976–77 were finalised for factory sector, industry wise for the District and the State.

Foreign Trade.—(Through the ports of Tamil Nadu during April 1978 to March 1979).

The value of commodities exported to various countries during the year was Rs. 652.47 crores.

The total value of commodities imported from foreign countries during the year was Rs. 902·81 crores.

Industrial Production

Statistics of production labour employed and industrial capacity, etc. are collected on a voluntary basis every month from the registered factories employing 10 or more workers using power and those employing 20 or more workers and not using power with the revised series, the coverage is extended to 241 items of products selected on the basis of their importance judged by the value added. Based on the production statistics, monthly indices of industrial production are compiled every month.

Rainfall

During the year 1979–80 the State recorded a normal rainfall. The districts of Coimbatore and Tirunelveli had an ecxess rainfall over the normal rainfall while all other districts had normal rainfall.

South-West Morsoon Period (*June* 1979 *to Septembez* 1979).

During this peri.d, Salem, Coimbatore Periyar, Tiruc'rappal, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ti:unelveli D'st ict experincec an excess rainfall ove the normal r f ll and he rem in ng distr cts h d normal ra nfall For the State as a whole, the rain fall was normal.

North-West Morsoon period (*October* 1979 *to Decembez* 1979) :

The State registered an excess rainfall of 34.4 per cent above the normal during the North-East Monsoon p.ricd. The districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tiruchy, Pudukkottai, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and the Nilgiris had excussive rainfall while the rest of the districts recorded normal rainfall.

Statement showing the District-wise Annual Rainfall in mm. Tamil Nadu during 1979-80 (*April* 1979 *to March* 1980).

Districts.	*Annual Rainfall.*		*Percentage of Departure from the normal.*
	Normal.	*Actual.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras ..	1285·6	1293·5	+ 0·6
Chengalpattu	1211·0	1144·3	— 5·5
South Arcot	1188·9	1235·5	+ 3·9
North Arcot	971·1	991·7	+ 2·1
Salem	842·4	948·6	+ 12·6
Dharmapuri	844·3	790·0	— 6·4
Coimbatore	711·5	1121·7	+ 57·7
Periyar ..	726·1	819·8	+ 12·9
Trichirappali	867·8	986·0	+ 13·6
Thanjavur	1168·1	1218·4	+ 4·3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pudukottai	922·8	862·3	(—) 6·6
Madurai	854·8	1005·8	(+) 17·7
Ramanathapuram	839·5	917·9*	(+) 9·3
Tirunelveli	814·8	1028·3*	(+) 26·2
Kanniyakumari	1469·7	1323·4	(—) 10·0
The Nilgiris	1920·8	1827·7	(—) 4·8
Total	945·7	1028·7*	(+) 8·8*

* *Provisional :*

Normal : Av rage of 50 years rainfall ending 1950.

Rainfall classification : Excess 20per cent and above the normal.

Normal : 19.9 per cent to +19·9 per cent of the normsl.

Deficient 20 per cent to --59·9 per cent of the normal.

Scanty 60 per cent the Less of the normal.

Review of State Income:

According to Quick Estimate framed by this department the Net State Domestic Product for Tamil Nadu in real terms, i.e. at 1970–71 prices, stood at Rs. 3,223·98 crores as against Rs. 2,911·83 crores in the previous year registering a growth of 10·7 per cent. The estimates for the years 1976–77 to 1977–78 were revised with reference to latest data available. The percapital income at 1970–71 prices during the year stood at Rs. 702 registering 9·2 per centincrease over the previous years The primary sector generally commands the trend in State Income

accounting for 38·2 per cent of total Net State Domestic Product during the year 1978-79 with a growth of 12·1 per cent over the previous year. This is mainly attributed to the better performance in the Agriculturcal front. A bumber harvest of food-grains to the tune of 83·21akhs tonnes during the year supplimented by a substantial increase in commercial crop production have been mainly responsible for the incraease in the primary sector.

The secondary sector also performed impressively dutiing the year with an incraese of 13·1 per cent over the previous year. Of these, the registered seotor which is the major one among the seconadary sector forged ahead with an increase of 16·3 per cent during 1978–79, considerably a high rate of growth. The income from Electricity, gas and water supply also cntinued to register an incraese of 14·4 per cent du ing 1978-79. The Sector cont nued to maintain sizable increase during 1978–79 also. At current prices the State and per-capita income during 1978-79 is estimated at Rs. 5,281·12 crores and Rs. 1,151 respectively.

CHAPTER—XIII— LAW DEPARTMENT

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

During the year, 61 Acts were published of which 10 are substantial enactments and the rest are amending measures. 22 Ordinances were also promulgated during that period.

Tamil Nadu Dramatic performances (Amendment) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1979.) This Act had amended the Tamil Nadu Dramatic Performances Act, 1954 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXIII of 1954) with a view to ampiify the definition of 'objectionable performance' to include any indecent or obscene dance, so as to be prohibited under that Act.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 1979). This Act had amended the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 53 of 1961) so as to provide for automatic admission of every person eligible for admission, as a member of any credit society, distributive society and marketing society and such other class of registered societies as may be notified by the Government and for certain other matters.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Extension of Term of Office) Second Amendment Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1979). The measure was sought to extend the term of office of the members and presidents of all the Panchayats for a further period of five months on and from the 1st day of May, 1979 by amending he Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Extension of Term of Office) Act, 1976 (President s Act 32 of 1976).

The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Act, 1979 (T.N. Act 22 of 1979). The Act was sought to extend the term of office of Speciel Officers of 359 Panchayat Union Councils for a further period of five months beyond 30th April 1979 by the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1977 (Presidents Act 5 of 1977).

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1979). This Act was enacted to postpone the date of reconstitution of all the 374 Panchayat Union Councils by a total period of not exceeding two years and two months by amending the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu XXXV of 1958).

The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Act, 1979 Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1979). This Act had amended the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1951) in th following respects.

(i) to enhance the compensatory allowance and the telephone allowance payable to every member of the legislature;

(ii) to enhance the salary of the Deputy Speaker, the Deputy Chairman Parliament Secretaries and the Leader of the Opposition and for providing them with free furnished houses if they so desire;

(iii) to provide the members with railway coupens of a value of two thousands rupees which will enable them to travel either single or with his or her spouse or any other relative in one or more journeys in any class of the Railways and

(iv) to enable the members to relinguish either the whole or any portion of the salary or allowance to which they are entitled under the Act with effect from such date as may be specified by them and for the cancellation of such relinguishment.

The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1979).—This was enacted to provide for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1979.

Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1979)—This was enacted to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1973 in exces of the amounts authorised or granted for the said services.

The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1979).—This was enacted to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated fund of the State to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1974 in excess of the amounts authorised or granted for the said services.

The Tamil Nadu Preservation of Private Forests (Extension to Kanyakumari District Act, 1979 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 28 *of* 1979).—Indiscriminat destruction of private forests in Kanyakumari district was brought to the notice of the Government. In order to prevent such indiscriminate destruction and to prohibit person from cutting trees or reeds or doing any act likely to denude the forests or dimish its utility as a forest without the previous permission of the District Collector and to punish persons who commit such prohibited acts it was considered necessary to extend the Tamil Nadu Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949. (Tamil Nadu Act XXVII of 1949) to the Kanyakumari district. This measure was sought to achieve the above object.

The Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments (Amendment) Act, 1979 *(Tamil Nadu Act,* 29 *of* 1979).—This Act was enacted so as to amend the Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958 (T.N. Act XIII of 1958) so as to cloths the appellate authority with the powers to enforce attendance of persons and to compel production of documents.

The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Laws (Amendments) Act, 1979 *(Tamil Nadu Act,* 30 *of* 1979)—This Act was enacted to the effect that no institutions, buildings, bridges and the like belonging to the State Government or a local body or a co-operative organisation or quasi-Government Companies and statutory boards should be named after any living person irrespective of his status or the office occupied by him, by suitably amending the laws governing the local authorities.

The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1979 *(Tamil Nadu Act,* 31 *of* 1979.)—This measure was enacted to amend section 5-A of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939) so as to group open air theatres with temporary (touring) theatres and to apply same rates of tax specified in relation to these temporary touring theatres to the open-air theatres and, to amend section 5B of the said Act so as to treat the open air theatres as a separate category and to levy the rates applicable to temporary (touring) theatres in the local area for a reduced number of twelve shows per week and to cloths the Government with power under section 16-A of the said Act to amend the Schedule with retrospective effect by notification.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 32 *of* 1979).—This measure was sought to amend the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1955) so as to levy the tax on every person holding land in excess of twenty standard acres of his total agricultural income in the previous year exceeds Rs. 8,000 and to increase the compounding facility from fifty standard acres to one hundred standard acres and to revise and simplify on cropwise basis, the norms for compounding the standard acres.

The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 33 *of* 1979).—In order to augment the resources of the State, the Government have decided to levy 2 per cent simple point tax on the sales of hand-made matches from the 4th March 1979. The Government have also decided to accept the recommendation of the Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Committee regarding compounding of tax due and also to reduce the compounding rates of the tax. Further sepatrate items in the First Schedule to the T.N.G.S.T. Act, 1959 was also to be made in respect of Teleprinters. A separate provision for collection 3 difference of tax when goods taxable to multipoint tax are brought to simple point was also decided to be made in the Act. The above objects were sought to be achieved by suitably amending the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959).

The Tamil Nadu Pawnbrokers (Second Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 34 *of* 1979).—This Act had amended the Tamil Nadu Pawnbrokers Act, 1943 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIII of 1943) empowering the Government to notify the rate of interest that shall be chargeable by a pawnbroker. The rate to be notified by the Government shall be correlated to the current Bank rate of lending as may be fixed by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Land Development Banks (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 35 *of* 1979).—This Act was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Land Development Banks Act, 1934 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1934) with a view to lay down the various purposes for which loans may be granted by Land Development Banks

and also for enabling the issue of debentures in respect of loans granted to Corporations, Local Bodies, Institutions, Co-operative Societies and individuals as are approved by the State Government. This measure was brought with a view to extend the facility of issuing with the State Government guarantee and without scrutiny of mortgages as provided for in section 4-'-^ of the Act in respect of loans granted to all Corporations, local bodies, institutions, co-operative societies and individuals.

The Tamil Nadu Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 36 *of* 1979).—This was enacted to make the violation of terms or conditions of the permission granted under section 3(2) of the Tamil Nadu Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949 (Tamil Nadu Act, XXVII of 1949) an offence punishable under the said Act, to provide for the deposit of security for the observance of the terms or conditions of the permission, to provide for the forfeiture of the security deposited by the permit holder or any part thereof in the even of any violation of the said terms or conditions and to specify the autho. rity competent to order such forfeiture.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act*, 37 *of* 1979).—This measure was enacted with a view to make Co-operative banks eligible for registration as insured banks under the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 (Central Act 47 of 1961) with reference to clause (gg) of section 3 thereof and to avail of the insurance cover in respect of the deposits held by them.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Speeial Officers) Amendment Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 38 *of* 1979).—The measure was enacted to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of Scheduled Co-operative Societies for a further period of six months beyond June, 1979.

The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act*, 39 *of* 1979).—During the actual working of the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1978 (President's Act 31 of 1976) it was found necessary that certain changes should be effected in the Act to make the intention clear. This measure was enacted so as to achieve the above object.

The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 40 *of* 1979).— It was enacted to provide permanent debt relief by way of scaling down the debt relief by repealing and replacing the Tamil Nadu Debt relief Act 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1978).

The Tamil Nadu Money-Lenders (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 41 *of* 1979).—In the actual working of the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Money-lenders Act, 1957 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXVI of 1957) certain drawbacks have been brought to the notice of the Government. In order to remove such drawbacks, it was considered necessary to amend the Act suitably.

The salient features of the amendments made by this Act are as follows :—

(i) The Government are empowered to notify from time to time for rate of interest th t shall be charged by the money-lenders on any loan and that the rate notified shall be correlated to the current rates of lending as may be fixed by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

(ii) Taking of a note, bond, etc. by a money-lender which does not state the actual amount of the loan, the rate of interest, etc. has been made into an offence.

(iii) Likewise, advancing an amount less than the amount shown in the document or register relating to the loan has also been made an offence.

(iv) Non-citizens have been prohibited from carrying on the business of money lending.

The Madras University and Madurai-Kamaraj University (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 42 *of* 1979).—This was enacted to include ten Tamil Academy members at a time as life members of the Academic council of the Madurai-Kamaraj University and to include the Director of Medical Education as an ex-officio member of the Senate, Syndicate and the Academic Council of the Madras and Madurai Kamaraj Universities.

The Presidency Small Cause Courts, Code of Civil Procedure and the Tamil Nadu Court-fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 43 of 1979).—This was enacted to apply the Tamil Nadu Court fee and Suits Valuation Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act XIV of 1965) to proceedings under the Presidency Small Cause Courts, Act, 1882 (Central Act XV of 1882), by amending the said Act and to make consequential amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

The Perarigner Anna University of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 44 *of* 1979).—This was enacted to enforce the provisions of the Act more effectively and to overcome the difficulties involved in the implementation of the Perarignar Anna University of Technology Act, 1978 by suitably amending the said Act as suggested by the Vice chancellors of the Madras University and the Perarignar Anna University of Technology.

The Tamil Nadu Fosest (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 45 of 1979) in order to check smuggling of scheduled timber from the forests in Tamil Nadu, it became necessary to plug certain loopholes in the Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882 and to provide deterrent punishment for any forest offence in respect of scheduled timber. This was sought to achieve the above object.

The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 6) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 46 *of* 1979).—This was enacted to provide for the appropriate of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1979.

The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 47 *of* 1979).—The Government have set up the Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Committee in 1977 to comprehensively examine the procedures in regard to the assessment, collection and appeal in the matter of sales tax law with a view to suggest change which would subserve triple objectives of reducing hardship to the assessees, improving collections and elimination of corruption. The Committee made certain recommendations with regard to among others, refund of tax in respect of sales returns, procedure adopted at check-posts, imposition and

reduction of penalty, etc., to mitigate the hardship experienced by dealers. This measure was sought to amend the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) suitably in the light of there commendations of the Sales Tax Committee and which have been accepted by the Court and also amend items 86, 103 and 120 of the First Schedule to the said Act.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 48 *of* 1979).—This measure was enacted to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of the Scheduled Co-operative Societies for a further period of one year beyond December 1979.

The Tamil Nadu Police Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 49 *of* 1979).—With the trification of the Police Department and the creation of a new post of Director-General of the Police, the Tamil Nadu District Police Act, 1859 (Central Act XXIV of 1859) and the Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Tamil Nadu Act III of 1907) have been amended by this Act so as to give effect to the trification of the Police Department.

The Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 50 *of* 1979).—This Act was enacted so as to amend the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act 1955, (Tamil Nadu Act IX of 1955) to provide to Government the revisionery power over the decision passed or order made in appeal by the appellate authority in respect of licences and permissions granted or refused under the said Act.

The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax and Local Authoritities Finance (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 51 *of* 1979)—This measure was enacted so as to amend the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act, X of 1934) so as to include the State Government any local authority or any person responsible for the management or any entertainment within the term "proprietor" so as to provide for payment of compound tax at a fixed percentage of the gross collection capacity applicable to the temporary (touring) theaters in the areas of Second and Third Grade Municipalities for 14 shows.

The Tamil Nagu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amended ments and Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 1979 *Tamil Nadu Act* 52 *of* 1979.—This was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1976 (Presidents' Act 24 of 1976) to extend the time-limit for a further period of one year beyond the 31st May 1979 for filling up the vacancies in the office of non-hereditary trustees under section 12 of the said Act.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Second Amendment Act 1979, *(Tamil Nadu Act* 53 *of* 1979).—This was enacted to extent the protecting given to the cultivating tenants by the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenents (Protection from Evication) Act, 1976 (Presidents Act 36 of 1976) upto and inclusive of the 15th January 1980 till permanent rent relief measures to the cultivating tenants are worked out in regard to the payment of the arrears of rent.

The Tamil Nadu Cyclone and Flood Affected Areas Cultivating Tenants Temporary Relief (Second Amendment) Act, 1979 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 54 *of* 1979).—This was enacted to extent the protection given to the cultivating tenants by the Tamil Nadu cyclone and Flood Affected Areas Cultivating Tenants (Temporary Relief) Act, 1978) (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1978) up to the inclusive of the 15th January 1980 till permanenrent relief measures to the cultivating tenants in the cyclone and flood affected areas are worked out in regards to the payment of the arrears of rent.

The Tamil Nadu Horse Race (Abolition of Turf Agencies) Act, 1979 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 85 *of* 1979).—This Act provided for the abolition of the system of carrying on the business of Turf Agencies in respect of horses running in horse-race, etc.

The Tamil Nadu Prize Schemes (Prohibition) Act, 1979 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 56 *of* 1979).—This measure was enacted so as to prohibit the traders in conducting prize schemes whereby prizes were offered or proposed to be given to persons who purchased goods or other articles from them as such prize schemes adversely affected the prospect of genuine traders and led to many malpractices in the trade.

The Madsas City Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 57 of 1979).—This act was passed to extend the period for making arrangements for the conduct of ordinary elections to the Municipal Corporation of Madras for a further period of one year from the 31st May 1979 with a provision to reduce such extended period by a period not exceeding six months if ordinary election to the council is over before the expiry of the extended period of one year.

The Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Speciai Officers (Second Amendment Act, 1979) (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1979).—This Act was passed to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of all municipalities by a further period of one year, with a provision to reduce the extended period by six months in case ordinary elections to municipal councils are held earlier.

The Coimbatore Municipal Council (Appointment of Speciai Officer) Second Amendment Act, 1979 (Tamii Nadu Act 59 of 1979).—This Act was passed to extend the term of office of the Special Officer, Coimbatore Municipality for a further period of one year beyond the 30th September 1979 with a provision to reduce the extended period by six months in case the ordinary elections are held earlier.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointments of Special Officers) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 60 of 1979).—In order to take quick steps for setting matters right in the panchayat administration the Government decided to terminate the term of office of the members and presidents of all panchayats holding office as such on the 12th September 1979 and to appoint Special Officers to exercise the powers and pesform the functions of the members and presidents and members of the Committees of all the panchayat for a further period of one year with a provision to reduce the period not exceeding six months. This Act was passed to achieve the above object.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Union Councils (Appointments ot Special Officers) Third Amendment Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 61 of 1979).—This Act was passed to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of 359 panchayat union councils for a further period of one year beyond the 30th September 1979 with a provision to reduce the extended period by six months, if the ordinary elections to panchayats are held earlier.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Third Amendment Act 1979) Tamil Nadu Act 62 of 1979).—This Act was enacted to amend the provision to clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 155 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958) empowering the Government to postpone the date of reconstitution of the panchayat union councils by a total period not exceeding three years and two months.

The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 63 *of* 1979.)—This Act was enacted to enhance the maximum levy of fee from twenty rupees to seventy-five rupees for every licence or permission granted under the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Tamil Nadu Act III of 1888) by suitably amending section 77 of the said Act.

The Madras City Police (Second Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 64 *of* 1979.)—This measure was enacted so as to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Tamil Nadu Act III of 1888) so as to provide therein that persons applying for licence or the holder of the licence, under section 34, should deposit a prescribed amount as security with the Commissioner of Police, who should forfeit the said amount in the event of any breach of or non-observance of, the conditions of licence; and suspend the licence then and there for violation of the conditions of licence pending action against the holder of the licence.

The Andhra Land Revenue Assessments (Standardization) Repeal Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 65 *of* 1979).—This Act seeks to repeal the Andhra Land Revenue Assessments (Standardisation) Act, 1956 (Andhra Act XXIX of 1956) which was in force in the added territories of Tiruthani taluk, Chengalpattu district and portions of North Arcot District..

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 66 *of* 1979).—This Act was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 53 of 1961) so as to provide for publishing the names of persons from whom debts or outstanding demands are due to the societies.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 67 *of* 1979).—This Act was passed to amend section 73-T of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1961

(Tamil Nadu Act 53 of 1961) so as to enable the Reserve Bank of India to consider the extension of the Deposit Insurance Scheme to the Co-operative Banks in this State.

The Tamil Nadu Preservation of Private Forests (Second Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 68 *of* 1979).—In order to tighten up the existing provisions of the Tamil Nadu Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949) Tamil Nadu Act XXVII of 1949) and to prevent the indiscriminate felling of trees in private forests in this State, it was proposed to reduce the area, for the purpose of application of the said Act, from 12 hectares to 2 hectares. Further to enforce the provisions of the Act more effectively and to deal with the application for felling trees, etc. under the said Act, it was proposed to constitute a Committee consisting of the Collector as the Chairman and other officials of the Forests, Agriculture and Revenue Departments. This Act was passed to achieve the above objects by suitably amending the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949.

1980 Tamil Nadu Acts.

The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu A ct1 of* 1980).—This Act was passed to amend section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Buildings (lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 (Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1960 prohibiting any land lord from occupying the whole or part of the building or from letting the whole or part of building]to a tenant or from letting the whole or part of the building to a tenant or from allowing the whole or part of it to be occupied by any person, whenever such building becomes vacant, without, however, taking away the right of the landlord to let the building to any tenant or to occupy it himself if the building is not required for the purposes, or for occupation by any of the officers, specified in section 3 (3).

The Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 2 *of* 1980)—It was proposed to extend the provisions of the Madras City Tenants Protection Act, 1921 (Tamil Nadu Act III of 1922) to the non-residential buildings also in the townships by issue of notification by suitably amending the provisions of the Act. It was also

decided to amend the said Act so as to secure its application over all areas from an uniform date and that the crucial date should be the date of application of the proposed amendment Act in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* in respect of tenancies in the areas of which the provisions of the siad Act have already been extended to and in respect of tenancies in the areas to which the Provision of the said Act are proposed to be extended in future, the crucial date would be the date on which the said Acts is extended to such area. This Act was passed to achieve the above objects.

The Tamil Nadu Cultiviting Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Amendment Act 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 3 *of* 1980).—This was enacted to extend the protection given in the cultivating tenants by the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1976 President's Act 36 of 1976), up and inclusive of the 15th July 1980 till permanent rent relief measures to the culivating tenants are worked out in regard to the payment of the areas of rent.

The Tamil Nadu Cyclone and Flood Affected Area cultivating tenants (Temporary Relief) Amendment Act, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 4 *of* 1980).—This was enacted to extend the protection given to be cultivating tenants by the Tamil Nadu Cyclone and Flood affected Areas Cultivating Tenants (Temporary Relief) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1978), up to and inclusive of the 15th July 1980 till perm nent rent relief measures to the cultivating tenants in the cyclone and flood affected areas are worked out in regard to the payment of the arrears of rent.

The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief (Amendment) Act 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 5 *to* 1980).—This Act seeks to amend the provision of the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1976 (President's Act 31 of 1976) to simplify the procedure for disposed of the pending cases by requiring the debtors to file affidavits which shall state that the debtors are entitled to relief under section 4 and to produce certificate as to the annual household income, etc., and to specify a time limit within which debtors should make their applications for relief.

The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1979) (*Tamil Nadu Act* 6 *of* 1980).—This Act was passed to amend the Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regultion) Act,

1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1974) so as to enable the State Bank of India and its subsidiary banks to act as the approved bankers for the investment of funds, etc., by the private schools.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection and Payment of Fair Rent (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 7 *of* 1980).—This was enacted to make specific provision in the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act XXV of 1955) and the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIV of 1956) exempting lands owned or taken on lease by the Central Government or by any State Government from the provisions of these Acts and also to exempt the lands owned or taken on lease by any local authority or by any company or corporation owned or controlled by the Central Government or any State Government or by any University constituted by any law, from the provisions of the said Act.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 8 *of* 1980).—This was enacted to reduce the maximum extent of the surplus lands to be assigned to an eligible person under the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus Land) Rules, 1965 from the existing 5 standard acres to three ordinary acres of dry land or 1½ ordinary acres of wet land by suitably amending section 94 (2) (*a*) of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961).

The Madras University and Madurai Kamaraj University (Second Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 9 *of* 1980).—It was proposed to nominate the Secretary to Government, Education Department to the Syndicate of both the Madras University and the Madurai Kamaraj University instead of in the Senate with a view to make him more helpful for evolving and co-ordinating educational policies and on all aspects connected with the educational development and progress of University Education. It was also proposed to nominate the Secretary to Government, Finance Department or his nominee in the Finance Committee of the above said Universities in the place of the Secretary, Education Department on the ground that it will be more

purposeful and useful when matters connected with finance and audit and budget of the Universities are discussed. In the Finance Committee of the Universities, if the officer of the Finance Department is included in such committees. This Act, was passed to achieve the above objects by suitably amending the Madras University Act, 1923 and the Madurai-Kamaraj University Act, 1965.

The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Act, 1980 *Tamil Nadu Act* 10 *of* 1980.—This was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1951)—

(i) to extend the medical facilities to the Chief Parliamentary Secretary and the parliamentary secretaries.

(ii) to extend the medical facilities to the members of the family of the Members of Legilsature.

(iii) to extend the medical facilities to the Member of the Legisature who had ceased to be such member at any time but such facility shall not be available to the members of the family of such members.

(iv) to provide a telephone at the residence of every member of the legislature, the installation charges of which will alone be met from State Funds.

(v) to grant pension to members who have served for one term.

The Perarignar Anna University of Technology (Second Amendment Act, 1979 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 11 *of* 1980).—On a representation from the students of the various constituent colleges of the university, the Vice-Chancellors of the University of Madras and the Perarignar Anna University of Technology, it was proposed to extend the time limit for making arrangements for holding examinations for and conferment of degree, diploma or other academic distinctions upon students by the Perarignar Anna University of Technology beyond 30th June 1979 and to amend the Perarignar Anna University of Technology Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1978) to the effect that every person who, immediately before the appointed day, that is, 4th September 1978 was a student of the college Engineering, Guindy, Madras or of any of the institutions specified in item (1 of Schedule I of or the the M.E., or M.Sc.

(Applied Mathematics) courses of the Madras Institute of Technology should be admitted to the examinations held, or conducted by the University of Madras and the corresponding degree, diploma or other academic distinctions of the University of Madras should be conferred upon the qualified students, on the result of such examination by the University of Madras.

(2) to amend the proviso to sub-section (4) of section 36 of the Act so as to make it obligatory on the part of the Perarignar Anna University of Technology not to vary the remuneration and other terms and conditions of service of any Officer, teacher or other person employed in the said University to the disadvantage of such person at a future date ;

(3) to amend Statute 9 of Schedule II to the Act to give greater representations to Professors, Teachers, Heads of Departments and Heads of Centres of the University in the Academic Council on recommendations of the Committee constituted by the University Grants Commission.

(4) to include one officer of Education Department dealing with the subject Higher Secondary Education as nominated by Government instead of the Chairman.

(5) to make certain consequential amendment to section 37 of the Act.

The measure was enacted to give effect to the above decision by amending the Perarignar Anna University of Technology Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1978).

CHAPTER XIV.

P. & A. R. DEPARTMENT.

TAMIL NADU PUOLIC SERVICE COMMISION.

During the year direct recruitment was made to fill in 457 vacancies in 15 classes of posts classified as "Technical" in the State Service. The Commission selected 423 candidates against 457 advertised vacancies. No qualified candidate was available for recruitment each of the three posts of English reporters in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Secretariat Service, one post of Research Officer (Cateloguing and Indexing) in Tamil Nadu Archives in the Tamil Nadu General Service and one post of Assistant Engineer for Cooling Equipment Servicing Course, Technical Training Centre, Guindy in the Tamil Nadu Industries Service, in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service and hence no oral test was held for recruitment to those posts. One out of three vacancies in the post of Non-Medical Serologist in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service one out of 2 vacancies in the post of Assistant Electrical Inspector in that Tamil Nadu Electrical Inspectorate Service and 2 out of 3 vacancies for the post of port Officers in the Tamil Nadu Port Service and 30 out of 416 for the post of Deputy Agricultural Officers in the Tamil Nadu' Agricultural Subordinate Service could not be filled due to paucity of qualified and suitable candidates. The Commission selected 19 candidates for appointment in 2 classes of posts classified as "Non-Technical' and included in Group I Services, for which the written examination was held in December, 1978-January, 1979.

The Commission selected 306 candidates for direct recruitment to 22 classes of posts classified as "Technical" in the Subordinate Services. It also selected 174 Candidates for appointment to 11 classes of posts classified "Non-Technical", and inclouded in Group II Services for which the written examination was held in December, 1978 and in February 1979 and 113 candadates in five classes of post classified as "Non-Technical" included in Group III Services for which the written examination was held in December. 1978 and in January, 1979. The Commission also selected 56 candidates by direct recruitment to posts classified as "Non-Technical" and included in Group V Services. It also conducted

written competitive examinations for recruitment to the posts included in Group I, I-A, VI and IX Services. The number of applications received, the number of candidates admitted to the oral test and the number of selected for those services are given in the table below :-

Serial number and post included.	Number of candi-dates.	Number of candi-dates admitted to the written test.	Number of candi-dates summoned for the oral test.	Number of candi-dates selected.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
STATE SERVICES.				
1. Group I-Services	1370	1080	65	10
2. Group I-A Services	143	94	29	5
SUBORDINATE SERVICES.				
3. Group VI-Services	464	375	41	7
4. Group IX-Services	15,292	12,449	1,086	337

The Commission also conducted examinations for the purpose of short listing the number of candidates who had applied for appointment to the folowing posts for admission to the prescribed oral test to make recruitment to then :- 1. Mass Education and Information Officer in the Tamil Nadu Public Health Service. 2. Assistant Electrical Inspector in the Tamil Nadu Electrical Inspectorate Service. 3. Gradauate Librarian in Government Colleges in the Tamil Nadu General Subordinate Service. 4. Statistical Assistant in the District Tuberculosis Centre in the Head-quarters Hospital in the Tamil Nadu Medical Subordinate Service. 5. Municipal Commissioner, Grade III, in the Tamil Nadu Municipal Commissioners Suboridate Service. 6. Labour Officer in the Tamil Nadu Labour Service. 7. Entomogical Assistant in the Tamil Nadu Public Health Subordinates Service. 8. District Employment Officer in the Tamil Nadu General Service,

The Commission also held the Special and Departmental Tests Examinations in May and November, 1979. The number of candidates who applied for those examinations was 33,513 and 32,296 respectively. The Half-Yearly Examinations and Language Tests for Assistant Collectors, Police Officers and Forest Officers were held in September, 1979 and March 1980. The number of candidates for those examinations was 52, and 53 respectively. In August, 1979 and February 1980 the Commission held the qualifying examinations for selection of candidates for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

The Commission dealt with 60 proposals relating to the recruitment by transfer to State Services from the corresponding Subordinate Services and drew lists of qualified and suitable candidates. The Commission also accorded its concurrence for the continuance of temporary appointments beyond 3 months in 416 cases, for the continuance beyond 12 months in 288 cases, for the continuance of temporary appointments beyond 18 months in 346 cases. The Commission also ratified the continuance of the temporary appointments in Subordinate Services beyond 3 months in 685 cases, beyond 12 months in 234 cases beyond 18 months in 190 cases, beyond 24 months in 180 cases and beyond 30 months in 117 cases. There were 35 cases in which the Government ratified the action of the appointing authorities in having appointed unqualified candidates in violation of Government orders.

The Commission advised the Government on 225 cases of Appeals, Petitions or Review petitions or Revision petitions, Proposals for disciplinary action, Reference relating to grant of injury pension to a Government Servant and Extraordinary pension to the parent of a deceased Government Servant. The Commission was consulted by the Government and other appointing authorities in 39 cases in the matter of alteration of date of birth of Government servants. The Commission accorded concurrence under the latter part of Regulations 16 (b) of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations, 1964, for the regular appointments of 6 persons included in the State Services, 122 persons in posts included in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service and 81 persons in posts in other Subordinate Services.

Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council

The object of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council is to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer and the general body of Civil Servants in matters affecting their services with a view to increasing a efficiency in the public services, combined with the well being of those employed to provide machinery for dealing with grievances and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view of representatives of the Subordinate Services.

The scope of the Council comprises of all matters which affect the conditions Service of the staff. The recommendation of the Council are communicated to the Government for suitable action and final decisions of the Government on the recommendations are communicated to the Council.

District Joint Councils serve to bring together representatives of the staff and the official side and provide a forum for voicing local grievances and for formulating measures for toning up the administration.

During the year under report, the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council met four times. As many a 49 subjects were discussed in these meetings.

Vigilance and Anti Corruption.

The Vigilance Department continued to function under the Vigilance Commissioner. The investigations and enquiries were conducted by the Director of Vigilance and Anti Corruption who was assisted by one Deputy Director, three Superintendents of Police and 14 Deputy Superintendents of Police and necessary subordinate and prosecuting staff.

The limitations for taking up enquiries/cases against Public Servants in the following 3 groups by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti Corruption continued.

(i) C and D group Government Servants and employees of statutory bodies, Corporations and State-owned Companies whose starting pay is less than Rs. 600 p.m.

(ii) A and B Group Government Servants (excepting numbers, of All India Services, District Collectors Heads of Departments) and employees of Statutory Bodies, Corporations and State owned companies whose starting pay is Rs. 600 p.m. and above (excepting Managing Directors and Chief Executives).

(iii) Members of All India Services District Collectors, Heads of Departments and Managing Directors/Chief Executives of Statutory Bodies, Corporations and State owned Companies.

The details of the work done by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti Corruption during the year are given below :--

Number of Preliminary enquiries conducted (including those pending from the previous year.)	217 involving 343 persons (166 Government Servants belonging to A and B Groups and 177 Government Servants belonging to C and D group.)
Number of Preliminary enquiries completed.	168 involving 276 persons (135 Government Servnats belonging to A and B Groups and 141 Government Servants belonging to C and D Groups).
Number of detailed enquiries conducted (including those pending from the previous year).	304 involving 474 persons (278 Government Servants belonging to A and B Groups and 196 Government Servants belonging to C and D Groups).

Number of detailed enquiries completed.	152 involving 223 persons (113 Government servants belonging to A and B Groups and 110 Government Servants belonging to C and D Groups).
Number of enquiries leading to actionable findings.	113 involving 167 persons (83 Government Servants belonging to A and B Groups and 84 Government Servants belonging to C and D Groups).
Number of registered cases (other than trap cases) investigated, including cases pending investigation at the beginning of the year.	62 cases involving 493 persons. (110 Government Servants belonging to A and B Groups 158 Government Servants belonging to C and D Groups and 225 Private individuals.)
Number of Registered cases completed.	40 involving 348 persons. (64 Government Servants belonging to A and B Groups, 109 Government Servants belonging to C and D groups and 175 P. Is.)
Number of enquiries leading to actionable findings.	31 involving 132 persons (37 Government Servnats belonging to A and B Groups, 81 Government Servnats belonging to C and B Groups and 14 private individuals.)
Number of Trap cases registered and investigated, including cases, pending investigation at the beginning of the year.	118 cases involving 138 persons (34 Government Servants belonging to A and B Groups and 100 Government Servants belonging to C and D Groups, and 4 private individuals.)

Number of Trap cases completed	84 involving 98 persons (25 Government Servnats belonging to A and B Groups, 70 belonging to C and D Groups and 3 P.Is.)
Number of enquiries leading to actionable findings.	76 involving 89 persons (24 Government Servants belonging to A and B groups, 63 Government Servants belonging to C and D groups and 2 Private individuals).

Preliminary Enquiries.—During the year 217 cases involving 343 persons (166 belonging to A and B Groups and 177 belonging to C and D Groups) were dealt with their disposals are as follows:

47 cases against 62 persons (36 belonging to A and B Griups and 26 belonging to C and D Groups) were converted into Detailed Enquiries. In 121 cases against 214 persons (99 belonging to A and B Groups and 115 belonging to C and D Groups) further action was dropped for want of materials or because the allegations were found to be motivated or false. In 31 of these cases, the malpractices or irregularities that came to light were brought to the notice of the Vigilance Commissioner/Heads of Departments for such action as they considered necessary.

49 cases against 67 persons (31 belonging to A and B Groups and 36 belonging to C and D Groups) were pending at the end of the period.

Detailed Enquiries :—304 cases against 474 persons (278 belonging to A and B Groups and 196 belonging to C and D Groups) were dealt with during the period under review. Their disposals are as follows :—

Actionable reports were sent in 113 cases involving 167 persons (83 belonging to A and B Groups and 84 belonging to C and D Groups).

In 39 cases, involving 56 persons (30 belonging to A and B Groups and 26 belonging to C and D Groups) enquiries did not dissolose any materials for action.

152 cases involving 251 persons (165 belonging to A and B Groups and 86 belonging to C and D Groups) were pending enquiry at the end of the period.

Registered cases (other than Traps).—Sixty two cases involving 493 persons (110 belonging to A and B Groups, 158 belonging to the C and D Groups and 225 Private Individuals) were investigated during the period under review. Their disposals are as follows :—

Actionable reports were sent in 22 cases involving 77 persons (25 belonging to A and B Groups and 52 belonging to C and D Groups). Among the accused involved in these cases when investigation was commenced no action was recommended against 46 persons (14 belonging to A and B Groups, 16 belonging to C and D Groups and 16 Private Individuals) for want of evidence when actionable reports were sent against the remaining accused.

In 9 cases involving 82 persons 3 belonging to A and B Groups, 2 belonging to C and D Groups and 77 Private Individuals) investigation did not disclose any materials for action.

In 9 cases involving 55 persons (12 belonging to A and B Groups, 29 belonging to C and D Groups and 14 Private Individuals) investigation was completed and charge-sheets were filed in Courts. One case ended in conviction of 14 persons (7 belonging to A and B Groups and 7 Private Individuals) during the year, the remaining 88 persons (10 belonging to A and B Groups, 10 belonging to C and D Groups and 68 Private Individuals) involved in in the same case were charge sheeted in Courts during the year after investigation.

In 22 cases involving 145 persons (46 belonging to A and B Groups, 49 belonging to C and D Groups and 50 Private individuals) investigation was in progress.

Trap Cases.—118 cases involving 138 persons (34 belonging to A and B groups, 100 belonging to C and D Groups and 4 Private indivi-

duals) were investigated during the period under review. Their disposals are as follows :

In 57 cases involving 62 persons (16 belonging to A and B Groups, 44 belonging to C and D Groups and 2 Private individuals)i nvestigation was completed and charge sheets were filed in Courts.

In 19 cases involving 27 persons (8 belonging to A and B Groups and 19 belonging to C and D Groups) actionable final reports were sent to Vigilance Commissioner suggesting Tribunal, Departmental action.

In 8 cases involving 9 persons (1 belonging to B Group, 7 belonging to C and D Groups and 1 private individual) investigation did not disclose any material for action.

In 34 cases involving 40 persons (9 belonging to A and B Groups) 30 belonging to C and D Groups and 1 Private individual) investigation was in progress.

The details of progress in the disposal of Registered cases are given below :—

Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1979 ..	114
Number of cases taken up during the period i.e., 1st April 1979 to 31st March 1980.	66
Number of cases in which actionable reports were sent ..	41
Number of cases in which investigations did not disclose any material for action.	17
Number of cases in which investigations were completed and charge sheets were filed in Courts.	66
Number of cases in which investigation was in progress as on 31st March 1980.	56

The classified analysis of Vigilance reports, Enquiries, traps, conviction, etc. is given below:—

	1979-80.
(a) Number of Vigilance reports	83
(b) Number of new Preliminary enquiries registered during the year. ..	158

		1979-80.
(*c*) Number of new Detailed enquiries	.. ..	153
(*d*) Number of actionable reports sent to the Vigilance Commissioner.		113
(*e*) Number of cases other than traps registered and investigated.		8
(*f*) Number of prosecutions proposed		9
(*g*) Number of convictions		2
(*h*) Number of Tribunal and Departmental actions emanating from Registered cases.		22
(*i*) Number of traps	..	58
(*j*) Number of prosecutions emanating from traps :		57
(*k*) Number of convictions	.. .. ..	42
(*l*) Number of Tribunal or Departmental actions emanating from traps.		19

CIVIL SERVICE TRAINING

A separate Training Wing was established in 1973 for guiding, supervising and controlling all training programmes in the State. The Training Wing is headed by the Commissioner of Training and Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

The Civil Service Training Institute set up at Bhavanisagar in Periyar District, offers the following training Courses:—

(i) Two months Foundational Training for Junior Assistants of Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service, Tamil Nadu Juducial Ministerial Service.

(ii) Two months Foundational Training Course-A for State Service Class-II Officers who discharge executive and administrative functions and are in constant touch with the public.

(iii) 3 weeks Foundational Training Course-B for State Service Class-II Officers who though not discharging executive and administrative functions, run small offices, incur expenditure, face audit, manage personnel, etc.

(iv) Two weeks Refresher Course for Officers of Commercial Taxes Department.

So far, 6,433 Junior Assistants ; 571-B Group Officers and 355 Officers and 303 Junior Assistant of Commercial Taxes Department have been trainined at the Civil Service Training Institute, Bhavanisagar upto 31st March 1980. Refresher Course for Deputy Tahsildars will commence shortly.

The P. and A.R. (Training) Department sponsors officers for various Training Courses, Programmes, Seminars—Workshops, etc. , conducted by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Government of India, at various Training Institutions under Plan Schemes and for Courses offered by standard Training Institutions.

Section Officers of the Secretariat are deputed for Accounts Training for six months by this Department.

Government have decided to impart " Legal Training " to one Under Secretary and two Section Officers of the Secretariat for a period of two months. Two Section Officers of Secretariat were deputed for Legal Training in Chengalpattu district.

This Department is also conducting 2 months Foundatational Training Course for Junior Assistant and directly recruited Assistant of Secretariat, at the Secretatriat Training Institute. Part-time training Course for Staff Car Drivers and Typists and Steno-typists are also conducted.

The activities of the Department include deputation of officers for foreign training, field training and magisterial training for I.A.S., probationers in Tamil Nadu matters relating to foreign assignment, etc.

Government have recently set up an Institute called the Madras Institute of Management for training Government Officers and Public Sector employees. It functions under Special Officers in the cadre of Joint Secretary to Government. The faculty members were trained at Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. The Madras Institute of Management has so far conducted the following five Courses.

1. Introduction to Quatitative Techniques.

2. Materials Planning Purchase and Control.

3. Management of Human Resources Personnel Management.

4. Key Areas in General Management.

5. Problem Analysis Quantititive Approach.

TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, on a reference by Government hold enquiry under the Tamil Nadu (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Rules in respect of a member of a service or a person holding a civil post under the State. They also function as enquiry authority for enquiries under rule 17 (*a*) and the T.N.C.S. (C.C.A.) Rules.

The types of cases dealt with by the Commissoner for Disciplinary Proceedings are :—

(i) All corruption cases relating to Officers of A and B groups investigated by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption, Madras and recommended by the Vigilance Commission ;

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to Officers of A and B gruops initiated by the Departments with the prior approval of the Government ;

(iii) All cases relating to officers of C and D groups where they are jointly involved with the officers of A and B groups as under items (i) and (ii) above.

The types of cases dealt with by the Deputy Commissioer for Discipli nary proceedings are :—

(i) All corruption cases relating to Officers of C and D groups investigated by the Direótorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption, and recommended by the Vigilance Commission.

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to the Officers of C and D groups initiated by the Departments.

Details regarding the work done during the year by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings are given below :—

	Commissioner for Discipli-nary Proceedings.	*Deputy Com-missioner for Dicipli-nary Proceedings.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1979.	106	59
2 Number of cases received during the year 1979-80 (1st April 1979 to 31st March 1980).	117	153
3 Total for disposal ..	223	212
4 Number of cases disposed during the year.	109*	26
5 Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1980.	114	186

* 109 cases disposed of by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings included 64 cases transferred to the file of the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF MINISTER'S SPECIAL CELL.

The Chief Minister's Special Cell was formed in the year 1974 for the sole purpose of redressing the grievances of the public. This office headed by a Special Officer with two sections functioned as part of Chief Minister's office in the Secretariat. The petitions containing grievances received by the Chief Minister, Secretary to the Chief Minister, G.P.A. to Chief Minister and the Special Officer in person and also by post were forwarded to the Officers concerned with the redressal of those grievances. A redressal grievance Register is being maintained for noting down the grievances which have been redressed. The Chief Minister's Special Cell functioned as Governor's Special Cell from 16th February to 31st March 1980, when the state was under President's Rule.

The number of petitions received and disposed of during the period from 1st April 1979 to 31st March 1980 was 1,04,313.

COMPLAINTS CELLS.

The Departmental Secretaries have been made responsible for the speedy disposal of the grievance Petitions received from Government Servants and the public. The complaints addressed to the Chief Secretary, Union Ministers, Prime Minister and President are continued to be dealt with by the Complaints Cell.

In general, grievance petitions regarding arrears of pay, T.A., Increments, settlement of retirement benefits and petitions regarding promotion, reinstatement into services, fixation of pay and seniority, etc., where received from Government Servants. In addition to the above grievance petitions, petitions for issue of pattas to poramboke lands, house sites to harijans and other Backward Classes, Protection for life, Flood and Cyclone relief, issue of licences to rice mills and industries, Loans to establish small scale business, request for employment opportunities, etc., were also received from the general public.

The number of grievance petitions received in the Secretariat and disposed of during the year 1979-80 is given below :—

Number of cases received.	*Number of cases of disposed.*
(1)	(2)
22,583	22,583

Ex-Servicemen's Welfare.

The Directorate of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare looks after the welfare of Ex-Servicemen and their families, the families of serving men and also the resettlement of disabled and the war widows.

Amalgamated Fund of Ex-Servicemen :—It is a charitable fund administered by the State Managing Committee with His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu as its Chairman and it caters to the needs of ex-servicemen and their dependents, by way of sanctioning loans-scholarship, annual maintenance grants to war widows etc. The assistance rendered out of the fund during the period is set out below :—

Serial number.	*Nature of assistance.*	*Number of Beneficiaries.*	*Amount. (Rupees)*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	School uniform and Book allowance to the children of Defence personnel killed in action—1971.	40	15,605.00
2	Scholarships and stipends.	1,104	3,83,239.63
3	Housing Grant	8	21,825.00
4	Marriage Grant	8	4,000.00
5	Annual Maintenance Grant	137	1,20,500.00
6	Annual Maintence Allowance	81	50,400.00
		1,378	5,95,569.63

Tamil Nadu Ex-Service Personnel Benevolent Fund : This fund is utilised for rendering assistant to the Ex-Servicemen in Tamil Nadu for rehabilitation and resettlement. The source of the fund is the collection made on the Flag Day, every year. As on 31st March 1980 the credit balance of the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund was Rs. 1,39,651.55 besides a sum of Rs. 21,47,000 in the form of fixed deposits.

The Administrtaion of the fund is locked after by a Committee constituted by the Government with the Deputy Secretary to Government (Personnel) Public Department as its Chairman. The assistance rendered during the year is given below :-

Serial number.	*Nature of assistance rendered.*	*Number of cases.*	*Amount sanctioned.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
1	Monthly grant for maintenance to poor ex-servicemen widows who have no other source of income.	371	1,44,588.00
2	Lump sum grants for starting petty shops or for other business/trades etc., to disabled exservicemen/widows.	122	47,205.01
3	Packet money to TB/Leprosy patients undergoing treatment in the Sanatoria/ Leprosoria.	193	10,237.05
4	Immediate Relief Grants sanctioned to ex-servicemen/their dependents who are found in extremely s randed condition by the Directorate/District Offices.	1,812	44,457.20
5	Marriage grants for the daughters of ex-servicemen.	502	1,75,700.00
6	Funeral expenses on the death of ex-servicemen.	399	39,900.00

7 Fire relief to the affected ex-servicemen/ widows.	7	2,200.00
8 Scholarship to the children of ex-servicemen studying in Schools/Colleges.	1,224	1,00,757.00
9 Training to widows and women dependents in Tailoring at the Tailoring Units run in the Dist. Offices.		1,41,120.00
10 Typewriting and Shorthand Institute		5,125.00
1 Jai Jawan Stalls	.	1,41,649.00
	4,630	8,52,938.26

In addition the District Soldiers, Sailors' and Airmen's Boards have secured a sum of Rs. 6,01,565.75 for 1955 cases as grant from the Army Central welfare Fund, Indian Red Cross Society and Regimental Centres.

Induction of Ex-servicemen and their families in Great Nicobar Islands : Under the Scheme sponsored by the Government of India, Ministry of Defence, 6 Ex-Servicemen with their families belonging to Tamil Nadu have been inducted into Great Nicobar Islands on 22nd April 1980 for settlement along with 18 ex-servicemen families from other States So far 68 exservicemen families from Tamil Nadu have been inducted into Great Nicober Islands.

Training for Ex-servicemen in Television Technology : With a view to provides more employment opportunities to exservicemen a telvision technology course was organised by the Directorate at the Datamatics Vocational Training Centre, Madras. 17 exservicemen belonging to Tamil Nadu have undergone the course for a period of 3 months. The scheme was financed by the Director-General Resettlement, Ministry of Defence Government of India.

Recruitment to the Armed Forces.—Under the schems for giving special coaching to young men to secure more recruitments from Tamil Nadu in to armed forces, 7 training camps with 100 boys each were conducted during the year 1979-80. Out of 700 boys, 555 boys were alsorbed in to the armed forces.

ELECTIONS

The Public (Elections) Department headed by the Chief Electoral Officer and Commissioner, Secretary to Government, Public (Elections) Department and assisted by the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer and Deputy Secretary to Government, Public (Elections) Department was incharge of Election to Parliament, Assembly and Legislative Council. The work relating to Elections was attended by the District Collectors in the districts and Commissioner, Corporation of Madras in Madras city.

Electoral Rolls (Parliament Assembly and Council).—The preparation of final list of amendments to the electoral rolls relating to No. 30, Nagapattinam (SC) and No. 31, Thanjavur Parliamentary constituencies was taken up and the final publication made on 10th May 1979. Consequent on the death of Thiru A.V.P. Asaithambi, the intensive revision of electoral rolls relating to No. 1 Madras North. Parliamentary constituency was taken up and final publication of rolls made on 10th October 1979.

Due to the dissolution of the Lok Sabha and as per the direction the Election Commission, a special intensive revision of Electoral rolls of all the Parliamentary constituencies except No. 1 Madras North, No. 30. Nagapattinam (SC) and No. 31. Thanjavur were taken up and final publication of manuscript rolls made on 19th October 1979.

The claims and objections were received up to 3rd November 1979 and disposed of. The final supplement was prepared, got printed and the Electoral rolls was finally published on 30th November 1979. Consequent on the dissolution of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in February, 1980, and as per the directions of the Election Commission of India a special revision of Electoral rolls of all the Assembly Constituencies with reference to 1st January 1980 as the qualifying date was taken up and Boothwise unitary Integrated Electoral Rolls 1980 prepared. The final publication of boothwise manuscript electoral rolls was made on 22nd March 1980.

The consolidated supplement of last part of Electoral rolls relating to service voters was prepared in connection with the General Election

to Lok Sabha 1980 and General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 1980 and the electoral rolls was published on 30th November 1979 and 22nd March 1980 respectively.

The Electoral rolls relating to the (i) Tamil Nadu East Central Graduates Constituency (ii) Tamil Nadu West Central Graduates Constituency, (iii) Madras-Chengalpattu Teachers constituency and (iv) Madurai-Ramanathapuram Teachers constituency were revised and finally published on 29th February 1980.

Conduct of Elections :

By Election—June 1979.—Bye Elections were held in June 1979 to fill up the vacancies caused by the resignation of Thiru S. D. Somasundaram elected from No. 31, Thanjavur Parliamentary constituency and by the death caused by murder of Thiru S. G. Murugaiyan elected from No. 30, Nagapattinam (SC) Parliamentary constituency. The polling was held on 17th June 1979 and counting of votes was done on 18th June 1979. The percentage to poll in Thanjavur Parliamentary Constituency was 83 per cent and in Nagapattinam (S.C.) Constituency it was 83.7 per cent. The notable changes in the bye elections were the obtaining of the signature or the thumb impression of the voter in the counterfoil of the ballot paper and the reduction in the poll hours (8 A.M. to 4 P.M.).

General Elections to Lok Sabha in January 1980.— The total electorate or the General Elections to Lok Sabha held in January 1980 was 28,102,939.

The General Election to the Lok Subha was held on 3rd January 1980 for 19 Parliamentary Constituencies and on 6th January 1980 for 20 Parliamentary Constituencies, 450 persons filed nominations for elections from the 39 Parliamentary Constituencies. 248 candidates were in the field after the last date for the withdrawal of candidature. The counting of votes was done on 6th January 1980 and 7th January 1980. The system of counting polling booth wise was adopted. 18,767,808 vote s exercised their franchise and the percentages of poll was 66.78 per cent. The results for all the 39 Parliamentary Constituencies were declared on the early morning of 8th January 1980. The following was the party position of the elected candidates.

Name of Party.	Number of seats won.
1 I.N.C. (T)	20
2 A.I.A.D.M.K.	2
3 D.M.K.	16
4 Independent ..	1 *
	39

* Indian Union Muslim League

Bye Elections to Tamil Nadu Lagislative Assembly.—Bye elections were held simultaneously with the General Election to Lok Sabha from 91 Panamarathupatti 138 Usilampatti and 233 Vilavancode Assembly Constituencies as the seats fall vacant due to the death of the members. Totally 40 persons filed nominations and 20 were in field after the last date and withdrawal of nominations. The party position of the candidates elected was as follows:—

(1) 91 Panamarathupatty	A.I.A.D.M.K.
(2) 138 Usilampatti	F.B.
(3) 233 Vilavancode	CPM

Dissolution of T.N.L.A.—The VIth T.N.L.A. was dissolved on 18th February 1980 and the State was under the President's rule.

Observers of Election Commission of India:—

Under the new scheme of appointing "*Observers*" introduced by the Election Commission 78 Senior officers of the state Government were appointed as observers at the rate of one for 3 A.C.S. comprised in a Parliamentary Constituency during the General Election to the Lok Sabha.

Election Petition.—The civil appeal filed against the judgement of the High Court, Madras in respect of the election to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, 1977 from Taramangalam Assembly Constituency was dismissed by the Supreme Court.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS.

General.—The Information and Public Relations Department continued to function with the Director of Information and Public Relations and ex-officio Additional Secratary to Government, Public Department as its head of the department and he was assisted by three Deputy Directors and necessary staff at the Head quarters. The administrative wing of the Directorate functioned as part of the Secretariat and in the districts the P.As. to the Collecter (Information and Public Relations) who were working under the District Collector attended to the work of the department. The functions of the department were to convey to the General Public the policies, development programmes and achievements of the Government and to appraise the Government of the reactions of the public.

(a) Activities— Press releases Press cuttings and Advertisements.—During the year, 698 press releases and 37 press notes were issued, 121 press conferences were organised. The photography section covered 1,075 events and 10,760 pictures were released to the press. 24,645 press clippings were sent to the office of the Chief Minister and other Ministers and the clippings were also sent to the Secretaries of the Departments concerned. The Directorate released 38,684 advertisements to the press and paid Rs. 1,21,10,000 as advertisement charges and for this purpose the services of 12 advertising agencies were utilised.

(b) Publications.—The official journal of the Government "Tamil Arasu" which projected the news and activities of the Government continued to be published. The Tamil edition was fortnightly and the English version was Monthly. The average ci culation of the Tamil E ition was 47,500 and English Edition was 3,000. The journals were Printed at Tamil Arasu Press with latest techniques. In addition, the Tamil Arasu Press printed (i) Thittam (fortnightly), (ii) Thirukkoil (monthly), (iii) Uzh ipavar Ulagam (Monthly), (iv) Min Kudumbam (quarterly) and (v) Thamilag Kalvi (quarterly).

(c) Exhibitions.—The following 3 major exhibitions were organised by the Directorate (i) Government Exhibition Salem, July-August 1979, (ii) Government exhibition, Coimbatore, June-July 1979 (iii) Government

exhibition, Coimbatore, March-April 1980. The Directorate participated in the Gandhi Jayanthi celebration, Madras 2-10-1979—8-10-1979.

Films Division.—During the year 14 news reals and 6 Documentary Films were produced at a cost of Rs. 19,00,271·22. The Films produced were screened in the theatres and it fetched a receipt of Rs. 2,01,281·08.

(*e*) *Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu.*—The Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu continued to function under a non-official President. The Institute conducted the following diploma courses.—

Serial number and Course.	*Duration.*	*Number of seats.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Direction and Screen Play writing	3 years	10
2 Cinemotography	3 years	10
3 Sound Recording and Sound Engineering	3 years	10
4 Film Processing	3 years	5
5 Editing	2 years	5
6 Acting (Certificate Course) ..	1 year	10 boys and 10 girls.

During the year an arriflex Camera and a Roto Synch Equipment, at a cost of Rs. 4,75,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively were purchased for the institute. There were 2 Floors in the Institute, one was used by the students and the other was rented out to private producers. The expenditure on the institute was Rs. 13,39,000 and the receipts were Rs. 1,20,600.

(*f*) *Cinema Theatres and Valluvar Kottam.*—Kalaivanar Arangam Madras and Anna Kalai Arangam at Vellore, State owned theatres continued to function. Besides conducting film shows, the theatres were used to conduct public functions and were rented out to public on payment of rent for conducting cultural programme. The Valluvar Kottam, Madras constructed at a cost of about Rs. one crore continued to receive large number of visitors during the year.

(g) *Information Centres.*—Information centres continued to function at the Madras, Macurai and Thanjavur. Large number of Periodicals, pamphlets and books on various subjects were maintained in the centres. Children's films were regularly shown at the centre at Madras. News reals released by Tamil Nadu films Division and Government of India Films Division were shown at the centre at Thanjavur.

(h) *Rajaji Hall*—The Rajaji Hall was reserved for various Government functions, conferences and meetings. The Hall was rented out to private organisations on collection of rental charges. The seerani Arag m in the Marina beach was usually reserved for Government and public organisations for holding open air meetings.

(i) *Anna Memorial* :— The house of perarignar Anna at Kancheepuram was acquired at a cost of Rs.2 lakhs during he year to preserve it as memorial.

(j) *Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations.*—Thanthai Periyar centenary celebration inagurated at Erode on 17th September 1978 were continued in 1979–80 upto September 1979 in all the districts of Tamil Nadu. The concluding functions were held at Madras on the 16th, 17th and 20th September, 1979. The sound and light programme depicting the life and message of Thanthai Periyar was organised (i) at Madras from 20th September, 1979 to 28th October 1978 and (ii) at Tiruchirappalli from the 12 h January to 10th February 1980.

Birth Day Functions.—The birth day function of Kamaraj,Anna,Rajaji, Independence day and other 21 functions were celebrated by the Directorate during the year.

TOURISM

General.—The Tourism Department continued to function under the Director of Tourism and Ex-officio Joint Secretary to Government, Public (Tourism) Department, During the period the Director was assisted by one Deputy Director and one Assistant Director and an

Under Secretary. The Directorate of Tourism functioned as part of the Secretariat and it attended to work relating to planning and development of tourist spots, and promotion and publicity of the Tourism Potential of the State in India and abroad.

Tourist Offices Information Centres, etc.—A Tourist Office was started during the year at Chidambaram Tourist Offices of the department continued to function at Mamallapuram, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai Salem, Kanniyakumari and Uthagamandalam and Tourist Information centres were functioning at Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Rameswaram Railway Station and at Kodaikanal Hill Station at Courtallam and Yercaud temporary tourist infomation counters functioned during seasons. The Poompuhar Tourist complex and Kattabommn Fort at Panchalankurichi continued to be maintained by the department and they attracted thousands of tourists both domestic and foreign. The Youth Hostel in Madras continued to cater to the needs of youth tourists.

At Mamallapuram the work of constructing a Rest Shed at a cost of Rs. 1,81,814 for low income group tourists, has been taken up during 1979-80. Government has also acquired 33.95 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 1,28,185 to preserve the natural environment and the scenic beauty of the area. The Department has prepared a Master Plan for the integrated development of Rameswaram. The work of constructing a dormitory at Mandapam, construction of cottages, snack bar, reception kitchen, toilet, etc. at Pichavaram construction of Telescope House at Yercud construction of dormitiry-cum-community hall at Hogenakka have also been taken up during the year.

During the year, the Department continued to take active steps in the production and distribution of tourist literature, release of advertisements and participation in Tourist Fairs and Festivals. Due to heavy and persistent demand the Department reprinted the Tamil Nadu Folder and the Tamil Nadu brochure and arranged distribution all out the world, to attract more tourists to Tamil Nadu and issued advertisements to National newspapers and periodicals. The Department put up a sound and light pavilion in the Madurai Chithirai Fair held in April-May

1979 highlighting important tourist places. A similar pavilion was put up at Coimbatore and Salem Government exhibition held in June-July and August-September, 1979 respectively. At Madras the department put up sound and light pavilion in the form of Thirukalikundram Hill at the 7th All India Tourist Trade Fair in January, 1980.

Pongal Festival was organised in all the Districts along with Thiruvalluvar Day. Summer Festival was organised at Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal and Yercaud and autumn festival at the Uthagamandalam and Kodaikanal. The Department has also participated in the Manickavasagar Festival at Avudayar Koil and Adi Pooram festival at Thirukkokarnam near Pudukottai.

Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited.—The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation continued to function as a fully owned State Government undertaking with a non-official as Chairman. The Director of Tourism continued to function as the Managing Director of the Corporation. The Corporation was restructured on commercial lines and its activities expanded.

Tourist Bungalows.—The Corporation continued to maintain Fourteen Tourist Bungalows and two hotels one at Ranipet and the other at Ulundurpet opened during the year. Additional Blocks to the Tourist Bungalows at Kanniyakumari, Madurai, Kodaikanal, Yercaud and Udhagamandalam were constructed during the year.

Tourist Coaches.—The Corporation operated Tourist Coaches. New attractive tours were introduced during the year on the basis of "Feed Backs" from the clients. The Transport wing of the Corporation earned the bulk of the foreign exchange. The direct foreign exchange earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 18.52 lakhs (U.S.$ 2,50,000).

Carnatic Stipends.

The Collector of Madras is the Pay Master Carnatic Stipends, Madras. The stipends are paid to the descendants of the Newab of There. Arcot are 122 perpetual and 6 non-perpetual stipendaries. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,45,937.08 paise was paid under this head. The entire expenditure is met by the Central Government.

CENSUS ORGANISATION

During the year the work relating to a few remaining publications of 1971 census were attended to. The census table volumes—Social Cultural and Fertility Tables "Economic Tables", Migration Tables as well as "General Report were in various stages of printing. The maps for the Census Atlas volume of Tamil Nadu as also the notes for maps were subjected to a final scrutiny. Considerable preliminary items of work connected with census 1981 were attended to. The lists of villages were got prepared, talukwise and these were assigned special location codes, for the purpose of census, in a serpentine order. Based on the norms fixed by the Registrar-General and Census Commissioner, India, the list of urban areas for 1981 census in Tamil Nadu was finalised. The list of urban agglomerations as in 1971 was also reviewed and a revised list of urban agglomerations along with their constituent units was finalised for census.

A second pre-test of the 81 census schedules was done in a few selected blocks in the State during June 1979 with a view to finalise the census questionaires for the enumeration. Preparations for Houselisting such as updating house numbering, etc. were also attended to during the year.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The major event during the training year 1979-80 was training the Territorials in one batch at the annual training camp held from First December 1979 to 31st January 1980. The standard achieved was

good. 96 Fresh recruits were enrolled and trained during the year. 24 more recruits have been enrolled during March 1980 to make up the deficieny. The annual training was held under canvas from 1st December 1979 to 31st January 1980 at Rajeswari Nagar at Madukkarai in Coimbatore district. A total of 575 personnel attended the training.

Territorial Army Day.—The 30th Anniversary of the Territorial Army was celebrated on a grand scale on 16 and 17th November 1979. Large crowds came out to cheer the contingent. A civic reception was organised for the contingent at the end of the flag march. Six personnel were presented with wrist watches for being the best territorials in their respective roles. The Battalion team stood first in the inter battalion skill at-arms shooting Competition and endurance competition Organised by the T.A. Group Head quarters, Southern Command. The battalion shooting team participated in the Indian Neval Rifle Association open event shooting competition held at Madukkarai range during November 1979 and stood second. One participant won the bronze medal.

117-*Infantry Battalion* (*Territorial Army*), *Tiruchirappalli.*—70 **recruits** were recruited. The recruits training for them was carried out during September and November 1979 and then they were put in the companies. The annual training camp was held at Kanjamalai ground Tiruchirappalli. An overall 90 per cent attendance was achieved. 8 Kms. endurance competition was carried out and wrist watches were awarded for I, II, III positions.

T.A. Day Celebrations.—The Territorial Army Day was celebrated on 18th November 1979, in which an impressive Ceremonial Parade was held. The weapons stall and signal stall in the Exhibition received the greatest attraction and praise from the sundry sectors.

Citizens efforts.—The troops were received refreshed and entertained by Municipal Committee on 15th November 1979. The citizens of Tiruchirappalli presented four mementos one band transistor to Commanding Officer Lt. Col. Surindar Singh,a Rock FortModel each to Second-in Command Maj Darshan Singh Capt Ramachandran, B.A. Hobkirkand 2/Lt V.M.N Kutty. The Gold Medal was presented to the unit on 26th January 1980 for its outstanding work done during the flood relief and resque work in November 1977.

Republic Day Parade, 1980.—This unit fielded contingent which took part in Republic Day Parade 1980 at Delhi. The Chief of the Army Staff presented a beautiful memento as token of his appreciation for this contingent.

TRANSLATIONS.

The Translation Department translated 92 Bills, 24 Ordinances and 79 Acts during the year. The Department also translated the Demands for Grants and Policy Notes of various Departments.

Among the important translation work done during the year are the four interim reports of Justice Thiru Krishnaswami Naidu Commission, Belle Commission Report, Khader Commission Report and Sadasivam Commission report. The three volumes of Jail Reforms Commission were also translated during the year.

Representations and petitions received in the minority languages of Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Urudu and Hindi in various departments were translated into English. Some notification for publication in the Gazette were translated into Malayalam.

CHAPTER XVI.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

The opening and closing dates of the various reservoirs in the State for Irrigation during the year 1979-80 are given below :—

Name of the System/Reservoir.	*Date of opening.*	*Date of closing.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Mettur Reservoir	12—6—1979	28—1—1980
2 Mettur Canal Scheme	5—8—1979 1—3—1980	19—12—1979 1—5—1980 Dry crop
3 Pullambadi Canal	8—8—1979	22—12—1979
4 N.K.H.L. Canal	8—8—1979	22—12—1979
5 Bhavanisagar Main Cannal—		
Ist turn	15—8—1979	31—12—1979
IInd turn ..	5—1—1980	17—5—1980
	(Including gingelly crops)	
6 Amaravathy Canal : ..	1—8—1979	31—1—1980
7 Krishnagiri Reservoir—		
First crop	10—8—1979	9—1—1980
Second crop	10—1—1980	18—4—1980
8 (*a*) Sathanur Reservoir Regular crop	1—1—1980	17—5—1980
(*b*) Sathanur Right Bank Canal ..	1—1—1980	31—3—1980
9 Vidur Reservoir.	1—12—1979	1—4—1980
10 Gomuki Reservoir ...	23—9—1979	31—3—1980

Name of the system Reservoir......	*Date of opening.*	*Date of closing.*
11 Manimukthanadhi Reservoir ..	1—10—1979	10—4—1980
	19—4—1980	4—5—1980 (second crop)
12 (*a*) Periyar System Single crop area..	15—8—1979	15—2—1980
(*b*) Periyar system double crop area..	1—6—1979	29—2—1980
13 Vaigai Reservoir—		
(*a*) Thirumangalam canal	2—10—1979	15—2—1980
(*b*) Vaigai Reservoir Periyar new extension area.	2—10—1979	15—2—1980
14 Manjalar Reservoir	15—10—1979	31—3—1980
15 Manimuthar Reservoir II Crop	23—1—1980	14—3—1980
	23—3—1980	11—4—1980
16 Kodayar system	1—6—1979	21—3—1980
17 Pattanamkal	1—6—1979	21—3—1980
18 Radhapuram canal	7—1—1980	27—1—1980
19 Kanyakumari Branch canal of Neyyar Project.	29—5—1979	10—3—1980
20 Pennaniyar canal	1—9—1979	29—2—1980
21 Chinnar Reservoir	20—9—1979	19—2—1980

Marudhanadhi Reservoir Scheme—This scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir 174 M. cft. capacity across Marudhanadhi in Ayyampalayam village in Dindigul taluk of Madurai district and excavation of canals to a length of 10 Km. each on either side at an estimated cost of Rs. 320.00 lakhs. The scheme will benefit a new extent of 3700 acres besides stabilising the existing ayacut of 2,283 acres and bridging a gap in cultivation of 73 acres. A sum of Rs. 7.57 lakhs has been incurred during the year on this scheme.

P.T. Rajan Channel Scheme.—This scheme contemplates excavation of a supply channel from Karunkatankulam for a length of 13.5 Km. to supply Periyar water to Venkatachalapuram area in Cumbum valley of Periyakulam Taluk in Madurai district and remodelling the existing courses and standardising bunds in Valasamudram and other tanks. The Scheme aims at Stabilising 414.65 acres in addition to bridging a gap of 53.67 acres and bringing 1,625 acres of new ayacut under irrigated dry. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 72.27 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 8.17 lakhs was incurred during the year on this Scheme.

Vembakottai Reservoir Scheme.—This scheme envisages construction of a reservoir across the river Vaippar in Ramanathapuram district. The estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs. 325·60 lakhs. An expenditure of 21·66 lakhs was incurred during the year.

Gundar Reservoir Scheme.—This scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of 25 M.cft. capacity across the river Gundur near Kannipullimedu in Shenkottai taluk, Tirunelvei district. The scheme will benefit 34 taluks in bringing an extent of 98 acres besides stabilising 1122 acres in I crop and 1,024 acres in II crop. The Government have sanctioned the revised estimated cost of the Scheme at Rs. 82 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 15·50 l khs has been utilised during the year.

Kelavarapalli Reservoir Scheme.—The Scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir of 481 M.cft. capacity across the Ponniar river near Kelavarapalli village in Hosur taluk of Dharmapuri district and excavation of a left side canal of 32·5 kilo metres length and right side canal of 22·60 kilo metres length. The scheme will benefit a new area of 8,000 acres dry and stabilise an extent of 1,083 acres and provide water supply to SIPCOT complex at Hosur. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 606·65 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 42·45 lakhs was incurred during the year.

Pambar Reservoir Project under D.P.A.P.—The scheme envisages the construction of a reservoir of 288 M.cft. capacity across the river Pambar, a tributory of Ponniar in Marampatti village in Uthangarai taluk of Dharmapuri district at an estimated cost of Rs. 248 lakhs. The scheme on implementation will provide assured supply to a new area of 4,000

acres irrigatad dry in the backward area of Dharmapuri district which lakhs irrigation facilities. This scheme has been sanctioned and taken up under D.P.A.P. An expenditure of Rs. 50·44 lakhs was utilised during the year.

Thumbalahalli Reservoir Project.—The scheme contemplates formation of a Reservior across river Pullapatti near Thumbalahalli village in Palacode taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,23·97 lakhs. The total new ayacut of 2,184 acres of dry land will be benefitted under this scheme. In addition to this the existing wet ayacut of 433 acres will also be stabi lised. An expenditure of Rs. 25,30,456 has been utilised during the year.

Vaniar Reservoir Project.—This scheme contemplates bringing a new extent of 8,550 acres (3,460 hectares) under new irrigation (Irrigated dry) besides stabilising an extent of 1,852 acres (749·50 hectares) of wet lands now irrigated by tanks in Harur taluk. The Head works situated near the hamlet Mullikadu comprises of an earth dam 1,300 M. long with a surplus regulator at the left flank and a long surplus course in the left flank leading the flood water to the river. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 616 lakhs. During the year an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs was incurred.

Excavation of a right side canal above the Sathanur Pickup Anicut.—The scheme envisages the excavation of new canal (28·6 kilometres long) on the right side from the Sathanur Pick up Anicut in North Arcot district and South Arcot district. The scheme will benefit a new extent of 16,443 acres irrigated dry (1,673 acres in North Arcot district and 14,770 acres in South Arcot district) besides stabilising 3,557 acres (202 acres in North Arcot district and 3,355 acres in South Arcot district). The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 465 lakhs about 24 tanks will be fed by the proposed channel. An amount of Rs. 55·02 lakhs has been incurred during the year.

Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.—The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is a major, Multipurpose and multi valley project which contemplates utilisation of the water and power resources of the inter-state rivers in the Anamalai range of the Western ghats of India for the benefits of Tamil

Nadu and Kerala. The project envisages irrigation facilities to about 2,50,000 acres in the dry and arid regions of Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu in addition to stabilising and augumenting the requirements of existing irrigation for about 30,000 acres in Tamil Nadu and Kerala and also production of Hydro Electric Power to an extent of 185 M.W The ayacut under the project will be mainly dry irrigation wet cultivation being confined to the low lying and seepage affected pockets upto a maximum of 20 per cent of the total ayacut. Th project contemplates integration of eight rivers, six flowing on the eastern slopes of Anam lais by dams and diversion works and inter connecting them by tunnels. These rivers lie at various elevations ranging between (+) 3,800 and (+)1,050 which incidentally enables utilisation of the drops between the rivers to generate by Hydro-electric Power. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 8,575·50 lakhs. All the components like dams, tunnels and canals system except Lower Nirar Dam and Runnel have been completed and they are functioning. A sum of Rs. 1,15,60,000 has been incurred during the year,

Improvements to Periyar system.—This scheme aims at improving the Periyar system to increase the efficiency. It provides for the con struction of a pick up anicut below the Vaigai Dam, a lined link canal of 32 kilometres length, from the Pick up anicut to the Peranai Regulator, linking the existing Periyar Main Canal and four of its branches, improvements to masonry works and a lined extension canal beyond the Pullapetti regulator for 22 kilometres length. About 39,400 acres of new and 17,000 acres of existing ayacut will be benefitted by this scheme. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 4,104 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 234·64 lakhs was incurred during the year on this scheme.

Modernising Thanjavur Canals.—This project aims at modernisation of the existing irrigation system of Thanjavur delta to achieve better water management and control, to stabilise the existing ayacut and secure higher productivity. During this year, a provision of Rs. 3 crores for modernisation of Thanjavur Channel and Drainage Scheme in the Cauvery Delta has been utilised. The following works were completed during the year.

Improvement to channels ..	116 Nos.
Regulators ..	6 Nos.
Improvements to Rivers	49 Miles.
Sideling of channels	1 Number.

Improvements to Veeranam tank Channels.—The scheme contemplates improvements to (1) Veeranam tank and its channel and (ii) Vadavar and its irrigation channels. In the first stage it is proposed to take up a pilot study at an estimated cost of Rs. 11 lakhs for remodelling Lalpet channel and Vallikudi channel. An expenditure of about Rs. 7·20 lakhs has so far been incurred for this work.

Special Minor Irrigation Programme.—F rty-Five Works have been completed during the year. An amount of Rs. 1,29·59 lakhs has been spent during the year on this programme.

Desilting-cum-*Reclamation works.*—An amount of Rs. 3·37 lakhs has been spent on two works during the year.

Accelerated Minor Irrigation Programme.—The tanks proposed for carrying out repairs, etc., under the programme are classified into three categories, viz.

1. P.W.D. sources having ayacuts more than 100 acres.

2. Tanks having ayacut less than 100 acres under the control of Panchayat Union.

3. Ex-zamin tanks.

An amount of Rs. 47·24 lakhs has been spent for A.M.I.P. to P.W.D. sources. Two hundred twenty nine works were completed during the year. An amount of Rs. 28·77 lakhs has been spent for A.M.I.P. to Panchayat Union Sources. Two hundred seven works were completed during the year. An amount of Rs. 5·06 lakhs has been spent for A.M.I.P. to Ex-zamin sources. Sixty Four works were completed during the year.

GROUNDWATER DIRECTORATE.

The Groundwater Department continued to function under the Chief Engineer (Groundwater) with one Senior Deputy Chief Engineer, one Technical expert and Deputy Chief Engineer in the Headquarters. The Department had three Ground water Circles with Head quarters at Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur. Under the control of these three circles the number of Divisions during the year were 10.

Investigation of Groundwater Potential in Tamil Nadu.—The following works were carried out during the year. The study in all the 13 water-sheds were continued. Photogeologic study was done in 34,083 sq. km. Geological mapping was done in 2,634 villages. Geophysical survey was done in 2,599 villages. Village-wise data was collected in 4,267 villages. Ground water extraction was done in 4,261 villages. Bore holes were drilled in 287 cases. One hundred sixty three pump tests in bore Hols were done. Water level data was collected in 1,927 cases. Water quality study was done in 6,028 cases.

Geophysical investigation.—During the year 1979-80 Resistivity-soundings were conducted in 2,599 villages in the state. The results of these soundings were very useful in obtaining the hydro-geological conditions of the villages and to locate favourable press for Ground Water extraction,

Sub-surface study.—During the year 1979-80, 45 bore holes have been electrically logged. These logs were very useful for stratiagraphic correlation construction of bore holes study of water quality of aquifers and understanding the secondary porasities and weathered zones in hard rock areas.

Equipments Operation and Maintenance.—A fleet of 36 rigs consisting of 11 Straight Rotary rigs, 12 DTH rigs and 13 percussions rigs is engaged on exploratory drilling jobs. Operation and maintenance cost of these rigs during the year under review was Rs. 39,34,781. Equipment, Spares, casing pipes, etc. were procured at a total cost of Rs. 15.5 lakhs during the year. During the year, major repairs were carried out to 14 rigs. Two hundred fifty three bore holes were drilled to a depth of 11,995.52 metres.

Instutite for Water studies, Madras The Institu e for Water studies formed on 30th June 1975 Contined to function during the year. A preliminery assessment of surface water run-off, rainfall, ground water infiltration, evaporation losses and evapotranspiration losses was made in the case of 16 basins based on 50 year rainfall records of 258 stations in the state. The construction of the water Institute building at Tharamani was completed in all respects.

Water supply to Industries.—The three well fields namely Minjur, Panjotty and Tamaraipakkam with all their assets and liabilities were transferred to the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board. Ground Water is continued to be supplied to the Madras Atomic Power Plant in Kalpakkam from Palar basin and the operation of this system is vested with this Department.

Sinking of wells in New Delta area in Thanjavur District.—Putting up of 36 bore wells in the new delta area in Thanjavur district for irrigation purposes was completed. The expenditure incurred during the year on this scheme was Rs. 20,078.

Conveying 11 MGD of water to Manali from Tamaraipakkam—The works relating to conveyance and supply of 11 MGD of water to various industries at Manali, Industrial complex from Tamaraipakkam aquifer were completed. The expenditure incurred on this scheme during the year was Rs. 2,09,605.

Maintenance of Aquifers supplying ground water.—Annual maintenance of the Palar well field for supply of water to Madras Atomic Power Project was being looked after by the department. The expenditure incurred on this scheme during the year was Rs. 1,57,417.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is a statutory body constituted on 1st July 1957 under the Electricity (supply) Act 1948 as sucessor to the Electricitv Department of the Government of Madras.

Installed Capacity.—The Tuticorin Thermal Power Station with one unit of 210 M.W. capacity was commissioned on 9th J.1'y 1979 r.is'ng the total installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid to 2,779 M.W. viz. 1,369 M.W. of Hydre, 750 M.W. of Thermal and 600 M.W. of Neyveli Thermal Station under the central Sector.

Power Demand.—The sustained peak demand of the Tamil Nadu Grid during the year was 1710 M.W. recorded on 18th August 1979. The demand was met partly by Board's power House and partly by Power purchased from Neyveli Lignite Corporation and assistance from neighbouring states. The maximum instantaneous demand during the year was 1792 M.W.

Generation and Purchases of Power.—The total power generated and purchased during 1979-80 was 10, 414 M.Units.

Line Loss—The power actually sold to ultimate consumers, including licensees, other states and Pondicherry was 8,190 M.U. The line loss was 1912 MU which works out to 18.93 per cent.

Sale of Energy.—During the year, energy sold to the ultimate consumers was 8190 million units of which 4144 m.u. was consumed by High Tension loads, and 4046 m.u. by low Tension loads. The category wise consumption was 3811 m.u. by Industrial, 2186 m.u. by agriculture, 191 m.u. by licensees, 301, m.u. by other states including 138 m.u. for Pondicherry. 734 m.u. by domestic supplies, 620 m.u. by Commercial supplies and 347 m.u. by departmental works, buildings, water works, public lighting etc.

Per Capital consumption.—The per capital consumption was 175 units for the year 1979-80 as against 181 units during 1978-79.

Consumers.—About 2.59 lakhs of new consumers were given supply during the year, taking the total number of consumers at the end of 1979-80 to 39.97 lakhs which includes 1.67 lakhs of hut services. The total connected load of the Board as on 31st March 1980 was about 7432 M.W.

Lines.—3,053 Km. of Extra High Tension and High Tension Lines and 15,547 Km. of low tension lines were energised in 1979-80 taking the total to 77,126 km. and 2,49,266 km. respectively at the end of the year.

Sub-Stations.—13 New sub-stations were commissioned during the year. There were 355 extra High Tension and High Tension Sub-Stations in the State as on 31st March 1980.

Distribution Transformers.—3,426 Distribution Transformers with a capacity of 5,05,743 KVA were energised during the year, taking the total as on 31st March 1980 to 48,595 Nos. with capacity of 46,57,881 KVA.

Rural Electrification—.Electric supply was extended to 33 Villages and Hamlets in 1979-80 by extending Street lights and other facilities. There were 63,428 Towns, Villages and Hamlets having the benefits of Electricity at the end of the year. 127 Harijan Colonies were electrified during the year, taking the total to 25,653 as on 31st March 1980. All the Harijan Hamlets, i.e. 25,526 that existed as on 31st March 1979, have been electrified. 46,670 Agricultural pumpsets were connected during the year and thus the progressive total was 8,87,227 Nos. as on 31st March 1980.

Finance.—The financial particulars, viz, Gross Revenue, Revenue expenses and capital expenditure for the year 1979–80 are furnished below :—

	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)
Gross Revenue (excluding Government subsidy)	254.23
Revenue expenses (before providing for Reserve and interest charges).	208.48
Capital expenditure ...	158.40

The total capital outlay of the Board as on 31st March 1980 was Rs. 1,108·10 crores.

Hut Electification Programme.—The Board, on directions from the Government of Tamil Nadu, launched a programme for electrification of huts in Village Panchayat in July 1979. By the end of March 1980 about 1·67 lakhs huts were given power supply.

Power position.—Tamil Nadu Grid continued to operate saisfactorily during the year 1979-80. As the South-west monsoon, which set in during the second week of June 1979 was active, the inflows to various reservoirs were good and slightsurplus occurred in Kundah group, Kodayar, Papanasam and Sarkarpathy forebays. The Generation capacity of Hydro Station was fairly good.

General.—Tamil Nadu Electricity Board ranks first in India in the number of Agricultural consumers. The installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid, viz., 2719 MW is the highest in the Southern Region and third in India next to Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE.

The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is the statutorily appointed Electrical Inspector for the entire State, excluding the Electrical Works of the Central Government and those in Mines and Oil Fields.

Revenue :—

(*a*) *Revenue undez the Tamil Nadu Electricity* (*Taxation or Consumption*) *Act*, 1962 :

	(RUPEES IN LAKH;).
(i) One nergysold bythe Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.	219·15
(ii) On energy sold by the licensees ..	2·36
(iii) On energy generated and consumed	39·45
	260·96
(*b*) Under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 ..	42·67
(*c*) Under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939.	39·4C
	343·03

The Inspectorate incurred an expenditure of Rs. 28·6 lakhs during the year.

110 inspections were conducted under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Taxation on Consumption Act, 1962; Number of inspections conducted under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939 was 4.

Tamil Nadu Cinema (Regulation) Rules, 1957.

The total Number of Cinemas as on 31st March 1980 is given below :—

	Numbers.
(*a*) Permanent A.C. Theatres	39
(*b*) Permanent Non-A.C. Theatres	839
(*c*) Semi-permanent Theatres	115
(*d*) Touring Talkies	988
	1,981

438 Electrical Certificates were issued during the year. Number of Electrical Certificates renewed was 840.

198 fresh Cinema Operators Licences were issued: 598 were renewed and 23 Duplicate licenses were issued.

Number of Inspections conducted under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 and Indian Electricity Act, 1910 is given below:—

1 Sub-stations	116
2 Distribution Transformers ..	13,784
3 Rule 63 Inspections	655
4 Rule 46 Inspections	1,496
5 H.T. Routes	8
6 Generators	83
7 Neon-signs	47

8 K-rays	11
9 Section 30 Inspection	53
10 Rule 5 Inspection	43
11 Others	122
12 Accidents Investigation ..	67

6. *Number of Cinema Theatres Inspected is as shown below* :—

1 Permanent A.C. Theatres ..	958
2 Permanent non A.C. Theatres	
3 Semi Permanent Theatres	91
4 Touring Theatres	1,826

There were 1,629 H.T. Consumers at the end of the year 16 H.T. Routes were approved during the year. 114 permits were issued and revalidated and 262 Safety certificates were issued. Number of Test Certificates issued was 154. 18 sanctions were accorded under section 27 of Indian Electricity Act in respect of Municipal Electrical Undertaking. Number of generators permitted for Commissioning during the year was 23.

Electrical Accidents.—During the year there were 367 Electrical accidents of which 251 were fatal and 116 were non-fatal.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS)

The Public Works Department (Buildings) continues to be under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer (Buildings), and is incharge of Planning, execution and maintenance of buildings for all Government Departments of Tamil Nadu, viz. Medical, Education, Family Planning, Commercial Taxes Department, Revenue Department, Social Welfare

Agriculture Department, Animal Husbandry Department, Police, etc. Construction of buildings for Municipalities, Market Committees, Ex-Servicemen, Organisations, Khadi Board, Poultry Development Corporation and other Statutory Boards formed by Government are also being undertaken by this Branch treating them as Department work. The details of works sanctioned by Government during 1979-80 and taken up by the P.W.D. (Buildings) are furnished below :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1. Agriculture Department	50.00
2. Animal Husbandry	77.17
3. Commercial Taxes Office Buildings	155.00
4. Education—College Education...	31.17
School Education	67.52
5. Jails - Department	292.00
6. Medical Department including Health services	455.34
7. Police Department	254.55
8. Revenue Department	31.52
9. Stationery and Printing	2.73
10. Transport Department Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation.	24.75

The following are the important works that have been completed during the year.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Administration Building for the Indo German Nilgiris Project at Uthagamandalam.	12.00
Construction of clinical building complex for large animals in the Veterinary Collage, Madras.	17.60

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Construction of multistoryed block at the Madras Veterinary College.	5.00
Construction of buildings at Sheep Breading Reserch station, Sandyanallah, The nilgiris District.	1.10
Construction of staff quarters at Livestock Research Station, Kattupakkam.	10.17
Automobile Workshop at Cuddalore ..	9.17
C.T.O's office Building, Tiruppur	8.00
C.T.O's office Erode, IIIrd floor	3.50
Construction of quarters for Jail Officers for Central Prinsons at Madurai, Coimbatore and Vellore.	36.14
R.D.O.'s office at Virudhachalam and Periyakulam	7.80
S.P.'s quarters at Nagapattinam office for Reserve S. I., Pudukkottai and Police Radio Control men at Vellore.	2.63
Office Building for Groundwater Directorate, Madras S. E. office, Chingleput Circle.	7.06

Cyclone and Flood shelter works.—The Government have taken up the construction of Cyclone and Flood Shelters at Strategic spots in the State. These buildings will during the time of natual calamities provide shelters to the local people and at other times will be useds for community purposes. The construction of 14 cyclone and flood shelters each costing Rs. 2.5 lakhs have been completed during the year. Sanction has been accorded for the construction of Cyclone and Flood shelters in 50 places at Rs.3.00 lakhs each in Chengalpattu, SouthArcot, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram districts with the assistance of European Economic Community. The works have been commenced and are in progress.

Deposit Works.—The P.W.D. also takes up execution of Deposit works such as Municipal works, works for Labour Welfare Board, E.S.I. Corporation and Provident Fund Department works, etc. at a cost of Rs. 379.07 lakhs.

CHAPTER XVII.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

Particulars of demand, collection and balance under Land Revenue for fasli 1389 (from 1st July 1979 to 30th June 1980) are given below :—

	Demand.	*Collection.*	*Balance.*
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).		
Arrear	2 462	507	1.955
Current	1,632	492	1,140

ASSIGNMENT OF LANDS TO LANDLESS POOR.

The work relating to the Assignment of waste lands under B.S.O. 15 to landless poor persons was attended to by the Tahsildars and Revenue Divisional Officers under the supervision of District Collectors as per the guidelines issued in this regard by the Government and Board of Revenue (LR) 13 units of special staff were employed in the districts where adequate lands were available for assignment. During the year pattas assigning cultivable lands were issued to 1,614 Schedule Tribe beneficiaries, 3,452 Schedule caste beneficiaries and 24,862 other beneficiaries for an extent of 1,812·45 acres, 3.610·20 acres and 24,415·41 acres respectively.

Past cases of assignment were also reviewed during the year.

Regularisation of encroachments by way of dwelling houses in Nathan site and other unobjectionable poramboke.—Under B.S.O. 21 House sites were assigned by the Revenue staff working under District Collectors. The assignment of house-sites was largely done by way of regularisation of unobjectionable encroachments 1,745 scheduled tribes beneficiaries,

5,218 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries and 12,688 other categories of beneficiaries were assigned and granted house-site pattas during the year.

Allotment of Conditional Assignment of House-sites through Slum Clearance Board, Madras.—Twenty-six slums covering 11,580 cases were covered under the scheme. 2,427 cases in 10 slums were enumerated during the year and eligibility list in respect of 922 cases had been given to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Madras up to 31st March 1980.

Regularisation of Encroachments by Adi Andhras in Madras City.—The Government have ordered the grant of pattas to the Adi Andharas most of whom were employed as sanitary workers in the Madras Corporation in respect of the Government lands and Government lands vested with the Madras Corporation occupied by them by construction of pucca or kutcha houses on payment of land value at Rs. 3,000 per ground upto 750 squire feet and at Rs. 6,000 per ground for the extent in excess of 750 squire feet. The encroachments of 207 Adi-Andharas have been regularised up to 31st March 1980.

LAND REFORMS.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (*Act* 58 *of* 1961) *as amended.*—The Act imposes a ceiling on agricultural land holdings and seeks to acquire the surplus lands on payment of an amount. The ceiling is fixed for a "person" which term includes an individual or family, company, society, association, firm or trust. A "family" has been defined as comprising the wife or husband, minor sons and unmarried daughters and minor grand-sons and unmarried grand-daughters in the male line whose parents are dead. The ceiling allowed for a family with five members or less is 15 standard acres. Where a family comprises more than five members, it is allowed additional five standard acres for each member in excess of five subject to the overall ceiling of 30 standard acres. Lands held by a female member on the date of commencement of the Act in her own name is treated as "Stridhana". Subject to the overall ceiling of 30 standard acres, a female member is allowed to hold up to 10 standard acres as Stridhana land over and above family ceiling. One standard acre varies from 0·8 ordinary acre of the best quality irrigated land to 4 ordinary acres of worst quality unirrigated land.

2. Under the principal Act (Act 58 of 1961), the ceiling for a "person" was 30 standard acres subject to an overall ceiling of 60 standard acres, inclusive of the additional areas allowed for excess members in the family and Stridhana. Later, these ceilings were reduced from time to time by Amendment Acts. The ceiling now in force is 15 standard acres for a "person" subject to an overall ceiling of 30 standard acres Initially, trusts were exempted from the operation of the Act. Later a distinction was introduced in 1972 between public and private trusts and in public trust between religious trusts of a public nature and charitable or educational trusts of a public nature. The land owned by a private trust is deemed to be the land owned by the beneficiaries under the Trust. Lands held on 1st March 1972 by religious trusts of a public nature or by religious institutions are exempt from the operation of the ceiling Act. For educational and charitable trusts of a public nature, different ceilings have been fixed ranging from 5 to 40 standard acres. The Act also provides for a ceiling on the lands which can be held by a cultivating tenant at 5 standard acres per individual. Lands held in excess by the cultivating tenant is to be taken possession by the Authorised Officer for distribution on lease to the landless. The term cultivating tenant includes a 'tenant' who is in actual possession of the land.

3. Exemption is an important aspect of the ceiling law which has come up for frequent changes since 1961. As stated in the previous paragraphs, lands held by religious institutions and religious trusts of a public nature continue to be exempt in full. Exemptions originally provided for the following categories of land were withdrawn during the course of years by Amendment Acts :—

(i) Land used for cultivation of sugarcane by factories;

(ii) Land used exclusively for grazing;

(iii) Land in hill areas; and

(iv) Land used exclusively for dairy farming or livestock breeding.

Exemptions in respect of lands under plantations, topes, fuel trees, orchards, etc., are avilable only so long as they are in continued use as such. Apart from the above, lands held by land colonisation co-operative societies or Gramdan land and land donated for Bhoodan Yagna or awarded for gallantry to defence personnel are also exempt.

4. By Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1979, Government have been empowered to constitute Land Tribunals with officers not below the rank of District Revenue Officers as presiding officers and the Land Commissioner has been empowered to transfer appeals from one Land Tribunal to another to clear off the accumulations of the appeals. In order to benefit a large number of persons by the scheme of land reforms the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus Land) Rules, 1965, have been suitably amended to reduce the maximum, extent of the surplus lands to be assigned from the existing 5 standard acres to 3 ordinary acres of dry lands or 1½ acres of wet land.

5. Originally, amount (compensation) was paid for the lands acquired as surplus on the basis of net annual income based on a percentage of gross produce from the lands. Because of this, the amount payable for the surplus lands was found in certain cases to be higher th n the market value of such land. Under Act 11 of 1979, the amount is fixed on the basis of land revenue payable in such a way that the amount payable for the best category of land will not exceed Rs. 3,500 per acre. This has reduced the burden to a large extent of the assignees in remitting the land value.

The progress made up to 31st March 1980 under this Act is as given below :—

	ACRES.
(*a*) Extent notified as surplus less the extent cancelled before and after taking possession.	118,827
(*b*) Extent covered by notices and enquiry	25,318
(*c*) Net extent avilable for distribution less extent after taking possession.	113,220
(*d*) Extent assigned to eligble persons.	72,337
(*e*) Extent handed pver to Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation Limited.	4,041
(*f*) Extent reserved for public purposes ..	7,031

NOTE.—The degrees in the extent assigned is due to adoption of reconciled figures.

The Thanjavur Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952.—The Act provides for the fixation and regulation of wages payable to Panneiyals in Thanjavur district and for remedial measures by Conciliation Officers appointed under the Act. Civil court jurisdiction has been eliminated. Certain alterations were made by the Amendment Act XXV of 1956 incidentally providing for extention of the Act outside Thanjavur district.

The Act has helped in improving the relationship between farm worker and landowners. The Act came into force in Thanjavur district on the 23rd August, 1952. It was extended to Chidambaram and Cuddalore taluks of South Arcot district with effect from 1-7-1959.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955.—The Act provides that no cultivating tenant shall be evicted from his holdings except for non-payment of rent, doing any act which is injurious to the land or the crop therein, failure to cultivate the land, using the land for any purpose other than agriculture or horticulture or denial of the title of the landowner to the land. But through Act 18 of 1976, Section 4A, which provided for resumption up to one half of the tenanted land by the owner for personal cultivation of the land has been omitted. Consequently, no land can, now be resumed by the landowner for personal cultivation.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection and Payment of Fair Rent (Amendment) Act, 1979 was enacted exempting the lands owned or taken on lease by any local authority or buy a company or Corporation owned or controlled by the Central Government or any State Government or by a University constituted by any law from the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act XXV of 1955) and Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIV of 1956).

Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act; 1956 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 24 *of* 1956).—This law governs the payment of fair rent. The rates of fair rent fixed in this act was originally as follows :

(i) Wet land - 40 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money.

(ii) Wet land, where the irrigation is supplemented by lifting water-35 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money.

(iii) Any other class of land 331/3 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money.

(i) In respect of the lands falling under categores (ii) and (iii) above, in which water is lifted by pump-set installed by the landowner at his cost, the fair rent is increased to 40 per cent of normal gross produce or its value in money.

(b) In every harvest, the landowner is entitled to one-fifth of the straw or stalk of all crops.

The tenant should bear the expense of cultivation and landowner should pay the land revenue and other dues to the Government and the local authorities. The Act does not apply to any land during the period when such land is used for raising as main crips, sugar-cane plantation, betelvine or any other crop which does not give any yield for a continuous period of two years or more from time of cultivation or to any contract merely for collection or harvesting of the produce of any kind. Disputes regarding the payable for a land should be taken to the Rent Courts, Against the decision, an appeal lies to the Rent Tribunal, subject to revision by the High Court.

Legislation has been undertaken to reduce the fair rent payable to the cultivating tenant under this Act to 25 per cent at the normal gross produce with liability to pay the land revenue and other dues in the land continuing to be the responsibility of the land owners. It has also been decided to omit the existing provisions providing for one fifth of the straw or stalk of all crops being given to landowner. It has also been decided to remove the exemption in respect of the land owner for raising sugar cane.

The Tiruchirappalli Kaieruvaram and Mattuvaram Act, 1958.—This Act applies to certain villages in Kulithalai, Musiri, Karur, Tiruchirappalli and Lalgudi taluks of Tiruchirapalli districts. It came into force on the 1st April 1959. It gives protection to "Kaieruvaramdars and "Mattuvaramdars" as defined in the Act.

The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Agricultural lands in) Act, 1961.—No public trust can cultivate the land in excess of 20 standard acres under pannai. Bogus leases of lands by public trusts are examined and excess over 20 standard acres under pannai cultivation are leased out to bonafide persons, The work is in progress.

Legislation has been undertaken to reduce the fair rent payable to the cultivating tenant under this Act to 25 per cent at the normal gross produce with liability to pay the land revenue and other dues in the land continuing to be the responsibility of the land value. It has also has been decided to omit the existing provision providing for one-fifth of the straw or stalk of all crops being given to land owners. It has also been decided to remove the exemption in respect of the land used for raising sugar cane.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1976 The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1976 (Presidents Act 36 of 1976) as amended gives protection up to and inclusive of the 15th July, 1980, to cultivating tenants from eviction, on the ground that they are in arrears of rent accrued due for the faslic year ending with the 30th June, 1976 and for previous fasli year. The Tamil Nadu Cyclone and Flood Affected areas Cultivating Tenant (Temporary Relief) Act, 1978, as amended gives protection up to and inclusive of the 15th July, 1980 to cultivating tenants in the cyclone and flood affected areas of the State from proceedings of the recovery of rent or eviction on the ground of non-payment of rent for fasli 1387 (year ending 30th June 1978) and the earlier faslis. Legislation has been undertaken to give permanent rent Relief measures to the cultivating tenants in regard to Payment of the accumulated arrears of rent.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969.—This Act was enacted with a view to prepare a complete record of tenancy rights to be safeguard the interests of tenants. The Act has been implemented in the entire State, except certain villages in which settlement operations are pending. As a result of the implementation of this Act, 4,35,131 persons have been registered as tenants and the extent covered by tenancy is 6,23,740 acres as on 31–3–1980.

Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of ownership Act, 1971.—This Act gives ownership rights to occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Homesteads). According to section 3 of the Act, any agriculturist or agricultural labourer who was occupying any kudiyiruppu site as on 19th June 1971 as tenant or licensee shall with effect from the date of commencement of the Act, be the owner of it and it shall vest in him absolutely free from all encumbrances, Plantations and land held for ancillary purposes of plantation are exempt from the purview of the Act. The Act prohibits the occupants of Kudiyi uppu from parting with the same for a period of ten years except with the previous sanction of the Authorised officer. The Amendment Act 6/76 contains provisions for providing alternate site to Kudiyiruppudars by landowners. Up to 31-3-1980, Kudiyiruppu pattas have been issued in 1,78,594 cases. Compensation to the owners is paid from Government funds. The land value is not recovered from the Kudiyiruppudars who are conferred ownership rights of their Kudiyiruppus.

Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act, 1976.

This Act provides for the conferment of ownership rights on rural artisans occupying Kudiyiruppus in the State of Tamil Nadu as on 1st July 1975, either as tenant or as licensee. The implementation of this Act is in progress. Up to 31st March 1980, pattas have been issued in 247 cases under this Act and about 371 cases are likely to be brought under this Act.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 (*Act* 10 *of* 1969).—It is applicable for paddy cultivation only in the seven eastern taluks of Mannargudi, Thiruthuraipoondi, Mayuram, Sirkali, Nagappattinam, Tiruvarur and Nannilam taluks in Thanjavur district. The Act provides for the payment of fair wages and for review and revision therefor within a period of five years from the date of the previous revision. Government have revised the rates of wages to be paid to agricultural labourers from time to time.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.—This Act is being implemented in all the districts of Tamil Nadu except in East Thanjavur districts, where the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 is in

force. The rates of minimum wages for employment in agricultural sector as last revised by Government, are given below:—

	RS.
1. Employees engaged in ploughing with bullocks and ploughs supplied by him ..	12·00 per day
2. Employees engaged in ploughing with bullocks and ploughs not supplied by him	7·00 per day
3. Employees engaged in harvest in respect of paddy crop ..	7·00 per day or cash value of the workers share in 1/8th of the gross yield of produce, whichever is higher.
4. Employees engaged in harvest in respect of crops other than paddy	..7·00 per day
5. Employees engaged in transplantation or weeding ..	5·00 per day
6. Employees engaged in other agricultural operations (including trimming, bunds and fields, climbing trees, etc.) ..	7·00 per day

These rates are applicable from 15th September 1979.

URBAN LAND TAX.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1963 which came into force from 1st July 1963 was made applicable to Madras City. This was replaced by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966. This was amended in 1971 extending its jurisdiction to Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore. The slab rate of tax was also introduced. The Act was amended in 1972 which exempt the first two grounds of the total holdings held by an assessee w.e.f. 1st July 1972. A concession of 50 per cent of the tax was also given for owners occupation, the lands registered as wet or dry and which were under cultivation of dry or wet crops continuously for 5 fasli years prior to the coming into force of the Act and is continue to be under cultivation were exempted from payment of urban land tax. The 1975 Amendment brought the Madras City Belt Area lying within 16 kilometres from the outerlimits of Madras City within the purview of the Act. The rate of tax was also revised and the market value as on 1 st July 1971 was adopted as the basis for calcul tion of urban land tax and different rates of taxes for residential and non-residential use of urban lands were introduced.

Following representations from the public and institutions that the tax incidence has gone up 6 to 16 times of what it was in the previous years, the Government announced several concessions in 1976 :—

(i) On specific application to Government, total exemption from payment of urban land tax to all educational, religious, charitable and philanthropic institutions both in respect of vacant lands and lands in which buildings have been constructed and from which the institutions derive income, provided, the income is mainly used for the objectives and purposes of such institutions.

(ii) All lands in Madras City notified as Slum under the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Act are treated as non--assessable ;

(iii) Reduction of Urban Land Tax by 50 per cent -(*a*) in respect of lands and built up lands belonging to cenema studios, Community Recre tiaon Centres, (*b*) in the case of all Sabhas where musical,

dramatic or such other performance take place ; (c) in respect of lands wherein the building constructed thereon is fully occupie for residential purposes.

(iv) A rebate of 10 per cent of tax to all Cinema Theatres :

(v) The market value to be determined as on 1st July 1971 is limited to double the 1963 value in Madras City. In 1978 the Government granted 25 per cent concession of tax in respect of industries which are in possession of current small scale Industries certificate and 10 per cent concession in the case of other industries.

Administrative Set up :

The Director of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax is the head of the Department. The Deputy Commissioner (Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax) Survey, supervises the survey work besides assisting the Director. The Assistant Commissioner are the assessing authorities. They are working under the direct supervision of the Director of U.L.C. and U.L.T.

Progress of Assessment work:—

The details of the assessment work done during the year is given below :—

Serial number and details.	*P. Act,* 1966.	*A. Act,* 1971	*A. Act,* 1972.	*A. Act,* 1975.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Number of assessments pending as on 31st March 1979.				14,171
2. Receipts during 1979-80.				447
3. Number of orders passed during 1979-80.				9922
4. Balance as on 31st March 1980.				4896

Appeals :

The Urban Land Tax Tribunal is the Appellate authority against the orders of the Assistant Commissioner of Urban Land Tax. The particulars of appeals are furnished below :—

Number of appeals pending at the beginning of the year	1,598
Number of appeals received during the year	222
Number of appeals disposed of during the year	307
Number of pending at the close of the year	1,513

Revision :

Revision petitions are entertained by the Board of Revenue (Urban Land Tax) under section 30 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax, 1966, but these are confined to those orders under the Act in respect of which appeals do not lie to the Urban Land Tax Tribunal under section 20 of the Act. Out of the total number of 945 petitions including 701 petitions received during the year 568 were disposed of and 377 were pending on 31st March 1980.

Demand Collection and Balance :

Out of the total demand of Rs. 30 crores including arrears, a sum of Rs. 19·02 crores was collected during the year.

URBAN LAND CEILING.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 was passed with the view of preventing the concentration of urban land in the hands of a few persons. This fixes a ceiling on vacant land in Urban agglomeration and provides for the acquisition of such land in excess of the ceiling limit, and to regulate the construction of buildings on such lands. The Act was enforced in the Madras Urban Agglomeration with the peripheral area of 8 kilometres and Urban Agglomeration of Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli with the peripheral area of 5 kilometres each and Tirunelveli with the peri-

pheral area of one kilometre. The ceiling limit to a person is 500 square metres in Madras Urban Agglomeration 1,500 square metres in Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli Urban Agglomeration and 2,000 square metres in Tirunelveli Agglomeration. The Act was amended in 1978. The following are the important among the changes made under the Act :—

(i) The extent of Madras Urban Agglomeration stands reduced from 1,400 square metres to 575 square metres. The area of the other agglomerations is reduced by 1/3rd of the previous area.

(ii) Building Regulation area is allowed at a flat rate of 500 square metres as also an additional appurtenant land of 500 square metres to any building constructed before or under construction with dwelling unit on the 3rd August 1976 and in respect of any building proposed to be constructed with dwelling unit therein for which the plan has been approved by the appropriate authority.

(iii) The ceiling limit in respect of family and industrial undertakings has been liberalised.

(iv) The hardship caused to the poor and agriculturists by sections 25 and 26 of the Act has been removed by deletion of sections 25,26 and 27 under the Old Act and a new section 27 has been introduced for registration of documents after filing declaration by the transferor and the transferee before the registering authority.

The Board of Revenue (Urban Land Ceiling) is incharge of the implementation of the Act. The Director of Urban Land Ceiling is the ex-officio Secretary to the Board. During the year there were 19 competent authority who were in charge of executing the act.

Progress of Implementation.—Under section 6 (1) of the Act, 1976 and under section 7 (1) of the Act, 1978, 14,087 returns were filed before different Competent Authorities. Out of this, 10,588 returns have been disposed of, granting exemption in 611 cases both for individuals and industries and 9,977 cases having been found to be within the ceiling limit. The extent of excess vacant land covered by the statements affected by the Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1978 is 334·6 lakhs square metres. In respect of 431 returns, draft statement under section 9 (1) have been

issued covering an area of 533·75 hectares. Under section 11 (1) of the Act, notification has been issued in 99 cases covering an area of 75·96 hectares. Under section 11 (3) of the Act, notification has been issued in 13 cases covering an area of 10·33 hectares for taking possession of the land.

The Member, Board of Revenue (Urban Land Ceiling) is the Appellate Authority against the order passed by the Competent Authorities. Of the 254 appeals filed during the year, 237 were disposed of leaving a balance of 17 cases.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1955 is continued to be administrated by the Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax during 1979-80. There are 5 A.Cs. of A.I.T. and 2 P.As. to the Commissioner in the cadre of Deputy Collector. The assessment work is done by the 30 A.I.T.Os. in the cadre of Tahsildars.

Salient features :

The Act was amended in April 1979 adopting the crops raised as the basis for converting ordinary acres into standard acres for purposes of computation of the holding of an assessee. Second and third crops raised are also taken into consideration for the above purpose. The exemption limit has been enhanced.

The progress in assessment work (arrear and current) is furnished below :—

	Number of cases for disposal.	*Number of cases disposed of.*	*Balance.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arrear ..	637	466	171
Current	60,774	60,535	239
Total	61,411	61,001	410

The collection work during the year is as follows :—

Receipts for the year 1979-80 RS. 6,82,32,826·46.

SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS.

The Survey and Land Rocords Department attended to the follwoing items of work during the year under report.

The remnants of re-survey of Janmam lands in Gudalur Taluk of the Nilgiris District, survey of 3 Jagir Inam Estates in Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot district taken over under Act 26 of 1963, and the survey of Periyakalrayan Melnadu and Kilnadu Inam Estates lying in Kalrayan Hills of Attur taluk in Salem District were taken up during the year under report.

As per the decision of the Government, resurvey has to be continued and completed over an area of about 1,817 sq. miles in the district of the Nilgiris, Cuddalore taluk of South Arcot District, Kodaikanal taluk of Madurai district and also in the four taluks of Bhavani, Gobichettipalayam, Erode and Dharapuram of Coimbatore district covered by the L.B.P. area where resurvey under the foot-pound system was already commenced.

The total area completed under resurvey under the Metric system in the Nilgiris District was 349·19 square kilometres (134·78 sq. miles). Resurvey of 22 villages in Dharapuram taluk of Periyar district has since been completed. The area completed under resurvey under the metric system in the Nilgiris and Salem district during the year 1979-80 was 228·39 sq. kilometres.

For the period from April 1979 to March, 1980, Town Survey for an area of 272·39 sq. kilo metres and Street surv y for a length of 1903·62 kilometres were completed.

Under maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration, the following items of work were carried out during the year under report :—

(*i*) *Number of Survey marks detected missing*.

A Class Stones	11,985
B Class Stones	5,87,038

(*b*) *Number of Survey marks renewed*

A Class Stones	512
B Class Stones	1,70,946
(*c*) Number of Sub-Divisions measured	6,05,379

Updating Registry Scheme Work.—A scheme for Updating the Revenue Registry introduced during the year came into operation in the State with effect from 1st June 1979. This covers all the Districts of Tamil Nadu except Madras, the Nilgiris, Periyar and Kanniyakumari districts. In the excepted areas, it is proposed to update the registry through the procedure of "Mass Cont ct Programme".

This is a five-year programme of work extending over an area of about 30,000 sq. miles (77,700 sq. kms.). The Scheme is in progress in 29 taluks of the 12 Districts in the State.

During the year the progress of work done is as follows :—

(1) Are completed under location	4,618·80 Sq. Kms.
(2) Number of villages completed under .. measurement.	552
(3) Area completed under measurement	3,550·01 Sq. Kms.
(4) Number of sub-divisions measured ..	4,23·522

MASS CONTACT PROGRAMME.

The mass contact programme introduced in G.O. Ms. No. 1769, Revenue, dated 28th June 1979 was continued during the year. The programme was continued to be implemented by the District Collector with the co-operation and assistance of other district officers. The officials headed by a Deputy Tahsildar with representatives from Survey, Panchayat Development, Agriculture, Public Works and Electricity Departments, etc., as per the advance programme communicated by the District Collector visited a Village in each Firka on the 5th and 6th of each month received petitions from the public and redressed the grievances of the public as far as possible on the spot itself. Where it was not possible to dispose of the petitions on the spot, follow up sction was taken by the department concerned.

The number of petitions received, disposed of and pending under the programme during the year were as follows :—

Number of petitions pending as on 1st April 1979.	*Number of petitions received during the year.*	*Number of petitions disposed of during the year.*	*Number of petitions pending at the end of the year 31st March* 1980.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4,039	38,183	39,763	2,459

CYCLONE AND FLOODS.

There were widespared heavy rains in Tamil Nadu in October-November 1979 which caused heavy damage to human lives huts, houses, cr ps, cattle, roads, irrigation sources and public and private properties. The most affected districts were Mad rai, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Tir chi pp lli, South Arcot and Thanjavur.

2. The Government of Tamil Nadu have promptly undertaken relief measures and extended various assistance on a war footing basis to the people affected as detailed below :—

(i) With a view to provide food to the people marooned in certain villages of Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts, the Government directed the supply of bread by air dropping.

(ii) The Government also ordered supply of one saree and one dhoti free of cost to each family affected by the heavy rains/floods.

(iii) The Government ordered supply of 30 Kgs. of rice free of cost to each of the families affected by floods and who had been evacuated to relief camps and also to those who stayed with their relatives and who were eligible for relief for reconstruction of damaged hut.

(iv) The Government have sanctioned an interest free advance to the Government servants of B.C. and D. Groups to meet the immediate expenses necessitated by damage to their houses and other properties in the affected areas.

(v) The Government ordered the supply of paddy seeds worth Rs. 30 per acre through the depots of the Agricultural Department free of cost to small fa mers and tenants for raising new seedlings in areas specifically declared as having been affected by the District Collector. Millet seeds worth Rs. 10 per acre have been ordered to be supplied free of cost to those farmers who wanted to cultivate millets. The relief extended was proportionate to the dama e caused.

(vi) Government issued orders for reclamation of sand cast lands/ wells affected by floods free of cost in respect of small farmers/tenants and at 50 per cent subsidy for others subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1,000 per acre and Rs. 1,000 per well.

(vii) The Government ordered that as a measure of rehabilitation of Banana crops, a subsidy of Rs. 100 per acre be given to the small farmers and tenarts in the districts of Trichy, Madurai, Kanniyakumari, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore after assessment of crops damaged by the officers of the Agriculture Department.

(viii) The Government ordered payment of a subsidy of Rs. 500 per acre for damage of betelvine affected by floods and supply of coconut seedlings free of cost to small farmers and tenants in Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram Districts. Government also ordered the payment of subsidy of Rs. 25 per cent of fertilizers used for paddy crops to small farmers and tenants in the affected areas subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 per acre and also a subsidy of 25 per cent of the cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 per acre for top dressing of paddy crops.

(ix) The Government ordered grant of full remission of land Revenue water cess local cess, additional assessment, additional water cess, special assessment and special water cess payable for fasli 1389 in accordance with the B.S.O. in all cases in the districts of Tamil Nadu affected by heavy rains and floods, where the crop out turn is six annas (37 paise) and below on field to field inspection basis. The Government also directed the Panchayat Unions to waive the local cess surcharge in all cases where the land Revenue is remitted for fasli 1389. The loss of revenue to the Panchayat Unions on account of such waiver shall be compensated by the Government. The Government also ordered that in cases where the land revenue is remitted for the current fasli 1389, the collection of the arrears of Land Revenue, Water-Cess, Local cess additional water cess, additional assessment, special assessment and special water cess, as also arrears and current instalments of Takkavi loans. be postponed to Fasli 1390. The Panchayat Unions were also requested to postpone the Collection of arrears of local cess surcharge.

(x) The Government ordered payment of Rs. 1,000 from the Chief Ministers Public Relief Fund to each of the families in which any member or members have lost their lives owing to heavy rains and floods.

(xi) The Government accorded sanction of financial assistance to the handloom weavers affected by flood in the district of Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and South Arcot. A loan not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 and subsidy not exceeding Rs. 16,09,200 for disbursement to the affected weavers was sanctioned.

(xii) The Government accorded sanction for a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs to the various Municipalities in the State on 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan basis for taking relief measures.

(xiii) The Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 50.40 lakhs during 1979-80 towards repairs to Public works buildings damaged by heavy rains during November 1979 pending approval by the Legislature. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 760 lakhs to incur expenditure towards the restoration of Government roads, Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads damaged by Floods during 1979 and towards the purchase of tools and plant for the works. A sum of Rs. 450 lakhs has been spent towards Government roads while a sum of Rs. 300 lakhs has been spent towards Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads. Rs. 10 lakhs have been spent towards the purchase of tools and plant.

(xiv) Government sanctioned Rs. 150 lakhs towards the expenditure for closing of breaches in the Public Works Department, irrigation systems caused by floods in November 1979.

(xv) The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs as grant and a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs as loan, to the Corporation of Madras for incurring expenditure towards restoration of flood affected roads in Madras City.

(xvi) Government accorded sanction for a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Corporation of Madurai on 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan basis for taking up the flood relief works.

(xvii) Government accorded sanction for the release of a grant of 9.92 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Housing Board and Rs. 5.08 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board for repairing the damage caused to the properties of the two Boards in the district of Coimbatore, Madurai and Madras.

Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 23.00 lakhs for incurring expenditure during the year 1979–80 for effecting repairs and restoration of Minor irrigation Tanks which were affected by the floods.

DROUGHT.

During 1979–80 there were no adverse seasonal conditions in the State except in Sivakasi and Ramanathapuram divisions in Ramanathapuram District, where there was failure of crop due to adverse seasonal condi-

tions. Therefore the Government ordered the remission of Land Revenue Local Cess additional assessment, additional water cess, special assessment, Special water cess, commercial crop assessment in all cases where the crop yield in a field is 37 paise (50 per cent) and below based on field to field inspection. The Collector of Ramanathapuram was also requested to advice the Panchayat Union Commissioners not to levy local cess where land revenue was remitted. No relief works in the nature of employment oriented works were sanctioned in 1979-80.

OLD AGE PENSION.

There are three social security schemes under old age Pension Scheme viz, Old Age Pension under Normal scheme, Old Age Pension to Physically handicapped Destitutes and Old Age Pension to Destitute Widows The amount of pension payable has been increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25, from 1st April 1979, The Revenue Divisional Officer is the competent authority to sanction pension and the Tahsildar is the disbursing authority. The pension is sent to the pensioner through Money Order without deducting any money order commission. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,86,24,746.75 was spent under the three schemes.

Old Age Pension (Normal Scheme).—This scheme was introduced in 1962 for the grant of pension to old persons who have no means of subsistance and have no relatives bound by customs or usage to support them. The minimum age limit is 60 years in the case of destitutes who are incapacitated to earn their livelihood due to blindness, leprosy, insanity paralysis or loss of limb and 65 years for others. As on 31st March 1980 the sanctioned strength under the scheme is 79.490.

Old Age Pension (Physically Handicaped).—In 1974 the Government extended the scheme of Old Age Pension to physically handicaped destitutes whose disability is 50 per cent or more as per the standard fixed by the Government. The minimum age for availing this pension is 45 years. The present sanctioned strength is 11,980.

Old Age Pension to Destitute Widows.—The scheme was introduced in 1975. The minimum age for availing the pension is 40 years. The present sanctioned strength under the scheme is 22,500.

Supply of Handloom sarees/Dhoties:—The scheme of supply of handloom dhoties sarees to the Old age Pensioners under all the schemes on Independence Day and Pongal Festival was introduced during the year. The expenditure incurred under the scheme was:

Independence Day (August 1979)		Rs. 18,39,320.90
Pongal Festival (January 1980)		Rs. 21,63,717.95
	Total	Rs. 40,03,038.85

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF REPATRIATES FROM BURMA AND SRI LANKA.

Large number of people of Indian Origin are returning from Burma, Sri Lanka and Vietnam as a result of changing conditions in the above countries. The Nationalistic policy followed by the Revolutionary Government of Burma and the Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1954 have necessitated the Indians abroad to leave the above mentioned countries in such large numbers.

The number of repatriates arrived in India upto 31st March 1980 are as shown below :

Burma	1,44,252
Sri Lanka ..	3,33,843
Vietnam ..	2,034

The rehabilitation of repatriates has been treated as a National problem and the Government of India are meeting the entire expenditure involved in rehabilitating the repatriates in the shape of loans and grants.

Various measures have been undertaken to provide relief to the repatriates. Repatriates fall into two categories, viz., those having roots (i.e. those who own landed properties and/or have relation in India) and those who have no roots or any living ties with any part of the country. On disembarkation in India, the first category of repatriates go to their home town, villages or rehabilitation sites while the others are accommodated in transit camps, free of charges. There are three Transit camps, one at Gummidipoondi in Chingleput district, another in Kotta pattu in Tiruchirapalli district and the other at Mandapam in Ramanathapuram district.

Business loan schemes.—Under the scheme loans are given to eligible repatriates upto Rs. 5,000 in two instalments of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 to set up small trades. If the first instalment of loan of Rs. 3,000 is utilised properly and if the business is capable of expansion and if there is need for such expansion, second instalment of upto Rs. 2,000 depending on the needs of the trade will be given to them. Unattached women (Burma) repatriates who have no adult male members to support them and who are above 30 years of age are also eligible for business loan upto a maximum of Rs. 5,000. Those who are above 65 years of age and who have nobody to look after them, are given old age pension. The loans paid under this scheme are repayable in 12 equated annual instalments commencing from the fourth anniversary of the date of drawal of the loan. Upto 31st March 1980 a total of 42,586 repatriate families from Burma and 41,935 repatriates families from Sri Lanka have been sanctioned business loan amounting to 559·29 lakhs and Rs. 1,222·58 lakhs respectively.

Employment opportunities.—High periorities given to the repatriates for appointment in State Government Service through Employment Exchanges. Upto 31st March 1980 a total of 4,415 repatriates from Burma and 3,238 repatriates from Sri Lanka have been provided with employment.

Agricultural and Land colonisation Schemes.—The repatriate families from Burma and Sri Lanka with not less than two able bodied adult members and who have experience in agriculture but have no land of

their own are settled in agricultural land colonies. An area of three acres of dry land is given to each repatriates family. Government lands are given free of cost. They are given agricultural loan amounting to Rs. 5,990 per family for reclamation of land, construction of irrigation wells, purchase of bullocks, seeds, implements, manure etc., to raise crops. Till crops are grown and harvested each such repatriate family is given maintenance allowance at rates ranging from Rs. 40 to 150 per month depending on the size of the family for a period of 21 months, first nine months as subsidy, at full rates and next one year as loan, at half the rate.

Under this scheme, upto 31st March 1980 a total of 375 repatriates families from Burma and 2,161 repatriares famlies from Sri Lanka have been settled incurring an expenditure of Rs. 11.34 lakhs and Rs. 115·18 lakhs (upto 31st March 1980) respecively.

Repatriate families from Sri Lanka whose repatriated assets do not exceed Rs. 5,000 and who have no lands of their own, but are desirous of settling down in agriculture are eligible for loan for purchase of private agricultural lands. Each such family is eligible for a maximum loan of Rs. 6,000 at the rate of not more than Rs. 2,000 per acre for purchase upto three acres. They are also eligible for agricultural loans for carrying on agricultural operations on the lands purchased, and for maintenance allowance and loan for a subsidiary occupation at the same rates as given to those who are settled in agricultural land colonies, if the value of the assets repatriatesed by them is not more than Rs. 5,000 They are also eligible for housing assistance under this scheme.

Employment of Repatriates by State Farm Corporation.—A scheme of settlement of 1,300 Sri Lanka repatriate families in State Farms Corporation projects has been sanctioned. Under this scheme two members in a family will be provided with regular employment as labourers with a minimum monthly income of Rs. 250 per family. For the implementation of the scheme, the State Government have purchased 1975 acres of land in Neyveli which was in surplus of the requirement of Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Neyveli and handed over to State Farms Corporation on lease. The lands were purchased with the financial assistance of Government of India.

Scheme for providing Housing facilities.—All eligible repatriate families are given housing facilities irrespective of the fact, whether they have been given a business loan or employment or agricultural loan, if they and the members of their family do not own a house. For housing Government lands, wherever available are given free of cost. If no Government lands are available loans are given for the purchase of private sites. The housing loan is admissible for the purchase of ready built houses or for the construction of houses with all amenities. The loan under this scheme is repayable in 22 equated annual instalments the first instalment commencing from the fourth anniversary of the date on which the loan was drawn. Upto 31st March 1980, a total of 19,371 repatriate families from Burma and 20,560 families from Sri Lanka have been granted housing loan amounting to Rs. 460·04 lakhs and Rs. 5,93.69 lakhs respectively.

A scheme for the construction of houses to 3,132 repatriates from Burma living in huts in Vyasarpadi Lake area in Madras city with the loan assistance of Rs. 177·62 lakhs from the Government of India has since been sanctioned and work is being implemented through Madras metropolitan Development Authority. Another scheme for construction of 600 houses at Neyveli for the Sri Lanka repatriates settled in State Farm Corporation, Neyveli, has also been sanctioned and the work has been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation. For this scheme the Government of India have provided a loan of Rs. 13·80 lakhs and grant of Rs. 10·20 lakhs A sum of Rs. 10·50 lakhs has been provided from the State Government funds also since the cost of construction is in excess of the ceiling fixed by the Government of India.

Training-cum-Employment Schemes Co-operative Spining Mills—Under this scheme, the Government of India sanction loan to the State Government for investment towards share capital of the Co-operative Spinning Mills for the employment of repatriates. The Government of India sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 336·37 lakhs as straight loan to state Government for depositing with the 12 Co-operative spinning mills in equity shares towards the expansion programme for the provision of employment opportunity to 1952 repat,

riates of which 1958 were employed in the Co-operative Spinning Mills upto 31st March 1980.

During training period the family is given maintenance allowanence and the trainees is paid stipend at the rate prescribed by Government of India for a period of 6 months. After completion of the training the repatriates are absorbed in the Mills on regular employment.

Heavy vehicle motor driving course scheme at Gummidipoondi: —The heads of families ariving fresh from Sri Lanka will be given training for 32 weeks in Driving Heavy Vehicles. On completion of the training, they will be absorbed in the Transport Corporation for which the Repatriate Co-operative Bank will extend financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 15,000 as loan per family to the Transport Corporation.

Settlement to Plantation. —A scheme for raising tea over 3,750 acres in the Nilgiris at an estimated cost of Rs. 674-03 lakhs for providing employment to 3,750 labourers from 1,875 Sri Lanka repatriate families is under implementation. The scheme is financed by loan assistance from Rehabilitation funds and from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. The Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation Limited has been set up for running the plantation. The Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation Limited has also taken up another scheme for raising tea in an extent of 1,500 acres in Gudalur Jenmam lands for providing employment to 750 families of Sri Lanka repatriates. A scheme for raising Rubber Plantation in an area of 2,000 acres in Kanniyakumari district at a cost of Rs. 175·58 lakhs to provide employment to 570 workers from 285 repatriate families, from Sri Lanka is being implemented. Under the scheme 2,011·00 acres have been planted. Upto 31st March 1980 a total of 234 families have been settled.

Employment of repatriates in the National Textiles Corporation self employment scheme.—Under the scheme, one showroom will be alloted to a group of 7 to 10 repatriates. The selected repatriates will be sanctioned business loan of Rs. 5,000 in one instalment in addition the business premises loan of Rs. 1,000. This amount will be deposited in the National Textile Corporation. The National Textile Corporation

will in turn arrange to set up the showroom. The amount sanctioned for setting business premises will be utilised for furnishing the show room mainly for fixing up show-cases, sale counters etc. Goods worth of the total amount of the business loan deposited by the repatriates will be released to the showrooms.

Employment of Repatriates in Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation.—Under this scheme repatriates may enrol themselves as members of the 5,000 Milk Co-operative Societies proposed to be organised during the VIth Plan period with the financial assistance from rehabilitation funds and that the marketing of the milk produced by the Co-operatives would be assured by the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation. Action has been taken by the Directorate of Rehabilitation to implement a scheme for starting dairy complex at Krishnapuram village in Co-ordination with the State Bank of India in Tirunelveli district for providing self employment to 60 repatriate families.

Vietnam Repatriates.—Upto 31–3–1980, 492 families of Indian origin l have arrived from Vietnam. Out of them about 370 families have settled in Tamil Nadu. The Government of India have issued instructions for the sanction of assistance in the nature of relief assistance as distinct from primary rehabilitation assistance. Accordingly the Government of Tamil Nadu, have accorded sanction for payment of immediate relief assistance at the rate of Rs. 30 per family member for a period of 3 months subject to a maximum of Rs. 450 in all.

As regards primary assistance business loan at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per repatriate family has been sanctioned to 355 families.

Other concessions like educational concessions are also previded

CHAPTER XVIII.

RURAL AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Panchayat Development.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act was enacted in the year 1958 constituting Panchayats at the village level and Panchayat Union at the Block level. The Panchayat Unions is a federation of Village Panchayat and Town Panchayats with elected Presidents of the Panchayats, sitting as the members of the Panchayat Union Councils and electing one from among themselves as its Chairman.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Raj is based on the three tier system of Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Union at the block level and the District Development Council at the District level. Though the District Development Councils are statutory bodies, no executive functions are entrusted to them; but only act as an advisory body to Government, suggesting for implementation of production, oriented development schemes at the village and block level for the betterment of the village people and society as a whole. Thus the executive powers are vested only on two tiers at Block and village levels.

Administration.—The Director of Rural Development is responsible for over-all directions and supervision of the programme under both Community Development and the Panchayat Raj Institutions at the State level. He co-ordinates the activities of all development departments at the State level. The administrative channels at the state, District, Blocks and the village level are as follows :—

1. Directorate of Rural Development of the State level.
2. Collectorate at the District level.
3. Divisional Development Officer at the Divisional level.
4. Block Development Officer (panchayat Unions) at the Block level.
5. Panchayats at the village level.

Panchayat Unions and the Financial Position.—There are 374 Panchayat Unions in the State. The total receipts and expenditure of all the 374 Panchayat Union in their General Account are Rs.4,172.60 lakhs and Rs. 2,606.57 lakhs respectively. The average of income and expenditure per Panchayat Union thus works out to Rs. 11.2 lakhs and 6.97 lakhs respectively.

Agriculture.—During 1979-80 the following schemes are taken up by the Panchayat Union:—

(i) Construction of Agriculture depot-*cum*-Godown.

(ii) Maintenance of Panchayat Plantations.

(iii) Other schemes suitable to the local area which are to be selected by the Panchayat Unions in consultation with the District Agriculture Officers and with the approval of the collector.

The following are the schemes taken up during 1979-80:—

1. Supply of equipments to Panchayat and Panchayat Unions.

2. Supply of equipments to individuals.

3. Extension aids villag evizhas-Exhibition, competitions, etc.

4. Agricultural Extension-laying of Demonstration plots.

5. Distribution of green manure seeds.

6. Distribution of seeds and seedlings to individuals for 1979-80 a sum of Rs. 28,447 has been allotted to each Panchayat Unions as grant and this is to be matched with a local contribution of Rs.31,720.

Animal Husbandry.—A sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been set apart by Government under this schemes. A sum of Rs. 6,559 was allotted to each Union as grant and this has to be matched with a local contribution of Rs. 8,942. The following items of work are taken under the scheme:—

1. Construction of Veterinary Dispensaries and improving existings dispensaries.

2. Construction of quarters for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

3. Other schemes to be selected by the Panchayat Union Council based on local conditions for development of cattle, dairy poultry, piggery fodder, etc. in consultation with the Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry with the approval of the Collector.

Fisheries.—A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made under the scheme for the entire state as grants to Panchayat Unions.

Education.—The financial position is given as follows—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Total expenditure on elementary education Budget for 1979–80	8,346
Statutory and non-statutory grant sanctioned for 1979–80	7,345
Balance amount to be raised by the Panchayat Union themselves to meet the cost of elementary education	1,001
Grant released for 1979–80	7,345

STATEMENTS.

Number of schools. (1)	*Elementary schools.* (2)	*Higher elementary schools.* (3)
Panchayat Union	20,304	3,069
Aided	3,969	1,265
Number of students—	...	
Panchayat Union ..	28,32,000	10,01,000
Aided	8,01,000	4,86,000
Number of teachers—		
Panchayat Union ..	70,262	27,356
Aided	20,429	13,943
Number of school building—		
Panchayat Union	16,772	2,868
Aided	3,714	1,213

Food for Work programme.—Under Food for Work Programme food grains are made available to the State Government free of cost for supplementing their budgetary provisions for on going plan and non-plan schemes being implemented by them and for new items of Capital works. The State Government do not have to pay anything for the foodgrains made available as such this is purely an additional resources over and above the budgetary allocation.

During 1979-80, 73,000 tonnes of rice were allotted under Food for Work Programme to the districts and Heads of Department. Upto 31-3-1980, 55,586.279 tonnes of rice had been utilised and there by generated 1.68 crores mandays of employment in the Rural Areas.

Works.—The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1958- has entrusted certain items of works as statutory functions to be carried out by the Parchayat Union Councils. These cover communication, drinking water-supply health and sanitation, elementary education and social education, etc.

The construction, repair and maintenance of all public roads in Panchayat Union area which are classified either as Panchayat Roads or Panchayat Union Roads, are the important statutory functions entrusted to the Panchayat Union Councils. Works are executed under the Village Works prgramme. Besides, grants are also made available under other schemes. In addition, Panchayat Unions are attending to these items of work exclusively from Panchayat Union funds also.

At the end of the year, 32,450 Km. of local roads consisting of mud, gravelled, metalled, black topped and cement were available.

During Water-Supply.—The various types of drinking water sources constructed during this year were as follows :—

Tube Wells and Bore Wells	..	4,910
Over head-tanks ..	..	7,078
Groundlevel reservoir	..	3,896
Automatic pressure tanks	..	1,363
Simple wells ..	..	81,338
Hand pumps		42,856

Applied Nutrition Programme.—The Applied Nutrition Programme implemented with the assistance of Government of India. UNICEF and the State Government was first launched in this state during the year 1962-63. The general objective of the A.N.P. is to improve nutritional status of the people particularly mother and children in rural areas and to help the community to produce protective funds in larger measures and make them available for consumption particularly to the vulnerable section of the village community. Applied Nutrition Programme is an educational programme at village and family level that aims to bring about changes. It aims to imrpove the diet of the vulnerable group by education through self help improved production and consumption.

Salient Features—

1.	Number of villages covered under the programme.	339 villages
2.	Number of Mahalir mandrams organised and strengthened.	120
3.	Number of youth clubs organised and strengthened.	31
4.	Number of fingerlings let in ..	2,55,000 Nos.
5.	Number of deeplitter units set up	1,899 Nos.
6.	Number of backward units set up	3,899
7.	Number of grower forms set up	156
8.	Number of community gardens set up ..	38
9.	Number of kitchen garden set up	56,582
10.	Number of Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam buildings constructed.	282
11.	Production components utilised for Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam feeding—	
	(*a*) Vegetables ..	56,742 kgs.
	(*b*) Eggs	6,34,300 Nos.

(c) Fish	2,979 Kgs.

12. Training :—

Number of officials trained	6,518
Number of non-officials trained ..	1,447

Training Programme.—The various training courses conducted during the year 1978-79 are furnished below :—

Serial number and name of the Course.	Number of persons trained in the centre				
	Pudu-kottai.	*S.V. Nagaram.*	*Kallu-patti.*	*Krishna-giri.*	*Bhavani-sagar.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 One-year Diploma Course for Rural Welfare Officer.	38	33		22	27
2 One-year Artisan courses.	20	20	20	19	20

The total outlay for 1979-80 was Rs. 417.50 lakhs and the amount spent was Rs. 369.28 lakhs up to 31st March 1980. Credit facilities were mobilised for Rs. 295.44 lakhs through commercial banks and Rs. 226.80 lakhs through Nationalised banks. The number of beneficiaries during 1979-80 was 3,10,753.

Dangerous and offensive trade.—During the year a sum of Rs. 27.69 lakhs was collected under dangerous and offensive trade by way of machinery and construction of buildings. During this year prosecutions were also launched in respect of 12,452 cases under dangerous and offensive trade.

There are 605 Town Panchayats and 12,604 village Panchayats in the State. The collection of taxes for village and Town Panchayat are as follows :—

(1)	Village Panchayats. (2)	Town Panchayats. (3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
House tax	203.10	372·81
Profession tax	27.78	66.26
Vehicles tax	11.36	8.73

Elections.—The electoral rolls of Panchayats were prepared afresh in 1972 after a house to house remuneration of eligible persons who attanined the age of 21 years on 1st January 1978. The rolls so prepared were uptodated during this year by including the eligible persons who attained the age of 21 years on 1st January 1979. Final publication of rolls were made on 25th April 1979. Statutory election forms, viz. forms 1 to 21 were printed and supplied to all the districts. Non-statutory forms for use in the elections were ordered to be printed and supplied to districts. The draft instruction book-lets fot the guidence of the presiding officers and Assistant returning Officers of Panchayats were prepared. Pending fixation of the firm dates for the conduct of the election they were not however printed. During this year all the village and town panchayats in the state were dissolved and the Block Development Officers-*cum*-Panchayat Union Commissioners concerned were appointed as Special Officers of the Panchayats from 12th September 1979. The question of issuing of photo-identity cards to all the voters has been engaging the attention of the Government. With a view to hold elections in about April 1980 or so, Government again ordered for updating the panchayat electoral roolls by including the names of persons who attained the age of 21 years on 1st January 1980. Accordingly the rolls were revised and final rolls were published on 10th February 1980. Due to the intervention of both Parliamentary and Assembly elections, the elections of local bodies could not be held during the year under report.

FOREST PANCHAYATS.

In Madurai district alone there were five Panchayat forests covering an extent of 3,550.18 acres during the year as indicated below :—

Name of the Forest Panchayat.	Extent in A.C.
(1)	(2)
1. Kollapatti—Vedasandur taluk ..	291·02
2. Senguruchi—Dindigul taluk ..	1,178·42
3. Pallupatti—Melur taluk	1,359·83
4. Moongilpatti—Natham Sub-taluk	553·01
5. Pudur—Natham Sub-taluk	167·90
	3,550·18

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

There are 107 municipalities including eight Township committees. At the State level the Director of Municipal Administration assisted by a Joint Director of Municipal Administration and at the Region level the Regional Directots of Municipal Administration are inspecting and superintending officers of all the Municipaltiies in the State. The Directorate of Municipal Administration has been controlling the activities of the Municipalities both under administrative and financial management.

Municipal Council.—The Municipal Councils were superceded from 1st July 1976 and Special Officers were appointed to perform the functions of the Municipal Councils. There are 12 Special Officers appointed to supervise first grade and selection Grade municipalities. In second grade and 3rd grade Municipalities the commissioners themselves are the Special Officers exercising the powers of the council. Districts Collectors concerned are appointed as Chairman of the Avadi Township Committee, Ambattur Township Committee, Mettur Township Committee, Kodaikanal Township Committee and Courtalam Township Committee.

Management.—The Chief Executive Authority of the Municipality is the Commissioner and he is assisted by Municipal Engineer, Municipal Health Officer and Municipal Town Planning Officer. The total receipts of all Municipalities during the year was 64.69 crores ; 60 per cent of the receipt had been spent on Establishment charges.

Major Sources of Revenue.—The major sources of revenue of the Municipalities are property tax, Entertainment tax and Surcharge on Entertainment tax, Surcharge on Stamp duty, Income from Remunerative Enterprises Schemes. The total receipt including Government grants and loans amounts to Rs. 64.69 crores.

Government loans and grants.—During the year 1979-80 Government have sanctioned financial assistance to the Municipalities and Township committees as Loans, Grants and Advances as follows :

Loans—

	LAKHS.
Remunerative Enterprises Scheme	40
Works on Municipal Roads (full loan)	30
Dustless surfacing of roads (half loan)	15
Pay and use Latrines	10
Flood Relief works	100
Water Supply Schemes	116.28
Drainage Schemes	103.04

Advances—

	LAKHS.
Ways and Means Advance	7.00

Grants—

Dustless surfacing of roads ..	15.00
Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme	50.00

Integrated Development of Backward Areas	3.00
Flood Relief Works	100.00
Adhoc grant for road Maintenance	12.23
Recurring grant for maintenance of Kodaikanal lake.	0.05

Public Works.—The amount spent on roads buildings, Bus stands, markets, parks, public urinals, etc., including water supply and drainage during the year in Rs. 8,51,14,206·30.

Street Lights.—The Municipal Council maintained 1,53,775 Electric lights (including high power lights, mercury vapour light in certain municipalities). All the Municipal Councils had the benefit of electric street lights, The maintenance of Street lights was handed over to Tamil Nadu Electricity Board in all Municipalities. The amount spent under the heads including investment made is Rs,. 101.68 lakhs during the year.

Public Health Activities and Amount Spent.—The municipalities are responsible to provide proper sanitation in the towns besides cleaning Kutcha and open drains. The Public Health Staff supervised by Municipal Health Officers assisted by Sanitary Inspectors attend to the proper sweeping of roads, lanes and cleaning of all public latrines and private latrines. The Municipal Health Department provides Maternity aid by maintaining maternity and child welfare centres. There were 356 qualified maternity assistants and they have attended 1,65,927 births during the year. Anti-Malaria and Anti-Filaria schemes were implemented in the Municipalities. Special Nutrition programmes to feed mothers and children were conducted in most of the Municipalities.

Education.—The Statement below summaries the financial particulars relating to "Elementary Education" in Municipalities.

	(RUPEES IN LACKS)
Ordinary—	
Income from Education Tax	,171·18
Government grant under section 37 of the Elementary Education Act and other grants.	73·37
Contribution from General Account	24.35
Other receipts	11·71
	285·61
Expenditure on the payment of salaries and allowances to Staff and other items.	299.47
Capital—	
Contribution from General Acount	6.44
Investment realised	0.31
Other receipts.	11.55
	18.30
(Capital Expenditure)	121.56

The Municipal Councils derived a total income of Rs. 2,218.53 lakhs from general taxation and miscellaneous revenues.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS

Council Department.—There were 161 subjects pending at the beginning of the year with the council and various Committees ; 2,285 subjects were received, during the year and 2,427 were disposed of.

Revenue Department.—Total collection by Revenue Department during the year was Rs.1,815·29 lakhs under various taxes and fees.

Central Accounts Department.—The income under Revenue Accounts during the year amounts to Rs. 1,776·00 lakhs, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,874·17 lakhs. The Revenue Account closed with a deficit of Rs. 291·29 lakhs as against Rs.(—) 198·12 lakhs in the previous year. The overall deficit including Advances, Suspense Stock and Town Planning Accounts was Rs. (—) 288·81 lakhs. During the year under report, a public loan of Rs. 110·00 lakhs was raised.

District Offices.—With effect from 1–5–1979, the civic administration was reorganised by way of dividing the city in to 150 division, merging the 12 erstwhile Panchayats. Total length of roads there increased to 1,384 KM. These roads were conserved with 5,934 Sanitary Workers. Daily about 1,470 tons of grabage was removed in the city. During 1979–80 a total quantity of 18,528 metric tonnes of compost was manufactured. 18,128 metric tonnes of compost was sold and a sum of Rs. 1.54 lakhs was realised. There were totally 797 public conveniences. Out of them 59 pay use public conveniences were auctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,45,120,-. Conservancy by night was introduced for the first time from 1–7–1979 at busy areas when day conservancy was found difficult.

There were 5 Veterinary Dispensaries and they were situated in cattle Depots. During 1979-80 repair of road works under loans and grants at a cost of Rs. 83.39 lakhs were carried on.

Electrical Department.—During 1979—80, 2156 new lights were put on service and 101 M.D. lamps were converted into Sodium Vapor lamps. Low tension under ground cables of various sizes totalling to a length of 156–137 KM. were laid during the year. To avoid accidents use boxes in 764 posts were raised to a higher level during the year.

Health Department.—During the year 1979–80, 867 Cholera cases were reported of which 21 died. 3,96,184 Cholera inoculations, 33,607 a. vaccinations and 38,128 Primary vaccinatioms were done during the year. Urban Malariya Scheme continued to be implemented 33,460 Malaria cases were reported during the year 2,60,151 smears were taken.

Family Welfare Scheme.—39 Urban Family Welfare Centres functioning in the city of which 24 are under Corporation of Madras.

Achievements during the year.—

Sterilisation	20,942
I.U.D.	8,002
Users of conventional contraceptives	8,535
Vasectomy	4,275
Tubectomy	16,666

Education. The number of Primary and Middle Schools run by the Corporation of Madras during the year under report rose to 368 as against 367 in the previous year. The number of pupils enrolled was 1,81,940. The shift system was also in existence in about 80 Corporation Primary and Middle Schools. Free supply of Midday Meals to poor and deserving children of the Corporation Primary and Middle Schools continued. A sum of Rs. 22,00,000 was spent towards the supply of midday meal during the year under report. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Corporation Primary and Middle Schools during the year was Rs. 4,19,33,000. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the 25 Corporation High Schools and 9 Higher Secondary Schools during the year was Rs. 1,25,00,790.

Storm Water Drains.—During the year 1979-80 construction of storm water drains were executed under I.U.D.P., I.C.D.P. other Loan Fund and Deposits at a total cost of Rs. 75.91 lakhs.

Horticultural Department.—There were 96 public parks and gardens and 42 traffic islands in the city. Apart from there were five Nursery Sales Centres. From sale of plants a sum of Rs. 1.48 lakhs was ollected in the year.

Buildings—Department. A sum of Rs. 28.53 lakhs was spent towards construction of School Buildings, Dispensaries, Electrical Stores, Dining Hall, Record room and Printing Press during the year 1979-80.

CORPORATION OF MADURAI

There are 65 elected Councillors and 9 co-opted councillors in the Corporation of Madurai. During the yeer 1046 subjects were discussed and disposed of by the Council.

The following are the collection of taxes and fees during the year:-

Description of taxes and fees.	*Total collection for the year* 1979–80.
Property tax	2,12,19,695·95
Profession tax	16,92,923.53
V. and A Taxes	35,740.00
Advertisement of taxes ..	2,24,518.00
Lienced fees (D & O, G T & M L)	8,24,783.00
Water tap charges	19,71,478.00

Street lights —During this year 525 cut off lamps have been fitted in places of already existing lights in Dindigul Road, West Veli Street, East Chithirai North Chithrai South Chithirai and west Chithirai Streets. Adding this to the existing 924 M.V. cut off lmaps, there are 1449 M.V. cut off. lamps at the end of this year. 1220 tube lights have been newly fixed besides existing 8062 and thus there are now 9282 tube lights as on the end of the year 1979–80.

Education.—There are Eight (8) Higher Secondary Schools (3 for boys and 5 for girls), 12 High Schools and 71 Elementary Schools

including 12 Higher Elementary Schools under the Management of Corporation. 12,974 students are studying in the High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools of the Corporation and 35,645 students are studying in the Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools.

Midday Meals Scheme of the Corporation gives tasteful food to 18,200 pupils of the Elementary Schools costing Rs. 7,45,000.

Transportation.—The scheme of providing of hand rails and side walks was executed by Highways and Rural Works Department at a cost of Rs. 13.4 lakhs.

New Bus stand.—A new bus stand was constructed for accomodating the buses bound for North East and East directions at a cost of Rs. 13 lakhs.

Roads.—The total length of different types of roads maintained during the year was 435-460 Kms. In connection with World Tamil Meet, Government sanctioned Rs. 78 lakhs to renew 47 B.T. Roads as first phase. These works were handed over to Highways Department and completed during the year. Due to unprecedented floods in November 1979, the Kurvikaram Salai cause way was much damaged and direct traffic completely disrupted. Diversion road was constructed immediately at a cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs so as to avoid disruption of traffic. In addition, workswere taken upto repair roads for which Government sanctioned Rs. 50 lakhs.

Conservancy.—There were 10 rubbish lorries and 212 rubbish bullock carts to remove rubbish. 6 sullage lorries and 70 sullage bullock carts were used for removing sullage water from areas, where there is no underground drainage system or open cement drains. For transporting nightsoil to compost depot, three lorries were used. Three lorries were utilised to remove silt and effluent from septic tanks of Septic tank latrines.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD

The objective of Rural Water Supply Programme in Tamil Nadu is to provide protected potable and perennial drinking water in close proximity to the 25.70 million of Rural Population of the State with a management system which will spontaneously react to the breakdown of the water supply and make available necessary technology to restore the water supply as quiokly as possible.

During the year under report Government have accorded administrative approval for 31 water supply aschemes new as well as improvments and one sewerage schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,477·18 lakhs. At the end of March 1980, 84 water supply schemes (new and improvements) and 10 Drainage Schemes were under excution. During the year under report 10 water supply schemes 2 improvements to existing schemes were physically completed benefitting a population of 2·60 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on urban water supply and Sewerage schemes is about Rs. 1,280 lakhs. The L.I.C. of India have contributed Rs. 492 lakhs (excluding Siruvani Project) as loan during the year 1979-80 and the state Government have released a loan of Rs. 314·00 lakhs during the year under report for the execution of urban water supply and sewerage schemes other than the city of Madras.

The State Government have ordered to provide protected, potable and perennial water supply to all 5,420 habitations under types 1 and 2. Accordingly, the works were taken up from September 1977 onwards and 2,597 habitations under both types have been provided with protected, potable and perennial water supply.

Type 3 *programmes.*—During the year 1979-80, 47 habitations in Type 3 are provided water supply and an amount of Rs. 68·42 lakhs are spent for the same benefitting a population of 12,280.

Financial allocations.—During 1979-80, the State Government had allotted Rs. 600 lakhs for Rural Water Supply Programme in Tamil Nadu. The Central Government assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme was Rs. 213·52 lakhs. Thus the total allotment made available to this sector both by the State and Central Governments for 1979-80 was Rs. 813·52 lakhs.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY.

Physical and Financial progress during 1979-80.

Year.	*Classification of schemes.*	*Number of schemes completed.*	*Expenditure incurred.* (RS. IN LAKHS.)
1979-80 ..	(*a*) Government of India's accelerated Rursl Water Supply programme under types 1 and 2	296	463·69
	(*b*) State Government's Rural Water Supply Programme under types 1 and 2 ..	504	558·62
		800	1,021·31

Maintenance of Hand Pumps.—One Mechanic-*cum*-fitter is appointed for every 100 hand pumps and he is put under the administrative contr ct of the Block Development Officer and the technical supervision of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

Power Pump Maintenance.—The work of maintenance of power pumps in the rural areas of 3 dist icts viz. Chinglepet, North Arcot and South Arcot has been taken over by TWAD Board from 1st April 1978 for maintenance. 2,788 power pumps have been taken over by TWAD Board for maintenance in the above three districts as an experimental measure. Orders have been issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2003, Rural Development and Local Administration Department dated 20th December 1979 entrusting the work of maintenance of power pumps in the rural areas in the State to the TWAD from 1st January 1980 ; ncludi g the maintenance of power pumps in the three di st cts (viz) Chingalpattu, North Arcot and South Arcot which were already handed over to the TWAD Board on 1st April 1978.

BHOODAN AND GRAMDAN.

Introduction :

The Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Board was constituted in the year 1959 to legalise the donations received by Acharya Vinoba Bhave early in the year 1954-56 underthe provisions of the Tamil Nadu Bhoodan-Yagna Act 1958.

Bhoodan:

An extent of 23,603 acres donated by 15,822 persons have been legalised and vested with the Bhoodan Board which includes an extent of 172·13 acres donated by 43 persons during the year.

Development activities.

An extent of 143.94 acres have been fully developed at a cost of Rs. 6,85,000 and given to the 50 allottees for their own cultivations with all facilities and without any encumbrances in two projects.

Gramdhan :

So far 1,419 Gramdhan pathrams out of 22030 pathrams have been verified, accepted and notified by the Bhoodan Board which includes 121 pathrams processed during the year. 282 villages have been declared as Gramdhan by the Government. An extent of 256.08 acres have been donated by the Gramdhanees as 1/20th of their belonging and the lands have been distributed to the landless poor of the villages concerned by the Gramasabha. A sum of Rs. 28,248·80 has been collected towards Gramasabha Nidhi which will be spent by the Gramasabha in the developmental activities of the villages. During this year, an extent of 72·82 acres has been distributed and a sum of Rs. 6,005·80 has been collected towards Gramasabha Nidhi. Similar projects for the development of Gramdhan villages have been prepared at an estimated cost of Rs. 7 crores sent to various voluntary organisations. At present 4,889 families have been benefitted by the project to a tune of Rs. 1,02,83,015·79 with the cooperation of the voluntary organisation.

There are 32 Gramdhan Sarvodays Cooperstive societies and 13 Bhoodan Service Co-operative societies functoining in the State. A

sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been sanctioned as long term loans and mid-term loans to the societies from the Government, M.D.C.C. Bank and from the Bhoodan funds. A sum of Rs. 2,37,971 to the Government another sum of Rs. 97,350 to the Board and another amount of Rs. 1,90,102 to the M.D.C.C. Bank are outstanding.

Municipal Elections

The term of office of the Special Officers of all Minicipalities was due to expire on the 30th September 1979. in view of the general elections to Parliament it was decided to conduct the municipal elections a few months after elections to Parliament was over. The term of office of the Special Officers of all municipalities was therefore extended for a further period of one year i.e. up to 30th September 1980.

CHAPTER-XIX.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

The Director of Social Welfare was the head of Social Welfare Department. The Director is assisted by a Joint Director, Deputy Director and other officers in the Headquarters. The District Women Welfare Officers in the district attend to the departments works in the districts. The Welfare of Women and Children is attended to by the Department.

Child Welfare Preschools.—4,433 Pre schools were functioning in the State. Trained Balasevikas have been appointed to be in charge of the Pre schools. For the benefit of Harijan Children, 50 Pre schools had been opened during the year. At the end of 1979-80, 300 Pre schools were exclusively run for the benefit of Harijan Children in Harijan Colonies. Five Pre schools were run for the benefit of notified Tribes in Aziz Nagar Colony in South Arcot district. For the benefit of tribal children in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri and Tiruchy districts during 1979-80, 30 new pre schools had been opened and 205 pre schools ware functioning at the end of 31st March 1980. In each centre, 70 beneficiaries, 60 pre schools children and 10 pregnant mothers were provided with supplementary nutrition with CARE assistance. 939 Child Welfare Centres were functioning in buildings constructed with CARE assistance.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.—The 3. I.C.D.S. with 100 centres each in Madras, Thally in Dharmapuri district and Nilakottai in Madurai district continued to function during the year with the services such as pre-school education, supplementary nutrition, Health check-up etc. Under the Material and Child Welfare Service Scheme with World Bank assistance, 42 centres were started during the year. The 68 centres started prior to 1979-80 were being continued. Each centre caters 140 children in pre-schools and 30 in creache. The integrated Child Welfare Demonstration project Poonamallee with 50 Balwadis and 10 creaches was continued in 1979-80 with feeding programme with CARE assistance.

World Bank Nutrition Programme.—Under the World Bank Nutrition Programme, a pilot project at Kottampatti, Madurai district had been started during the year and the staff had been given to begin with training.

Scheme for the Welfare of Destitute children.—During 1979-80 a sum of Rs. 17,062.05 had been released to Punjab Association, Madras, Rs. 46,000 to Stree Seva Mandir. Rs. 32,733.80 to Madras School of Social Work, Madras-8 and Rs. 33.012 to Guild of Service, Madras under the above scheme. During 1979-80 a sum of Rs. 38,00,000 had been sanctioned to 59 Voluntary Institutions.

Orphanages.—4 Orphanages with a strength of 250 in each centre at Madras, Salem, Kanyakumari district and at Madurai had been started during the year. The orphanages are homes for the destitute children of the age group of 5-18 years.

Special Nutrition Programme.—The Special Nutrition programme in 55 centres including Tribal areas covering 1,35,495 beneficiaries and the Modified Special Nutrition Progaramme in Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Singanallur and Pudukottai covering 1,41,035 beneficiaries were implemented during the year. The programme was for the supply of nutrition supplement to economically weaker sections. Under the modified programme 700 gms. of raw balahar was supplied to each and periodical check-up of the beneficiaries was taken up. The bala is supplied by CARE free of cost and the programme was implemented through the local bodies.

Women's Welfare.—Five Service Homes at Tambaram, Cuddalore, Tanjavore, Tirunelveli and Salem were run to cater to poor widows deserted wives, and destitute women between the ages 18-40 and train them in S.S.L.C. and E.S.L.C. condensed course. In addition to giving education, craft section and Secretariat course were started to give training to them in tailoring, dress making and embroidiary and in typewriting Tamil and English and Shorthand. A Secondary Grade Teachers' Training Course with junior and senior section for the benefit of adult women who completed S.S.L.C. through departmental Service Homes was functioning at Pallavaram, Madras with a s rength of 40 in each section during the year

Working Women's Hostel.—A Hostel is run for working women in Madras City under the control of the department with a sanctioned strength of 25 working women.

Work Centres and Production Unit.—During the year Four Tailoring Work centres were started one in Coimbatore, 3 for the benefit of Tribal women at Kolli Hills, Yercaud and Kalrayaan Hills in Salem district. In all 50 work centres and Production units were functioning in the State at the end of the year.

Social Welfare Branches.—The 50 Social Welfare Branches located in Municipal areas were continued during the year. The branches were under the control of organisers and pre-basic classes were conducted in the morning to the children of the age group of 2½ to 5. They also imparted training to women in useful crafts like tailoring, mat weaving etc. Balahar feeding with CARE assistance was given to the children in the branches.

Mahalir Mandram.—11,220 Mahalir Mandrams at the rate of 30 for each Panchayat Union to organise women of rural areas to come together were established and continued to function. An expenditure of Rs. 4,000 per annum was incurred in each block every year towards various activities of these Mandrams. In 184 Mahalir Mandrams, the scheme to import orientation training to the office bearers in the economic activities was implemented at an expenditure of Rs. 6,575 per block.

Special Schemes.—The scheme for giving vocational training in type-writing to benefit poor women by granting them stipend of Rs. 150 in 10 instalments, was implemented. 9,212 women were benefitted during 1979-80 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,50,000.

Supply of free books and note books to the children of widows.—Books and note books have been supplied free of cost to children of widows whose family income was less than Rs. 3,000 per annum. 3,000 children were benefitted during 1979-80.

Widow Re-marriage.—The scheme of widow remarriage provided incentives to the value of Rs. 5,000 to be held in deposit for 7 years. The scheme was restricted to destitute widows in the age group of 18-30

(not divorcees) or deserted wives. During 1979-80 100 couples were benefitted and a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 had been spent under the scheme.

Supply of Sewing machines.—During the year 2,500 beneficiaries were presented with sewing machines one each and a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was spent.

Guidance Bureau.—Guidance bureau for Welfare of widows and destute women were functioning in Madras City, Tanjore, Madurai and Coimbatore. During 1979-80 2,500 families of widows and desti tutes women were rendered assistance.

Special programme for Providing Employment to Rural Women.—153 match Industrial Co-operative Societies, 6 Chalk Industrial co-opreative societies, 3 stationery Goods Manufactuerer's Industrial Co-operative societies, 20 palm based Industries, Palm mat and palm fibre units implemented by Tamil Nadu (Khadi and Village Industries) Board, 3 chalk units sand 3 candle units had been started and were functioning.

State Government grants to voluntary institutions.—The following institutions were given grants for conducting condensed course for S.S.L.C. for destitute women.

1. Avvai Ashram, Sivasailam (Tirunelveli district).
2. Sevashram, Madurai.
3. Kasthiruba Sevilkashram, Gandhigram, Madurai.
4. Trichy Seva Sangam Trichy.

at Rs. 50 per student per month. Similarly Stree Sevs Mandir, Madras was running Secretarial Course and was paid grant towards the teachers salary and stipend amount at the rate of Rs. 20 p.m. per student.

Annual Grant.—The annual grant of Rs. 2,000 each had been paid in 1979-80 for renderting useful welfare programmes to Indian Council of Social Welfare, TamilNadu, IndianCouncilofSocialWelfare,Bombay and the Tata Ihstitute of Social Services, Bombay. During 1979-80 the children of families affected by the Liquor Tragedy of 1976 were admitted in Valluvar Gurukulam, Tambaram Madras and Young Men Christian Association Boys Town, Madras-9 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,20,696 had been incurred.

Building grant.—During 1979-80 Government had accorded sanction for an interest free loan of Rs. 3.50 lakhs to Bala Mandir Foundling Hospital, Madras for the completions of Kamaraj Memorial Complex, Madras.

Modern Training -cum-Production Workshop, Mutlukadu.—68 physically handicapped persons had been trained in the workshop so far and they had been absorbed as casual labourers in the workshop itself. on completion of their training.

Distribution of Tricycles.—877 tricycles were distributed to the poor othopaedically handicapped persons during the year.

Distribution of hearing aids.—700 hearing aids were distributed to poor school going children in 1979-80.

Training at Sree Sevamandir.—The Second batch of training started in June 1979 with 29 physically handicapped women trainees. The trainees were given a stipend of Rs. 75·00 p.m. if they stayed in the hostel and Rs. 40 if they were day scholars.

Tzaining of teachezs for the Deaf.—Under the programme, 14 teachers were trained during 1979-80. The training course was conducted at Little Flower Convent, Madras-6. During the period of training the trainees were given the salary last drew by them plus a special pay of Rs. 25 per month.

Tzaining of teachezs for Mentally retarded.—A grant of Rs. 45,600 per annum was given to Balavihar to train the teachers to teach the mentally retarded children. 19 teachers were trained under the programme during 1979-80.

Maintenance grant—A maintenance grant of Rs. 63,000—was given to 6 voluntary institutions at the rate of Rs.20/- per child p.m. for maintaining children in the age group of 8 to 14 years who were affected with poli, carebral palsy, mental retardation, etc., during the year. A sum of Rs.39,942.25 was sanctioned to 3 voluntary institutions during 1979-80 for maintaining children suffereing from leprosy and the chilkdren of leprosy patients.

Scholarships—Under the Government of India scheme of scholarship to physcially hadicapped persons, 1000 persons were sacntioned scholarship to the tune of Rs.5,72,222/-.

Rehabiiitation Home foz the Blind Women.—The Rehabilitation Home for the Blind with hostel facilities continued to function at Mylapore, Madras-4 and poor and destitute blind women below 40 years of age irrespective of their educational qualifications had been admittek in the Home in 1979-80. The inmates were given training for a period of 6 months in various trades such as weaving, chalk making, etc.

Wozk done by the State Boazd for the Handicapped foz the year—1979-80.—Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,990;- was given to 74 physically handicapped persons towards purchase of artificial limbs appliances. 32 physically handicapped persons were given grants to the tune of Rs.10,400/- for their self employment ventures or for purchase of aids. One physically handicapped person was supplied a wheel chair at a cost of Rs. 750/- and 57 trained handicapped persons were placed as apprentices in various establishments. A sum of Rs.2 lakhs was paid to the Director of Medical Education, Madras for the supply of 1000 calipers. 25 handicapped persons were assisted for securing loan from the Nationalised Banks for setting up of Bunk stalls. They were given each a subsidy for Rs.500/- by the Directorate of Social Welfare.

Govezrment Care Camp Melpakkcm.—The beggar Home at Melpakkam near Ponnamalli continued to function. As against the sanctioned strength of 770 males and 180 females there were 305 inmates during 1979-80. (261 males and 44 females). The Home provided free boardsing and loding to the imates with medical facilities.

The State Sociat Wetfare Board.—The State Social Welfare Board with a non officalas Chairman is a complimentary organisation to implement socialwelfare activities. It is inte grated with the Directorate of Social Welfare. The Director of Social Welfare is the Ex-officio Secretary of the Board.

Annual Grant and p:ar period Grant.—307 institutions were aided under Annual grant with a grant of Rs.4.78 lakhs and 38 institutions with a grant of Rs.3.10 lakhs under Plan period grant during 1979-80.

Nutrition Programme.—5103 children were benefitted through 133 institutions. A sum of Rs.4,32,455 lakhs had been sanctioned in 1979-80.

Creche.—219 units were functioning with 5400 babies and a sum of Rs.12·40 lakhs had been sanctioned for 1979-80.

Holiday Home.—The aim is to benefit the poor children to go around for 15 days on camp and see places to inculcate team spirit, etc. 3500 children were benefitted during the year.

One Timze Grant.—222 institutions were sanctioned Rs. 1.87 lakh as grants for purchase of equipments.

Vocational Tzaining Programme.—81 institutions were aided for different courses with a total grant of Rs.11.70 lakhs.

Condensed course of Education for Adult Women.—7 courses were sanctioned with a grant of Rs. 1.14 lakhs.

Working Women's Hostel.—7 hostels were aided under the scheme.

Socio Economic Programme.—Under the small Scale units, 5 units were sanctioned witha grant of Rs.2.25 lakhs. Under the Diary scheme, 53 units were sanctioned for a total amount of Rs.6,86 lakhs. Under self employment scheme, Rs.30,000;- was sanctioned for 3 units. The Board had started its first anciliary unit for the preparation of industrial chains in collaboration with the L.G. Balaksishnan and Sons, Coimbatore witha total invewstment of Rs.90,000.

State Government Grant in aid to voluntary Irstitutions.—The State Government's grant of Rs.1/- lakh to the State Social Welfare Board for distribution as grants to voluntary institutions has been paid to 20 centres at the rate of Rs. 5,000/- each for the purchase of laboratory eqipments for the guidance centre for children.

ADI-DRAVIDAR AND TRIBAL WELFARE.

Schools—.There are 942 Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools run by Adi dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department for the benefit of S.Cs. Out of 942 Schools. 4 are Higher Secondary Schools 19 are High Schools, 79 are Middle Schools and 840 are Primary Schools. Out of 840 Primary Schools 100 are Single Teacher Schools. The following are the details in respect of boys and girls who are Studying in Harijan Welfare Schools.

Boys	85,633
Girls ..	76,795
Total ..	1,62,428

Incentive Prizes.—Incentive prizes in the shape of clothing are given to scheduled caste students who attend schools regularly. The Headmaster/ Headmistress are also awarded prizes in the shape of silver medals for the maintenance of best attendance. Apart from this four Adi dravidar students (two boys and two clearance) who secure the highest percentage of marks in the State in S.S.L.C. Examination are awarded Rs.500 and Rs.250 in the shape of post office savings books. In addition to the above prizes, the first three Adi-Dravida boys and girls students who secure the highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. Examination, in each district are awarded prizes of Rs.150, 100, and 50 respectively at District level.

Dresses to Girls.—Every year 2 sets of dresses, one at the beginning of the acidemic year and another at the time of Pongal are supplied free of cost to all girl students irrespective of community who are either studying in Adi dravidar Welfare Schools or residing as boarder in Government hostels run by the Department.

The cost of the dresses between the different age groups :

Age group.	*Celling fixed for supply of dresses for two sets.*
1. 5—8 and 9—11 ..	Rs. 18.
2. 12—14 ..	Ra. 30.
3. 15 and above	Rs. 40.

Dresses to Boys.—Two sets of dersses are supplied free of cost to all boy students studying in Standard I to VIII in Adi-Dravida and Tribal Welfare Schools and all the boy boarders residing in Government Hostel run by this Department at a cost of Rs. 10 per set.

Supply of Text Books, Note Books and slates.—Students studying in Adi-Dravika and Tribal Welfare Schools are supplied with text books and slates free of cost, irrespective of their community. All students studying in Standard I to V are supplied with slates. Student studying in Sts. III to X are supplied with note books. Students studying in Std:. I to X are supplied with text books. An amonnt of Rs. 25,82,000 has been allotted for the above item for the year 1980-81.

Inter-coste Marriage awards.—During 1979-80 138 couples were awarded Gold medals under old Scheme and 23 couples were sanctioned cash award of Rs. 4,300 each. Government ordered to extend the above inter-caste marriage concessions to widow/widower who solemnised re-inter caste marriage with effect from 21-8-1979. A sum of Rs. 1,26,400 was spent during 1979-80.

Removal of Untouchability - Harijan Week Celebration.— The removal of untouchability week is being celebrated in all districts from 24th January to 30th January each year. During 1979-80, Rs. 33,000 was provided for this purpose. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's birthday is being celebrated as "Removal of Untouchability day" on 14th April of each year without any financial commitment by Government. During January 1980 special supplements were published in dailies highlighting the various activities of Harijan welfare Department for the uplift of Harijan.

Drinking water supply to Harijan Colonies.—With a view to provide drinking water facilities to the Harijan Colonies new drinking water wells at a cost of Rs. 6,000 and Ground Level Reservoir at a cost of Rs. 15,000 are provided wherever necessary. During the year 1979-80 a sum of Rs. 24,00,000 for S.Cs. and Rs. 2,18,000 for S.C. Converts to chirstianity have been provided for the purpose.

Pre-Examination Training centre for I.A.S. and I.F.S. etc, Madras-35.—To impart training to candidates belonging to S.Cs. and S.Ts. appearing for I.A.S. and I.P.S. and allied services competitive Examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission. New Delhi the Pre-Examination Training Centre was started in the year 1966. The Centre is financed by the Government of India and managed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. From 1977-78 onwards the expenditure towards the centre is met equally by the Centre and State Government. Candidates belonging to S.Cs. and S.Ts. throughout India are admitted in the Centre. The sanctioned strength is 60 and selection for admission is made by the Selection Committes. A token of appreciation to the candidates coming out successful from the above Training Centre and in order to provide an incentive to bright students belonging to S.Cs. and S.Ts. from Tamil Nadu to join the Institutions the Governmet have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 to each of the trainee who come out successful in the All India Service Examinations and admitted to the respective services to enable them to meet their expenses in connection with their training at Mussouri or elsewhere. A provision of Rs. 3·23 lakhs has been made under the Centrally sponsred programme for 1979-80. During the Year 1979-80, 43 candidates were admitted for preliminary and 19 candidates for main Examination in the Centre. Out of them 41 appeared for the preliminary Examination and 19 for the main Examination.

General Housing Scheme.—The Tamil Nadu Adi dravidan Housing and Development Corporation is constructing houses for Adi-Dravidas with the funds provided by the Government and giving to them free of cost from 1974. The Government have ordered the houses for the year 1979-80 will have a plinth area of 207 sq. ft. and the cost of each house will be Rs.4,400 plus an increase of 15 per cent due to escalation of prices. The rates for hill areas will be 50 percent more. This estimate is inclusive of 10 per cent towards administrative charges A sum of Rs. 1.70 crores was placed at the disposal of TADHADCO Adi dravidar Housing Programme for 1979–80.

Scheduled Tribes Education ; Govermrnment Tribal Schools—There are 103 Government Tribal Residential Schools and one non–residential

School run by the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department for the welafare of S.Ts. during 1979–80. The total number of boarder of 103. Residential schools are 6,338 and pupils benefitted under the nonresidential school is 30.

In addition to the various schemes opening of schools under Integrated Tribal Development Programme in sub-Plan areas are also being implemented. Considerable amount has been allotted during every year budget.

Midday Meals.—The day Scholars studying in the Government Tribal Residential Schools are supplied with midday meals from the funds of Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department. 1,583 day scholars are benefitted under this scheme.

Scheduled Tribes Scheme Provision of drinking water to Scheduled Tribes.—Provision of drinking water to S.Ts. is a basic one. A ceiling limit of Rs. 6,000 has been fixed for sinking a drinking water well in S.T. Colonies and a sumof Rs.15,000 for the construction of Ground Level Reservoir in Tribal areas. During the year 1979–80 a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs was provided under sub-plan, a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs was provided under drinking water well in the non-Intergrated Tribal Development Programme areas.

Bonded Labour—The bonded labour subject has been transferred from the Board of Revenue to Director of Harijan and Tribal Welfare from 1978-79. Of the 16 districts the Bonded Labourers have been identified only in 10 districts, viz. South Arcot Thiruchirapalli Thirunelveli, Madurai, Pudukottai, Coimbatore, Periyar, Salem Nilgiris and Dharmapuri and they are numbering 27,874. Out of these, 27,223 persons have been rehabilitated at the end of the year. Schemes have been drawn for construction of houses, supply of poultry units and milch animals for the rehabilitation released bonded labour.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASS.

The department of Backward Classes is running 275 schools for the welfare of Denotified Communities in the State. The total strength in 275 schools was 47,054 during 1979–80.

During the year 261 hostels for Backward Classes and 60 Boarding Homes for Denotified Communities were maintained with a total sanctioned strength of 17,052 and 3,855 Boarders respectively. The following percentage was adopted for admission of boarders in the Backward Classes hostels and Denotified Communities Boarding Homes.

Backward Classes Hostels.	*per cent.*	*Denotified Community Boarding Homes*	*per cent.*
Backward Classes ..	65	Denotified communities ..	60
Scheduled Caste ..	25	Backward Classes	10
Forward Community	10	Forward Community ..	5
		Scheduled Caste	25

The income limit is fixed for admission of boarders is Rs. 2,500 per-annum.

Midday Meals—Midday Meals at a cost of Rs.0.20 paise per meal were supplied to all the pupils studying in the Denotified Community Schools and Kallar Schools in Mudurai District. The supply of "CARE" food was also introduced since March 1975. "CARE" food was served for 100 days in a year and the remaining 120 days Rice Meals are supplied to the Government cost. A sum of Rs. 8.24 lakhs was spent to the supply of Midday Meals during 1979-80.

Clothing Two sets of uniforms were supplied to each of the inmate of the Denotified Communities Boarding homes and Backward Classes (High School) hostels. Pupils studying upto III standard in Kallar Schools in Mudurai Distract and pupils studying in Denotified schools in other districts was also supplied with 2 sets of dresses each. One set is intended for Deepavali and the other set is intended for Pongal A sum of Rs. 13·34 lakhs was spent for this purpose during 1979-80

Supply of Books and Slaes—The pupils studying in I to III Std. in the Denotified Community Schools in all districts except Madurai and Std. I to X in the Kallar Schools in Madurai district were supplied Text Books, note books and Slates at Free of cost. A sum of Rs 3·36 lakhs was spent under this scheme.

Boarding Grants.—Assistance were given to Poor desesving Backward Classes and Denotified Community pupils whose parentalannual income does not exceed Rs. 2,500 and staying in private recognised hostels to meet their Boarding and Lodging charges. The rate of boarding grant was Rs. 25 p.m. per boarder. From December 1978 onwards, the rate has been revised as follows:—

	Existing Rate.	*Revised Rate.*
Madras city .. Dist. Head quarters Taluk Head quarters	Rs. 25 p.m.	Rs. 35 p.m.
Other Places	Rs. 25 p.m.	Rs. 30 p.m.

The details of the Boarding grants sanctioned during 1979-80 are furnished below :—

	Number of hostels.	*Number of grants sanctioned.*	*Amount spent.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Backward Classes ..	42	2,395	6·12
Denotified Communities	3	74	0·13
Total	45	2,469	6·25

State Scholarships.—The details of scholarships sanctioned during the year are furnished below :—

	Number of prematric students benefitted.	*Number of post-matric scholarships sanctioned.*	*Amount spent.* *Pre-matric.*	*Amount spent.* *Post-matric.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
a. Backward Classes ..	75,581	1,03,911	18·71	242·90
b. Denotified Communities	1,45,498	6,939	14·11	19·49
Total	2,21,079	1,10,850	32·82	262·39

Supply of Tools to other Backward Classes.—The Number of persons benefitted into this scheme during 1979-80 are given below :—

Name of tools.	Number of persons.	Amount spent.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Barber kits	4,000	3,96,000
Dhoby Iron Boxes:	4,000	13,12,920
Boyar Tools ..	250	25,000
Total	8,250	17,33,920

Free supply of tools to Denotified Communities.—Tools were supplied to the successful Denotified Communities trainees of the General Purpose Engineering Workshops free of cost for their self employment in Blacksmithy, Fitting and sheet metal. A sum of Rs. 0·10 lakhs was spent during 1979-80 under this scheme.

Agriculture.—A sum of Rs. 2,500 was paid to poor Denotified Communities as subsidy in three instalments for enabling them to sink irrigation wells. During the year Rs. 1·40 lakhs was spent for sinking 56 new wells.

Cottage Industries.—Three General Purpose Engineering Workshops at Checknurani (Madurai district), Mudukulathur (Ramanathapuram district) and V.K. Pudur (Tirunelveli district) were maintained. Further two Industrial Training Centres in Rattan and Fibre in Thakkalai and in Kulithurai in Kanniyakumari district and one carpentry and one Weaving Units in Aziznagar settlement in South Arcot district and seven Tailoring work centres. were maintained in Usilampatty and Cumbum in Madurai district. Kadaladi in Ramanathapuram district, Kulavanigapuram and Devarkulam in Tirunelveli district, Aziznagar Settlement in South Arcot district and Krishnankoil—Nagercoil in Kanyakumari district. A sum of Rs. 2·82 lakhs was spent during 1979-80.

Special Training Institute.—The Special Training Institute (BCs) was continued to coah Backward Classes and Denotified Communities candidates for appearing I.A.S., I.P.S., etc. During 1979-80, 49 candidates were admitted of them 21 have come out successfully in the Preliminary Examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission.

Kallar Reclamation.—The Special Deputy Collector (KR) Madurai continued to be incharge of Kallar Reclamation Schemes. Particulars of the Number of Schools and Boarding homes intended for them are given below.:—

	Number of schools.	*Strength.*
1. Elementary Schools	206	29,152
2. Higher Elementary Schools	32	11,014
3. High Schools	8	1,984
4. Higher Secondary School ..	1	657
Total	247	42,807

Special fees to the pupils studying in the Kallar High Schools were paid by the Department of Backward Classes. Separate District Scout Associations was formed for the Kallar Schools in Madurai district and there were 258 Scout Units in the Kallar Schools. 28 Boarding Homes are also maintained with a sanctioned strength of 3,540 inmates A sum of Rs. 131·15 lakhs was spent on implementation of various schemes for Kallar Reclamation in Madurai district during 1979-80.

Aziznagar Settlement.—One Manager in the grade of Tahsildar continued to be incharge of the Aziznagar Settlement in South Arcot district, during 1979-80. The main occupation of the settlers was Agriculture, lands were assigned to them. Two units viz., Carpentry and Weaving were run in this settlement to provide alternative jobs to the settlers. In addition to this, Five Balavadis had also been

established in this settlement and they were functioning well. One tailoring centre was also maintained with a strength of 20 Trainees. The expenditure made during the year for the implementation of above schemes is given below:—

	Expenditure. (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1. Maintenance of Carpentary and Weaving Units	0·10
2. Maintenance of Balawadis	0·01
3. Maintenance of Tailoring Centre	0·69

There is one Elementary School with a total strength of 315 during 1979-80. The pupils in the Elementary schools were supplied with Midday Meals, Text books, note books and slates free of cost; They were also supplied with two sets of dresses free of cost the village Panchayat continued the arbitration of small disputes among the settlers. There was one Doctor with a dispensary and other staff to look after the health of the settlers. The settlers were living in healthy surroundings and they were availaing themselves of all the opportunities offered by the Government. Their standard of living has been improving.

CHAPTER XX—TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

The Government of Tamil Nadu was operating eight state owned transport Corporations during the year for the benefit of the travelling public. Each Transport Corporation was under the control of a full time Managing Director. The Pallavan Transport Corporation had a full time Chairman. The Secretary to Government, Transport Department was the Chairman of the other Corporations.

Pallavan Transport Corporation (Metro).—The Corporation was farmed on the 1st January 1972, with a fleet strength of 1,029. Its area of operation was the Madras Metropolitan area. The operative fleet strength as on the 31st March, 1980 was 1690. It was running 10 mini buses also. The labour force of the Corporation was 14,152 on the said date. This Corporation paid the minimum bonus of 8·33 percent plus Rs. 100 as ex-gratia for the year 1979–80 to all its employees. It was carrying on an average 23·44 lakhs passengers per day.

Pallavan Transport Corporation (District).— The Corporation was formed with effect from the 15th September 1975. The area of operation of this Corporation was Chengalpattu district. Its operative fleet strength was 442 as on the 31st March 1980 The Labour force was 3,387 as on 31st March 1980. It paid a minimum bonus of 8·33 per cent plus Rs. 100 as ex-gratia to all its employees for the year 1979–80. The Corporation was carsying on an average, 1·80 lakhs passengers per day.

Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation.— The long distance express services connecting all the district headquarters in the State was run under the name of Pallavan Transport Corporation (Express) till 15th January 1980. It was formed as Thiruvalluvar transport Corporation with effect from 16th January 1980. Its area of operation was the entire State. It had an operative fleet strength of 394 as on the 31st March 1980. It has a labour force of 4078 on the said date. On an average, 34,000 passengers per day were making use of the Express services. This Corporation had also paid a minimum bonus of 8·33 per cent plus Rs. 100 as ex-gratia to all its employees for the year 1979–80.

Pandiyan Roadways Corporation.—The Corporation started operation from the 17th January 1972. The fleet strength of the Corporation as on the 31st March 1980 was 931.The area of operation of this Corporation was Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai districts. Nearly 6,902 employees were working in the Corporation. It has paid bonus and ex-gratia totalling to 20 percent to its empoyces for the year 1979–80. It was carrying, on an aveage 9·10 lakhs passengrs per day. The Corporation was operating 2 mini buses in Nilakotai taluk, one in Theni area and two short wheel base buses in Rameswaram island.

Cheran Transpozt Corporation.—Cheran Transport Corporation started its operation on the 1st March 1972. The operative fleet strength was 860 as on the 31st March 1980. The area of operation of the Corporation was Coimbatore, Periyar and Nilgiris districts. The labour force of the Corporation on the said data was 6,140. The Corporation paid the maximum of 20 per cent by way of bonus and Ex-gratia to all its employees for the year 1979–80. It was carrying on an average 7·28 lakhs passengers daily.

Cholan Roadways Corporation.—This Corporation commenced operation on the 1st March 1972. Its fleet strength as on the 31st March, 1980 was 689. The labour force was 5,033. Bonus of 8.33 percent and ex-gratia of 8.67 per cent was paid by the Corporation to all its employees for the accouting year 1979–80. On an averge 5·88 lakhs passengers were travalling in the buses of the Corporation per day.

Anna Transport Corporation.—Anna Transport Corporation strated operation from the 15th February 1973. It was having 434 buses as on the 31st March, 1980. It paid a bonus of 8·33 per cent and ex-gratia of 11.67 per cent it all its employees for the year 1979-80 The number of employees of the Corperation was 2667 on the said date On an average, 2.78 lakhs passengers were travelling in the buses of the Corporation per day.

Kattabomman Transport Corporation.—The Corporation commenced its operations from the 1st of January 1974. The area of operation was Tirunelvelli and Kanniyakumari districts. It started with 458 buses

and was having 626 buses as on the 31st March 1980. It had a labour strength of 4,604 on the said date. This Corporation had paid a bonus and ex-gratia totalling to 20 per cent to all its employees for the year 1979-80. It was carrying on an average 5·71 lakhs passengers daily.

Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation.—The Corporation was formedon the 16th January, 1975. Its area of operation was south Arcot and North Arcot Districts the Corporation had its headquarts at Villupuram Its fleetstrength as on the 31st, March 1980 was 336. The Corporation had paid the minimum bonus of 8·33 per cent plus Rs.100 as ex-gratia to all its employees for the year 1979-80. It was having a labour strength of 2,437 on the abovedate. On an average, about 1·65 lakhs passenger were travelling daily in the Corporation buses.

MOTOR VECHICLES ADMINISTRATION.

The Transort Department was under the administrative control of the Transport Commissioner who was the first Member, Board of Revenue. The Transport Commissioner was also the State Transport Authority He was assisted by a Joint Transport Commessioner, who was the Secretary to the Transport Commissioner and two Deputy Transport Commissioners. One functioning as Secretary State Transport Authority. There were 4 Zonal Deputy Transport Commissioners and 18 Regional Transport officers in the State. The Regional Transport Officers in the districts functioned as Secretares to the Regional Transport Authorites who are District Collectors. As regards Madras city the Regional Deputy Transport Commissioner functioned as the Regional Transport Authority. The Department administered the provisions of the "Motor vehicles Act 1939". "Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974" and the Rules made thereunder.

Buses—Operators-Routes.— There were seven State Transport Corporations in the State and had a fleetstrength of 6,243 buses. There were 2,655 private Bus operators owning between 1 to 49 buses. The fleet strength of the private operators was 5064. There were 339 metropolitan service routes, 1749 city and Town service routes 4,622 mofussilor ordinary services routes and 144 mofussil Express service Routes.

Contract Carriages.—Ther were 16,256 contract carriages in the State at the end of the year 1979–80 comprising Luxury coaches, omni buses, Tourists Taxis (State) ordinary Taxis and Auto Rickshaws. During the year, the State Transport Authority issued 375 Tourists Taxi permits and 11 All India Tourists Taxi permits.

Goods vehicles.—There were 26,267 public carriers and 3,265 private carriers in the State at the end of the year. In addition there were 2,692 goods vehicles not covered by permits and 73 Trailers to Goods vehicles.

Tractozs, Agricultural vehicles, etc.—There were 7,878 tractors covered by permits, 8,229 tractors not covered by permits, 501 Agricultural vehicles and 1,97,651 other vehicles not covered by permits in the State at the end of the year.

Liucening of Drivers and conductors.—During the year 59,235 new driving licences were issued and 1,13,693 licences were renewed. The number of new conductor licenses issued and licences renewed during the year were 26,743 and 13,231 respectively.

Purchase of Motor vehicles.—The Transport Commissionr continued to be the authority for the purchase of motor vehicles required by Government Departments other than Transport Corporation and Electricity Board but including Local Bodies and Autonimous Corporations. During the year orders were placed for 588 vehicles at an estimated value of Rs. 2,61,61,259.

Enforemcent.—The flying squads attached to the 4 Zonal Offices detected cases of tax evasion, plying of transport vehicles without vaild permits, fitness certificates, etc. 2,30,479 vehicles were checked on road by the officials of the transport department during the year and in 1,344 cases C.F.X. notices were issued for excess smoke. During the year check reports were issued in 35,385 cases, compounding fees totalling Rs. 9,50,893 and tax of Rs. 82,912 were collected. 64 permits were cancelleed, 9,613 permits were suspended and punishments were awarded against 569 drivers and 343 conductors.

State Transport Appellate Tribunal.—The appellate authority against the orders of the State Transport Authority and its Secretary, the Regional Transport Authorities and its secretaries was the State Transport Appell te Tribunal held by an officer of the cadre of District Judge. The Tribunal disposed of 238 revision petitions and 900 appeals during the year. 507 revision petitions and 2,162 appeals were pending at the end of the year. During the year 188 writ petitions were filed in the High Court and 451 writ petitions were disposed of the number of writ petitions pending in the High Court at the end of the year was 478.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue realised by way of Motor Vehicles Taxes and Fees during the year was Rs. 78·38 crores as against Rs. 68·57 crores during the last year. The expenditure incurred during the year for the administration of the department was Rs. 172·83 lakhs.

MOTOR VEHICLES MAINTENANCE ORGANISATION.

The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation was constituted as a separate Department under the control of a Director in June 1977. It is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of about 6,000 vehicles of various Government Departments throughout the State. Nine Workshops at Madras, Thanjavur, Salem, Madurai, Kancheepuram Cuddalore, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Nagercoil and two Service Stations at Tirunelveli and Secretariat Compus are under the control, of the Organisation.

The Central Purchase and Storage Unit is making bulk purchase of spare parts and accessories at competitive rates. During 1979-80 spare parts to the tune of Rs. 52 lakhs were purchased. The local purchase of spare parts made by the unit offices has been reduced from 28·8 per cent to 18·3 per cent. Tyres are supplied as and when demanded by vehicle owning officers.

Details of reparis carried out during the year are furnished below :—

Major	328
II Line	4,154
Minor	9,626
Servicing	2,391
Others	392
	16,891

A preventive maintenance repairs programme has been charted out for Government department vehicles.

An Expert Committee has been formed for each District for condemnation of the vehicles. The Committee comprises of 3 Members, with local Automobile Engineer as the Chairman of the Committee. The Committee inspects the vehicles and offers its technical opinion. The number of vehicles inspected for condemnation by the Expert Committees during the year was 189.

MINOR PORTS.

The State Port Officer continued to be the Head of the Tamil Nadu Port Department. He was assisted by the Port Officer, Cuddalore, Port Officer, Nagapattinam Inspecting Dredging Engineer and Executive Engineer, Civil. The intermediate ports of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam and the minor ports, Rameswaram, Pamban, Kilakarai and Colachal were under the control of the State Port Department.

Port Operations.—During the year, 2.493 Fishing Launches were registered and licensed at all the intermediate and minor ports. The total number of Fishing Launches registered and licensed upto 31st March 1980 was 2,822. No cargo boat was registered afresh at any of the intermediate or minor ports. The total number of cargo boats registered and licensed was 514.

Pilotage.—During 1979-80 a total number of 86 vessels of a total tournage of 12,839·56 c.ms. were piloted through Pamban and Kilakarai channels.

Dredging Operations.—There were two dredgers, and two sand pumps at Cuddalore, One dredger and one sand pump at Nagapattinam and one dredger at Mandapam. These plants were engaged in decpening the harbours. Silt of 60,640 M.Ts. at Cuddalore, 1,819 M.Ts. at Nagapattinam and 5,365 M. Tonnes at Mandapam were dredged during the year.

Cargo.—A total quantity of 64, 309·04 M. Tonnes of cargo of onions, iron ore illimenite sand, etc., was exported and a total quantity of 5,655·5 M. Tonnes of cargo of Fertilisers and coral stones was imported through the intermediate and minor ports during the year.

Traffic.—12 steamers and 20 sailing vessels entered Cuddalore port, of which 12 steamers and 16 sailing vessels were cleared during the year at Cuddalore port. 65 steamers and 5 sailing vessels entered Nagapattinam port, of which 65 steamers and 3 sailing vessels were cleared during the year at Nagapattinam port. The details of dembarkation and embarkation of passenger traffic at Nagapattinam and Ramesvaram ports during the year were 90,618 and 72,954 respectively. 1278 M. Tomes and 14 M. Tonnes of Government stores were landed and ahinped respectively during the year through the intermetiate and minor ports.

Development works.—Navlgational aids at a cost of Rs. 53,033 were provided at Cuddalore port. A sum of Rs. 1,19,692 was spent for the construction of transit shed, boundary wall and 4 wherf supervisors quarter at Nagapattinam.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS.

The Highways and Rural Works Department is incharge of Planning Design consruction and maintenance of roads and bridges in Tamil Nadu and offers technical guidance to the Panchayat Unions in respect of Rural Works Programme.

The State Highways and Rural Works Department maintains roads under the following categories. The length of roads under different categories are as follows :—

	Kilometres
National Highways (Urban) ..	137
State Highways ..	1,814
Major-District Roads ..	13,948
Other District Roads	17,569
Total ..	33 468

State Road Programme.—During 1979–80 the department took for execution the following works sanctioned by the Government.

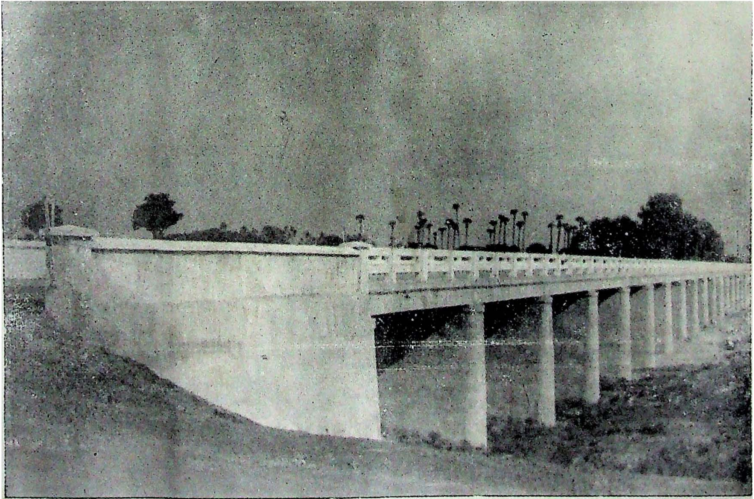
(1)	Numbez of wozks. (2)	Cost in. (3) LAKHS.
(a) State Roads scheme National Highways (Urban)	16	10·00
State Highways ..	32	78·00
(b) District Roads	28	60·00
(c) Bridges	4	115·00

The improvements to the Suramangalam Tharamangalam Read serving Salem Steel Plant costing Rs. 130 lakhs is likely to be completed shortly. The following bridges works are nearing completion. ,

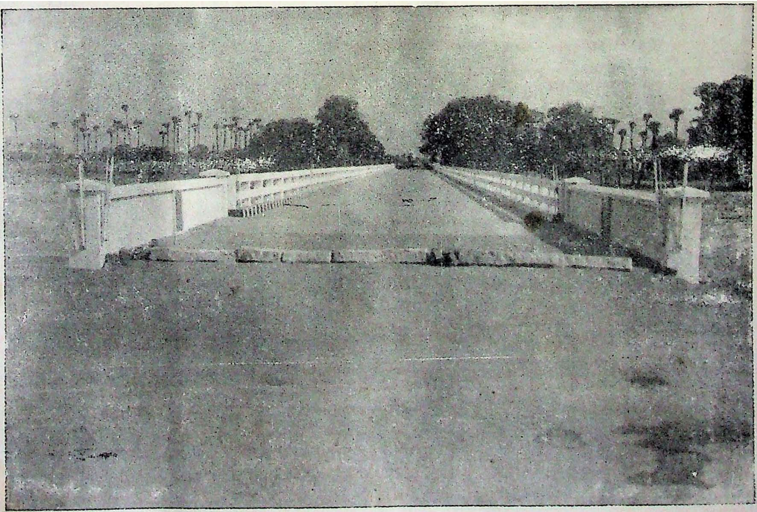
	LAKHS.
(i) Bridges accross kortalayar river (Chengalpattu district).	17·00
(ii) Submersible bridge across Penneri river (North Arcot district).	25·00
(iii) High lebvel bridge across Vachukkal river (Salem district).	5·30

Avenues.—The Highways and Rural Works Department has launched an intensive as well as extensive programme of developing avenues supplementing the scheme of afforestation and had planted numerous trees, of timber fuel, oil, fruit, flowers and shade values. As many as 18 lakhs of Palmyrah seeds have been sown and 6 lakhs of trees other than palmyrah have been planted along the road sides during 1979–80.

Tibai Area improvement.—The execution of 12 road works to cover 171·10 k lo metres at a cost of 209·25 lakhs in the tribal areas of South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri and Tiruchirappalli districts are in progress.



Constructing the Bridge across Araniar at KM 38/0 of Madras Pulicat Road



Constructing the Bridge Across Araniar at KM 38/0 of Madras Pulicat Road
View of Carriage way

Rural Roads Scheme.—Under this scheme upto 31st March 1980 a total length of 3,514 kilometres of roads have been taken up and completed at a cost of Rs. 18·50 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 299·25 lakhs was incurred during 1979–80.

Fair Weather Roads.— Under this scheme upto 31st March 1980, 6,227 kilometres of roads have been completed at a cost of Rs. 8·56 crores. Out of the 6,227 kilometres a length of 840 kilometres has been metalled.

Hill Area Development Programme in the Nilgiris district.- Under the programme 16 works costing Rs. 141·50 lakhs have been sanctioned during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 31·38 lakhs has been made in the year.

Sugarcane Road Development Scheme.—Under the scheme the expenditure incurred is Rs. 147·65 lakhs. The length of roads improved formed and taken over for maintenance as on 1st April 1980 is 553·2 kilometers.

Madras Urban Development Project under World Bank Scheme.—Subways at six places, viz (i) near the Central Station on Waltax road, (ii) opposite to Madras Beach Railway Station in North Beach Road ; (iii) near the Safire Theatre; (iv) on Anna Salai near Saidapet Teacher's College, (v) near Hindu Office on Anna Salai ; and (vi) near the K.M.C.H. on Poonamallee High Road have been completed and opened to traffic.

Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation.—The Government have sanctioned the formation of Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation with its headquarters at Madurai. The Corporation will undertake execution of works costing Rs. 5·00 lakhs and more. The Corporation will also undertake the works whcih have been abandoned by the Contractors and the works, for which no tenders are received, respective of the cost of such works. The Corporation has come into being on 11th February 1980.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

The National Highways Wing was created in September 1971 and is functioning under a separate Chief Engineer. The National Highways is the property of Government of India and is owned by them. The

development and maintenance of all National Highways and Central Road Fund Scheme are attended to by this Wing. The activities under these schemes are detailed hereunder.

National Highways Works.—The total length of National Highways system in Tamil Nadu is 1,865 kilometres including urban stretches of which 125 kilometres are of single lane stretch and the rest is of double lane width. Funds are released by the Government of India for the development and maintenance of National Highways and works are executed by the State Highways Department.

The performance under National Highways Orignal works and the programme of works approved by the Government of India are furnished below :—

Number of works sanctioned.		*(Sanctioned cost in lakhs.)*
(i) Pre IV Plan	25	78·189
(ii) Work sanctioned upto 31st March 1980.	609	.. 3932·300
(iii) Pamban Bridge Project	1	532·870
Total	635	4543·359

Out of 609 Road and Bridge Works sanctioned since IV Plan period 501 works were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,445 lakhs and the remaining works are in progress. The Government of India have tentatively approved works to the tune of Rs. 2,411 lakhs for sanction during the Sixth Plan period (1978—83). Out of this 30 works costing Rs. 427·450 lakhs have been sanctioned. The allotment for 1979–80 including Pamban Bridge Project is Rs. 528·00 lakhs and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 528·553 lakhs.

National Highways maintenance.—The Government of Inkia have released a sum of Rs. 137·75 lakhs for maintenance including special repairs on flood damage for the year 1979–80. An expenditure of Rs. 142·19 lakhs was incurred in the year.

Central Road Fund Scheme Works.—For the Fifth Plan period 13 works to a tune of Rs. 322·395 lakhs have been approved by Government of India. Of these, (a) the work of construction of a bridge across river Palar near Girgagandi is to be executed by the Karnataka State and the Tamil Nadu State's share has been remitted. (b) the work of forming a road from Shri Kothandaramasamy temple to connect Madurai Dhanushkodi Road in Rameswaram Islands has been completed. (c) The two ghat road works are under investigation and the remaining 9 works are under various stages of progress.

Highways Research Station.—The following research schemes have been taken up under research and development programme financed by Government of India :—

Serial number and name of work.	*Rough cost in lakhs.*
1. Research and development of precast culvert construction.	2·70
2. Establishing a pilot plant for manufacture of road binder from Neyveli and laying road surface.	2·40
3. Development of intermediate road construction of Technology for utilising optimum manual and mechanical labour.	3·50
	8·60

An amount of Rs. 4·69 lakhs has been spent on these works in 1979–80.

SPECIAL WORKS

The work of forming approaches to the Railway Overbridge at km. 100/8-10 of NH. 45 near Thozhuppedu Railway Station in Chengalpattu District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,86,600 has been completed and traffic has been allowed from 31st December 1979. The bridge across Araniar at km. 38/0 of Madras-Pulicat Road in Chengalpattu District at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.85 lakhs was completed during the year.

Flood works. —The assessed value of damages to roads and structures caused by November 1979 floods reported to the Central Team that visited this State in December 1979, is Rs. 2,790.34 lakhs. Based on the report of the Central Team, Government of India approved the following amounts. —

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Roads	555
Buildings ..	10
M.I. Tanks	23

Details of total allotment and expenditure during 1979–80 flood works under each category are furnished below :—

Category.	*Allotment.*	*Expenditure.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).	
Government roads	339.90	346.31
Panchayat Union roads	215.10	212.16
M. I. Tanks	23.00	23.05
Buildings	27.00	26.88
	605.00	608.40

STATIONERY AND PRINTING

The Directorate of Stationery and Printing was formed from 1st January 1978 with the intentions of Coneentrating on the major of arrears decision-making such as personel management, evaluation, incentive schemes, etc. The Directorate was shifted to a spacious building at Anna Salai during the year.

The Government Central Press, Mint Buildings, Government Stationery Stores, Government Publication Depots at Anna Salai and High Court premises, Madras, are under its control. Besides there are Branch presses at Central Prison, High Court and Choolai, Madras and at Pudukottai, and Regional Press at Salem, Virudhachalam, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai.

Standardised forms were rationalised. revised and simplified during the year. Out of the 6 693 forms enumerated in the Printing Manual 3,156 were deleted as obsolete. 1,384 forms were newly standardised. Economic use of paper has been planned. Use of inland letters in fair copying the letters without enclosures has been encouraged to reduce the expense of postage and on envolopes.

Apprenticeship Scheme:

301 apprentices with various designated trades such as letter press machine, hand composing, book-binding, mono key board operator, Lino key board operator, mono caster, fitter engraver, etc., were engaged under Apprentices Act, 1961. Besides this 45 apprentices (Diploma Holder and Sandwich students) were also been engaged under the Apprentices (Amendment) Act, 1973.

Government Central Press, Vallalar Nagar:

It continued to execute important Government printing work like budget, top secret work, raffle ticket, items of work relating to the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, Motor Vehicle licence, challans, Higher Secondary Education forms, covers, answer books, ration cards, P.T.C. bus season tickets and milk cards. The printing of ballot papers and other work connected with the elections to the by-election to Thanjavur and Nagapattinam Parliamentary Constituencies. General Election to Lok Sabha, two Graduates' Constituency and two Teachers' Constituency and three by elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly were taken up and executed. The Krishnasamy Naidu Commission of Inquiry Report, Sadasivam Commission Report, Prison Reforms Commission Report and Periyar in Puratchi Mozhigal were some of the important items printed.

Stationery Stores :

Paper and boards are procured from the mills on the allocation made by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi on rate contract basis. The Director-General allotted only 367 metric tonnes of paper on various paper mills. Supply was effected by the mills only to the extent of 265 metric tonnes. Tenders were called for, for the balance of requirement and they are on process. Out of 2,245 metric tonnes of imported white printing reel paper allotted by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals 1,740 metric tonnes was received during the year. As the allocation was not sufficient, order was placed with Messers Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited, Erode. Out of the annual quota of 1,500 metric tonnes supply was effected to 700 metric tonnes. 510 quintals of straw boards was allotted by the Director General of Supplies and Disposals and the entire quantity has been supplied by the mills. Backlog of 600 quintals was also supplied during the year.

The following stationery articles was purchased on tenders during the year :—

(i) Ink tubes for Gestetner duplicator		40,000
(ii) Ink tubes for Shourie duplicator..		10,000
(iii) Pencil carbon (29.7x21 cms) Blue..	Reams	8,000
(iv) Pencil carbon (29.7x42 cms) Blue	Do.	3,000
(v) Typewriter carbon (29.7x21 cms) Black	Do.	6,000
(vi) Typewriter carbon (29.7x21 cms) Purple ..	Do.	7,960
(vii) Typewriter carbon (29.7x42 cms) ..	..	3,500
(viii) Stencil paper Gestetner ...		6,000
(ix) Stencil paper Shourie		1,000
(x) Stencil paper RRR ..		500

TYPEWRITERS AND DUPLICATERS.

During the year supply orders were placed with the respective companies for the supply of following pattern of typerwriters, duplicators and calculators, etc.—

Gestetner 320 Electrically operated Duplicator	32
Moscal 1201 Electronic calculator	4
Godrej English Typewriter (F' cap and Policy)	250
Godrej English Policy Cheque writer	1
Printofine Electrically operated Duplicator	50
Gestetner Hand operated Duplicator	250
Printofile Hand operated Duplicator	150
Remington Tamil typewriter (F' cap, Brief and Policy)	50
Remington portable English Typewriter ..	40
Nelco Signa Series Desk Model 12 Digis Elect. calculators.	75
Televista PK 20 pocket size calculators	100

Unservicable typewriters and duplicators were disposed of which fetched a sum of Rs. 83,743.21.

Consolidated indents for stationery articles were received from the major indenting officers entitled for supply on prepayment of cost and a sum of Rs. 4,53,346.16 was realised from the cost recoverable by officers in respect of supply of stationery, typewriters. etc. 910 indents of free supply were received and complied with.

Election :

Procurement and supply of various items of stationery and election materials required in connection with the Lok Sabha General Elections and Legislative Assembly Elections 1980 were arranged by the Stationery Office and Stores. The value of items procured and supplied to the Lok Sabha elections works out to Rs. 41·98 lakhs. up to 31st March 1980 Rs. 33.43 lakhs worth of items were supplied for the General Elections for Legislative Assembly.

Publication Depots :

The Government Publication Depot at Anna Salai and sub-sales Depot at High Court buildings are selling State and Central Government publication to the public. A sum of Rs. 2,22,586.06 was realised through sales of Government publications at the publication Depot, Anna Salai. The value of publications sold at Sales sub-Depot, High Court buildings is Rs. 43,920.80

POOMPUHAR SHIPPING CORPORATION.

The Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Ltd. continued to operate as a fully State owned Company with a part-time Chairman, full time Managing Director and 6 other official directors. The paid up capital of the Corporation was Rs. 4,30,00,000.

Service Operations:

M.V. "Tamil Periar E.V.R." continued to be on coastal voyages throughout the year carrying coal, salt and cement, while m.v. "Tamil Anna" was operated upto mid July 1979 for carrying coal. The total tonnage moved by the vessels worked to 73,353 M.T, During the year, the Corporation chartered three vessels to cater to the requirements of coal of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board at the new Power House at Tuticorin, on the basis of collection of actual costs including administrative costs.

The three chartered vessels moved 79,632 MTS of coal, The corporation moved in all 1,52,985 M.T. of cargo during the year as detailed below :—

		Tonnes.
Coal ..		1,41,312
Salt ..		4,102
Cement		7,571
	Total ..	1,52,985

The certificate of the vessel M.V. "Tamil Anna" expired in July 1979. The vessel was then 21 years old and needed expensive repairs for further operation. It was considered uneconomical to repair the vessel and therefore the vessel was sold for scrapping.

TAMIL NADU
(1 : 2606810)
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
KERALA
BAY OF BENGAL
PALK BAY
GULF OF MANNAR
INDIAN OCEAN
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TO BOMBAY
TO HYDERABAD
TO DELHI
CALCUTTA
TO BANGALORE
FROM BANGALORE
TO COCHIN
TO COCHIN
TO TRIVANDRUM
MADRAS
Saidapet
Gummidipundi
Ponneri
Tiruvallur
Tiruttani
Arkonam
Sriperumpudur
Walajapet
Gudiyattam
VELLORE
Ranipet
Arcot
KANCHIPURAM
CHENGALPATTU
Chingleput
Mamallapuram
Maduranthagam
Vaniyambadi
Arni
Tiruvattipuram
Cheyyar
NORTH ARCOT
Tiruppattur
Polur
Vandavasi
Chengam
Tiruvannamalai
Gingee
Tindivanam
Villupuram
PONDICHERRY
CUDDALORE
Tirukkoyilur
SOUTH ARCOT
Kallakurichchi
Ulundurpet
Panruti
Vriddhachalam
Chidambaram
Sirkali
Mayuram
KARAIKAL
(Pondicherry)
Nagapattinam
Tiruvarur
Hosur
Denkanikotta
Krishnagiri
DHARMAPURI
Uthangarai
Palakodu
Hogainakal
DHARMAPURI
Harur
Stanley Reservoir
Mettur
Omalur
Yercadu
Attur
SALEM
SALEM
Rasipuram
Sankari
Bhavani
Tiruchengodu
Namakkal
ERODE
Lower Bhavani Project
Satyamangalam
Kotagiri
Gudalur
NILGIRIS
OOTACAMUND
Coonoor
Gobichettipalayam
Avanashi
PERIYAR
COIMBATORE
COIMBATORE
Palladam
Pollachi
Udumalpet
Dharapuram
Perambalur
Jayankondacholapuram
Turaiyur
Ariyalur
Kumbakonam
Musiri
Lalgudi
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
Karur
Kulittalai
THANJAVUR
THANJAVUR
Papanasam
Nannilam
Orattanadu
Mannargudi
Pattukkottai
Tiruttturaippundi
Manapparai
Kulathur
Vedasandur
PUDUKKOTTAI
PUDUKKOTTAI
Alangudi
Tirumayam
Peravurani
Palani
Dindigul
Kodaikanal
MADURAI
Nilakkottai
Periyakulam
Bodinayakkanur
MADURAI
Melur
Tiruppattur
Arantangi
Karaikudi
Devakottai
Sivaganga
Tiruvadanai
Usilampatti (N & S)
Uthamapalayam
Tirumangalam
Virudhunagar
Srivilliputtur
RAMANATHAPURAM
Aruppukkottai
Paramagudi
Ramanathapuram
Rajapalayam
Sivakasi
Sattur
Mudukulathur
Sankarangyinarkovil
Kovilpatti
Vilathikulam
Ottapidaram
Tuticorin
Shencottah
Tenkasi
Kuttalam
TIRUNELVELI
TIRUNELVELI
Ambasamudram
Sermadevi
Srivaikuntam
Nanguneri
Tiruchchendur
KANNIYA-KUMARI
Kuzhittura
Thuckla
Padmanabhapuram
Bhuthapandi
NAGERCOIL
Cauvery River
Coleroon River
Ponnaiyar River
Vaigai River
77° 0'
78° 0'
79° 0'
80° 0'
13° 0'
12° 0'
11° 0'
10° 0'
9° 0'
REFERENCE
State boundary
District boundary
Divisional boundary
National Highways
State Highways
Railway line (Broad gauge)
Railway line (Metre gauge)
River
District, Taluk head quarters
Divisional head quarters
State Tourist bungalow
Major Port
Other important places Kuttalam
Note:- The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
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